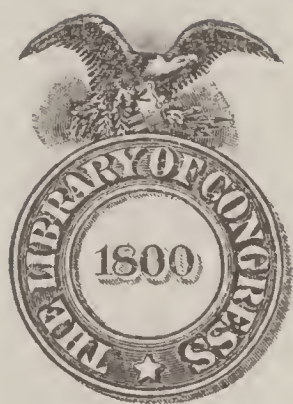


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C. H. WILLIAM RUHE  
COMMANDER IN CHIEF

JOURNAL  
OF THE  
SEVENTY-FIRST NATIONAL  
ENCAMPMENT  
OF THE  
GRAND ARMY OF THE  
REPUBLIC



MADISON, WIS.  
SEPTEMBER 5 TO 10, 1937



MARCH 31, 1938.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs  
and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1938

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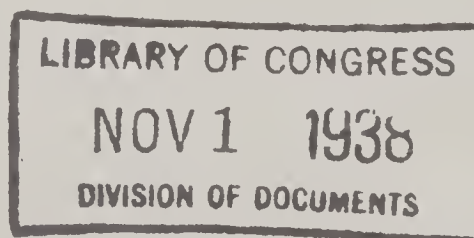
PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 126, SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter the proceedings of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the American Legion, and the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, respectively, shall, with accompanying illustrations, be printed annually as separate House documents of the session of Congress to which they may be submitted.

SEC. 2. That section 2, chapter 277, volume 43, page 473, of the Revised Statutes, approved June 6, 1924, be, and is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1931.

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## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
*Pittsburgh, Pa., March 21, 1938.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution No. 126, Seventy-first Congress, approved March 2, 1931, there is transmitted herewith the Journal of the Proceedings of the Seventy-first National Encampment, held at Madison, Wis., September 5-10, 1937, which is submitted for printing as a House document.

GEORGE SANDS,  
*Past Adjutant General.*



# ENCAMPMENT ROLL LIST OF COMMITTEES

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# MEMBERSHIP SEVENTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

The total number of names appearing on the roll of the seventy-first national encampment, as shown by the following table, is 607. Deducting previously reported, 119, the net voting strength is 488.

National officers, past national officers, and departments	De- part- ment officers	Repre- sentat- ives	Past de- part- ment com- mand- ers	Past senior vice de- part- ment com- mand- ers	Past junior vice de- part- ment com- mand- ers	Total	Deduct pre- viously re- ported	Net voting strength
National officers entitled to vote						10		10
National council of administration						40		40
Past commanders in chief						6	4	2
Past senior vice commanders in chief						7	3	4
Past junior vice commanders in chief						8	3	5
Past surgeons general						2		2
Past chaplains in chief						1		1
Past adjutants general						3		3
Past quartermaster general						1		1
Alabama	4	1	4			9	4	5
Arkansas	2	1				3	2	1
California and Nevada	4	8	9	2	4	27	3	24
Colorado and Wyoming	4	2	6	2	3	17	2	15
Connecticut	4	2	7			13	3	10
Delaware	4	1	7			12	4	8
Florida	4	2	6	1	2	15	2	13
Idaho	4	1	5		2	12	3	9
Illinois	4	6	5	2	2	19	5	14
Indiana	4	3	4	4	4	19	1	18
Iowa	4	5	7	1		17	5	12
Kansas	4	5	7	1	1	18	2	16
Kentucky	4	1	6		1	12	2	10
Louisiana and Mississippi	4	2	2			8	3	5
Maine	4	3	8	2		17	3	14
Maryland	4	1	2		1	8	2	6
Massachusetts	4	4	6			14	4	10
Michigan	4	3	3		1	11	3	8
Minnesota	4	3	4	2	1	14	2	12
Missouri	4	2	8	1	2	17	3	14
Montana	2	1	2			5	3	2
Nebraska	4	3	7	2	1	17	2	15
New Hampshire	4	1	4			9	2	7
New Jersey	4	2	5	2	2	15	3	12
New York	4	7	9	3	4	27	4	23
North Dakota	3		3			6	4	2
Ohio	4	6	2	3	5	20	2	18
Oklahoma	4	1	3	1		9	2	7

National officers, past national officers, and departments	De- part- ment officers	Repre- senta- tives	Past de- part- ment com- mand- ers	Past senior vice de- part- ment com- mand- ers	Past junior vice de- part- ment com- mand- ers	Total	Deduct pre- viously re- ported	Net voting strength
Oregon.....	4	3	5	-----	1	13	2	11
Pennsylvania.....	4	5	3	8	-----	20	3	17
Potomac.....	4	1	4	-----	-----	9	3	6
Rhode Island.....	4	1	2	-----	-----	7	3	4
South Dakota.....	4	2	5	1	1	13	3	10
Texas.....	4	1	1	-----	-----	6	2	4
Utah.....	2	1	2	-----	2	7	2	5
Vermont.....	4	1	4	-----	-----	9	3	6
Virginia and North Carolina.....	4	1	2	-----	-----	7	2	5
Washington and Alaska.....	4	3	4	4	5	20	2	18
West Virginia.....	4	2	3	-----	1	10	2	8
Wisconsin.....	4	4	5	2	3	18	2	16
Total.....	153	102	181	44	49	607	119	488



# ROLL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

---

MADISON, WIS, SEPTEMBER 5-10, 1937

---

## NATIONAL OFFICERS

*Commander in chief*

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,<sup>1</sup> Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Senior vice commander in chief*

HENRY F. RUSSELL,<sup>1</sup> Alliance, Ohio

*Junior vice commander in chief*

THOMAS AMBROSE,<sup>1</sup> Chicago, Ill.

*Surgeon general*

DR. EDWARD H. COWAN,<sup>1</sup> Crawfordsville, Ind.

*Chaplain in chief*

REV. J. KING GIBSON, Dayton, Ohio

*Adjutant general*

GEORGE SANDS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Quartermaster general*

SAMUEL S. FOWLER,<sup>1</sup> Philadelphia, Pa.

*Judge advocate general*

JAMES W. WILLETT,<sup>1</sup> Tama, Iowa

*Inspector general*

ROBERT M. ROWND,<sup>1</sup> Ripley, N. Y.

*National patriotic instructor*

J. W. CARROLL,<sup>1</sup> Lisbon, N. Dak.

*Assistant adjutant general*

A. C. ESTABROOK,<sup>1 2</sup> Grand Rapids, Mich.

*Chief of staff*

HENRY HELD,<sup>1 3</sup> West Allis, Wis.

*Senior aide de camp*

CHARLES E. NASON,<sup>1 2</sup> Gray, Maine

---

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Past senior vice commander in chief.

<sup>3</sup> Past department commander of Wisconsin.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

---

Alabama: Frand McCloud, Fairhope, Ala.  
Arkansas: J. M. Bryant,<sup>1</sup> Little Rock, Ark.  
California and Nevada: Russell C. Martin,<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles, Calif.  
Colorado and Wyoming: James E. Jewel,<sup>1</sup> Fort Morgan, Colo.  
Connecticut: Edward T. Abbott,<sup>1</sup> Bridgeport, Conn.  
Delaware: James T. Twigg, Wilmington, Del.  
Florida: C. H. Parker, Zephyrhills, Fla.  
Idaho: Judson Spofford, Boise, Idaho.  
Illinois: William H. Hodge,<sup>1</sup> Decatur, Ill.  
Indiana: John H. Hoffman, Ligonier, Ind.  
Iowa: Oley Nelson,<sup>1</sup> Slater, Iowa.  
Kansas: W. W. Nixon,<sup>1</sup> Jewell, Kans.  
Kentucky: M. H. Davidson,<sup>1</sup> Louisville, Ky.  
Louisiana and Mississippi: William Rochester, Natchez, Miss.  
Maine: John W. Fogler,<sup>1</sup> Skowhegan, Maine.  
Maryland: George T. Leech,<sup>1</sup> Baltimore, Md.  
Massachusetts: John E. Bronson,<sup>1</sup> East Dedham, Mass.  
Michigan: Smith H. Carlton,<sup>1</sup> Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Minnesota: W. W. Holcomb,<sup>1</sup> St. Paul, Minn.  
Missouri: A. J. P. Barnes, Joplin, Mo.  
Montana: George I. Reiche,<sup>1</sup> Helena, Mont.  
Nebraska: C. H. Kinney,<sup>1</sup> Raymond, Nebr.  
New Hampshire: Frank E. Amadon,<sup>1</sup> Keene, N. H.  
New Jersey: Spencer Smith, Nyack, N. Y.  
New York: Calvin L. Vincent,<sup>1</sup> Elmira, N. Y.  
North Dakota: D. G. Duell,<sup>1</sup> Devils Lake, N. Dak.  
Ohio: Sol Zarbaugh,<sup>1</sup> Toledo, Ohio.  
Oklahoma: G. I. Gordon,<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Oregon: Henry Hopkins, Newberg, Oreg.  
Pennsylvania: J. L. Chapman, Scranton, Pa.  
Potomac: John M. Kline, Washington, D. C.  
Rhode Island: Charles H. Bullock, East Providence, R. I.  
South Dakota: W. H. Cornell, Brookings, S. Dak.  
Texas: John Shearer,<sup>1</sup> Houston, Tex.  
Utah: Ira Stormes,<sup>1</sup> Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Vermont: Charles H. Emerson, Lancaster, N. H.  
Virginia and North Carolina: Charles E. Grandy,<sup>1</sup> Norfolk, Va.  
Washington and Alaska: T. F. Coley, Seattle, Wash.  
West Virginia: Thomas Carder,<sup>1</sup> Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Wisconsin: W. H. Chesbrough,<sup>1</sup> Beloit, Wis.

---

<sup>1</sup> Present.

## PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS

### PAST COMMANDERS IN CHIEF

---

B. F. Stephenson, Illinois (provisional), <sup>2</sup> (died Aug. 30, 1871)	1866
S. A. Hurlburt, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Mar. 27, 1882)	1866-67
John A. Logan, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Dec. 26, 1886)	1868-70
Ambrose E. Burnside, <sup>2</sup> Rhode Island (died Sept. 18, 1881)	1871-72
Charles Devens, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died Jan. 7, 1892)	1873-74
John F. Hartranft, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Oct. 17, 1899)	1875-76
John C. Robinson, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Feb. 18, 1897)	1877-78
William Earnshaw, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died July 17, 1885)	1879
Louis Wagner, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Jan. 15, 1914)	1880
George S. Merrill, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died Feb. 17, 1900)	1881
Paul Van Dervoort, <sup>2</sup> Nebraska (died July 29, 1902)	1882
Robert B. Beath, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Nov. 25, 1924)	1883
John S. Kountz, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died June 14, 1909)	1884
Samuel S. Burdett, <sup>2</sup> Potomac (died Sept. 24, 1914)	1885
Lucius Fairchild, <sup>2</sup> Wisconsin (died May 22, 1896)	1886
John P. Rea, <sup>2</sup> Minnesota (died May 28, 1900)	1887
William Warner, <sup>2</sup> Missouri (died Oct. 4, 1916)	1888
Russell A. Alger, <sup>2</sup> Michigan (died Jan. 24, 1907)	1889
Wheelock G. Veazy, <sup>2</sup> Vermont (died Mar. 22, 1898)	1890
John Palmer, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Apr. 15, 1905)	1891
A. G. Weissert, <sup>2</sup> Wisconsin (died Apr. 24, 1923)	1892
John G. B. Adams, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died Oct. 19, 1900)	1893
Thomas G. Lawler, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Feb. 3, 1908)	1894
Ivan N. Walker, <sup>2</sup> Indiana (died Sept. 22, 1905)	1895
T. S. Clarkson, <sup>2</sup> Nebraska (died Jan. 16, 1915)	1896
John P. S. Gobin, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died May 10, 1910)	1897
James A. Sexton, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died in office, Feb. 5, 1899)	1898
W. C. Johnson, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died Apr. 27, 1917)	1899
Albert D. Shaw, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Feb. 10, 1901)	1899
Leo Rassieur, <sup>2</sup> Missouri (died June 1, 1929)	1900
Ell Torrance, <sup>2</sup> Minnesota (died Feb. 18, 1932)	1901
Thomas J. Stewart, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Sept. 11, 1917)	1902
John C. Black, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Aug. 17, 1915)	1903
Wilmon W. Blackmar, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died in office, July 16, 1905)	1904
John R. King, <sup>2</sup> Maryland (died Mar. 3, 1934)	1905
James Tanner, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Oct. 2, 1927)	1905
Robert B. Brown, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died July 30, 1916)	1906
Charles G. Burton, <sup>2</sup> Missouri (died Feb. 25, 1926)	1907
Henry N. Nevius, <sup>2</sup> New Jersey (died Jan. 28, 1911)	1908
Samuel R. Van Sant, <sup>2</sup> Minnesota (died Oct. 3, 1936)	1909
John E. Gilman, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died Feb. 20, 1921)	1910
Harvey M. Trimble, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Jan. 10, 1918)	1911
Alfred B. Beers, <sup>2</sup> Connecticut (died Mar. 31, 1920)	1912
Washington Gardner, <sup>2</sup> Michigan (died Mar. 31, 1928)	1913
David J. Palmer, <sup>2</sup> Iowa (died Nov. 5, 1928)	1914
Elias R. Monfort, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died July 29, 1920)	1915
W. J. Patterson, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Nov. 6, 1926)	1916
Orlando A. Somers, <sup>2</sup> Indiana (died June 9, 1921)	1917
Clarendon E. Adams, <sup>2</sup> Nebraska (died Feb. 23, 1924)	1918
James D. Bell, <sup>2</sup> New York (died in office, Nov. 1, 1919)	1919
Daniel M. Hall, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died Oct. 19, 1925)	1919
William A. Ketcham, <sup>2</sup> Indiana (died Dec. 27, 1921)	1920
Lewis S. Pilcher, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Dec. 24, 1934)	1921
James W. Willett, <sup>18</sup> Tama, Iowa	1922
Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died Aug. 25, 1930)	1923
Louis F. Arensberg, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Sept. 20, 1934)	1924

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>18</sup> Judge advocate general.



## PAST COMMANDERS IN CHIEF—Continued

John B. Inman, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Dec. 15, 1929)-----	1925
Frank A. Walsh, <sup>2</sup> Wisconsin (died Mar. 5, 1932)-----	1926
Elbridge L. Hawk, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died Aug. 13, 1930)-----	1927
John Reese, <sup>2</sup> Nebraska (died July 5, 1935)-----	1928
Edwin J. Foster, <sup>1</sup> Worcester, Mass.-----	1929
James E. Jewel, <sup>1,3</sup> Fort Morgan, Colo.-----	1930
Samuel P. Town, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died July 9, 1937)-----	1931
William P. Wright, <sup>2</sup> (died in office, June 15, 1933)-----	1932
Russell C. Martin, <sup>1,3</sup> Los Angeles, Calif. (promoted June 15, 1933)-----	1933
Russell C. Martin, <sup>1,3</sup> Los Angeles, Calif. (elected Sept. 21, 1933)-----	1933
Alfred E. Stacey, <sup>1</sup> Elbridge, N. Y.-----	1934
Oley Nelson, <sup>1,3</sup> Slater, Iowa-----	1935

## PAST SENIOR VICE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF

James B. McKean, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Jan. 6, 1879)-----	1866-67
Joshua T. Owen, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Nov. 7, 1887)-----	1868
Lucius Fairchild, <sup>2</sup> Wisconsin (died May 23, 1896)-----	1869-1870
Louis Wagner, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Jan. 15, 1914)-----	1871-72
Edward Jardine, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Mar. 13, 1896)-----	1874
Joseph S. Reynolds, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died Sept. 18, 1911)-----	1875-76
Elisha M. Rhodes, <sup>2</sup> Rhode Island (died Jan. 14, 1917)-----	1877
Paul Van Dervoort, <sup>2</sup> Nebraska (died July 29, 1902)-----	1878
John Palmer, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Apr. 15, 1905)-----	1879
Edgar D. Swain, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Apr. 28, 1904)-----	1880
Charles L. Young, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died September, 1913)-----	1881
W. E. W. Ross, <sup>2</sup> Maryland (died Nov. 14, 1907)-----	1882
William Warner, <sup>2</sup> Missouri (died Oct. 4, 1916)-----	1883
John P. Rea, <sup>2</sup> Minnesota (died May 28, 1900)-----	1884
Selden Connor, <sup>2</sup> Maine (died July 9, 1917)-----	1885
S. W. Backus, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died Apr. 10, 1930)-----	1886
Nelson Cole, <sup>2</sup> Missouri (died July 31, 1899)-----	1887
Moses H. Neil, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died Dec. 29, 1929)-----	1888
A. G. Weissert, <sup>2</sup> Wisconsin (died Apr. 24, 1923)-----	1889
Richard F. Tobin, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died in office Nov. 22, 1890)-----	1890
George H. Innis, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (elected Apr. 7, 1891; died Jan. 19, 1907)-----	1891
Henry W. Duffield, <sup>2</sup> Michigan (died July 13, 1912)-----	1891
R. H. Warfield, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died July 19, 1906)-----	1892
Ivan N. Walker, <sup>2</sup> Indiana (died Sept. 22, 1905)-----	1893
A. P. Burchfield, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Jan. 8, 1910)-----	1894
E. H. Hobson, <sup>2</sup> Kentucky (died Sept. 13, 1901)-----	1895
John H. Mullen, <sup>2</sup> Minnesota (died Apr. 3, 1907)-----	1896
Alfred Lyth, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Dec. 15, 1924)-----	1897
W. C. Johnson, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (elected commander in chief Sept. 5, 1899; died Apr. 27, 1917)-----	1898
Daniel Ross, <sup>2</sup> Delaware (elected Sept. 5, 1899; died Mar. 26, 1916)-----	1899
Irvin Robbins, <sup>2</sup> Indiana (died Feb. 29, 1911)-----	1899
Edwin C. Milliken, <sup>2</sup> Maine (died Oct. 21, 1921)-----	1900
John McElroy, <sup>2</sup> Potomac (died Oct. 12, 1929)-----	1901
William M. Olin, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died Apr. 18, 1911)-----	1902
C. Mason Kinne, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died Dec. 25, 1913)-----	1903
John R. King, <sup>2</sup> Maryland (promoted commander in chief July 17, 1905)-----	1904
George W. Patten, <sup>2</sup> Tennessee (promoted July 17, 1905; died Sept. 19, 1906)-----	1905
George W. Cook, <sup>2</sup> Colorado and Wyoming (died Dec. 17, 1916)-----	1905
William A. Armstrong, <sup>2</sup> Indiana (died Sept. 28, 1914)-----	1906
Lewis E. Griffith, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Oct. 6, 1912)-----	1907
J. Kent Hamilton, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died Dec. 29, 1918)-----	1908
William M. Bostaph, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died Apr. 8, 1935)-----	1909
Charles Burrows, <sup>2</sup> New Jersey (died Mar. 17, 1935)-----	1910
Nicholas W. Day, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Mar. 6, 1916)-----	1911
Henry Z. Osborne, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died Mar. 1923)-----	1912

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

## PAST SENIOR VICE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF—Continued

Thomas H. Soward, <sup>2</sup> Oklahoma (died Aug. 12, 1918)-----	1913
Joseph B. Griswold, <sup>2</sup> Michigan (died in office, Mar. 9, 1915)-----	1914
William F. Conner, <sup>2</sup> Texas (promoted Mar. 10, 1915; died Mar. 1, 1919)-----	1915
George H. Slaybaugh, <sup>2</sup> Potomac (died Feb. 9, 1929)-----	1915
William H. Wormstead, Marblehead, Mass-----	1916
John L. Clem, <sup>5</sup> Potomac (died May 13, 1937)-----	1917
John G. Chambers, <sup>2</sup> Oregon-----	1918
Charles B. Wilson, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died Dec. 1, 1928)-----	1919
George A. Hosley, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died May 13, 1930)-----	1920
Robert W. McBride, <sup>2</sup> Indiana (died May 15, 1926)-----	1921
C. S. Brodbent, <sup>2</sup> Texas (died Apr. 23, 1931)-----	1922
Frank A. Walsh, <sup>2</sup> Wisconsin (died Mar. 5, 1932)-----	1923
Wilfred A. Wetherbee, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died Nov. 13, 1930)-----	1924
Oscar A. Janes, <sup>2</sup> Michigan (died Apr. 26, 1933)-----	1925
A. G. Beatty, <sup>2</sup> Iowa (died Nov. 17, 1928)-----	1926
Calvin A. Brainard, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Jan. 12, 1936)-----	1927
James E. Jewel, <sup>1,3</sup> Fort Morgan, Colo-----	1928
Charles E. Nason, <sup>1</sup> Portland, Maine-----	1929
Jacob Secrest, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died Nov. 26, 1935)-----	1930
Oley Nelson, <sup>1,3</sup> Slater, Iowa-----	1931
Russell C. Martin, <sup>1,3</sup> Los Angeles, Calif. (commander in chief June 15, 1933)-----	1932
Charles E. Jones <sup>2</sup> (promoted June 15, 1933; died Dec. 26, 1933)-----	1933
Thomas H. Peacock, <sup>2</sup> Minnesota (died in office, Jan. 23, 1934)-----	1933
Edwin H. Lincoln, <sup>1</sup> Pittsfield, Mass. (promoted Jan. 23, 1934)-----	1934
Harding I. Merrill, <sup>2</sup> Kansas (died June 22, 1937)-----	1934
A. C. Estabrook, <sup>1</sup> Grand Rapids, Mich-----	1935

## PAST JUNIOR VICE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF

Robert S. Foster, <sup>2</sup> Indiana (died Mar. 3, 1903)-----	1866
Joseph R. Hawley, <sup>2</sup> Connecticut (died Mar. 18, 1905)-----	1866-1869
Louis Wagner, <sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania (died Jan. 15, 1914)-----	1870
James Coey, <sup>2</sup> California (died July 14, 1918)-----	1871
J. Warren Keifer, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died Apr. 22, 1933)-----	1871-72
Edgar Ferguson, <sup>2</sup> Wisconsin (died Sept. 18, 1901)-----	1873
Guy T. Gould, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Mar. 4, 1919)-----	1874
Charles J. Buckbee, <sup>2</sup> Connecticut (died Nov. 5, 1896)-----	1875-76
William Earnshaw, <sup>2</sup> Ohio (died July 17, 1885)-----	1877
Herbert E. Hill, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (died Apr. 8, 1892)-----	1878
Harrison Dingman, <sup>2</sup> Potomac (died Sept. 26, 1925)-----	1879
George Bowers, <sup>2</sup> New Hampshire (died Feb. 14, 1884)-----	1880
C. V. R. Pond, <sup>2</sup> Michigan (died June 9, 1912)-----	1881
I. S. Bangs, <sup>2</sup> Maine (died May 30, 1903)-----	1882
Walter H. Holmes, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died Mar. 26, 1889)-----	1883
Ira E. Hicks, <sup>2</sup> Connecticut (died Mar. 23, 1919)-----	1884
John R. Lewis, <sup>2</sup> Georgia (died Feb. 8, 1900)-----	1885
Edgar Allen, <sup>2</sup> Virginia (died Oct. 28, 1904)-----	1886
John C. Linehan, <sup>2</sup> New Hampshire (died Sept. 19, 1905)-----	1887
Joseph Hadfield, <sup>3</sup> New York-----	1888
John F. Lovett, <sup>2</sup> New Jersey (died Mar. 27, 1926)-----	1889
George B. Creamer, <sup>2</sup> Maryland (died Sept. 16, 1896)-----	1890
T. S. Clarkson, <sup>2</sup> Nebraska (died Jan. 16, 1915)-----	1891
Peter B. Ayars, <sup>2</sup> Delaware (died Jan. 19, 1904)-----	1892
J. C. Bigger, <sup>2</sup> Texas (died Sept. 24, 1900)-----	1893
Charles H. Shute, <sup>2</sup> Louisiana (died Nov. 26, 1907)-----	1894
S. G. Cosgrove, <sup>2</sup> Washington and Alaska (died Mar. 28, 1909)-----	1895
Charles W. Buckley, <sup>2</sup> Alabama (died Dec. 4, 1906)-----	1896
Francis B. Allen, <sup>2</sup> Connecticut (died July 26, 1921)-----	1897
Daniel Ross, <sup>2</sup> Delaware (senior vice, Sept. 6, 1899; died Mar. 26, 1916)-----	1898
Michael Minton, <sup>2</sup> Kentucky (died Oct. 9, 1911)-----	1899

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>5</sup> Honors lost by withdrawal from the order.



## PAST JUNIOR VICE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF—Continued

Frank Seaman, <sup>2</sup> Tennessee (died Nov. 20, 1910)-----	1900
James O'Donnell, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Feb. 15, 1910)-----	1901
James P. Averill, <sup>2</sup> Georgia (died Oct. 12, 1904)-----	1902
Harry C. Kessler, <sup>2</sup> Montana (died Sept. 10, 1907)-----	1903
George N. Patton, <sup>2</sup> Tennessee (senior vice, July 17, 1905; died Sept. 19, 1906)-----	1904
Ephraim B. Stillings, <sup>2</sup> Massachusetts (elected Sept. 4, 1905; died Dec. 30, 1917)-----	1905
Silas H. Towler, <sup>2</sup> Minnesota (died Apr. 23, 1930)-----	1905
E. B. Fenton, <sup>2</sup> Michigan (died Nov. 19, 1927)-----	1906
William M. Scott, <sup>2</sup> Georgia (died Aug. 29, 1928)-----	1907
Charles C. Royce, <sup>2</sup> Potomac (died Feb. 11, 1923)-----	1908
Alfred B. Beers, <sup>2</sup> Connecticut (died Mar. 31, 1920)-----	1909
William James, <sup>2</sup> Florida (died Dec. 11, 1923)-----	1910
William A. Ogden, <sup>2</sup> Kansas (died Oct. 31, 1914)-----	1911
Americus Whedon, <sup>2</sup> Kentucky (died Oct. 18, 1921)-----	1912
A. S. Fowler, <sup>2</sup> Arkansas (died Oct. 18, 1922)-----	1913
W. F. Conner, <sup>2</sup> Texas (senior vice, Mar. 10, 1915; died Mar. 1, 1919)---	1914
Oscar A. Janes, <sup>2</sup> Michigan (elected Apr. 1, 1915; died Apr. 26, 1933)---	1915
Le Vant Dodge, <sup>2</sup> Kentucky (died Mar. 6, 1925)-----	1915
E. K. Russ, <sup>5</sup> Louisiana-----	1916
John M. Vernon, <sup>2</sup> Illinois (died Nov. 20, 1921)-----	1917
Charles H. Haber, <sup>2</sup> Virginia (died Nov. 30, 1927)-----	1918
Isidore Isaacs, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Feb. 18, 1924)-----	1919
J. E. Gandy, <sup>2</sup> Washington and Alaska (died June 5, 1934)-----	1920
Henry A. Johnson, <sup>2</sup> Potomac (died Dec. 5, 1935)-----	1921
C. V. Gardner, <sup>2</sup> South Dakota (died Dec. 15, 1930)-----	1922
George T. Leech, <sup>1,3</sup> Baltimore, Md-----	1923
John Reese, <sup>2</sup> Nebraska (died July 5, 1935)-----	1924
William O. Allen, <sup>2</sup> New Jersey (died Sept. 22, 1931)-----	1925
Charles H. Haskins, <sup>2</sup> California and Nevada (died Oct. 16, 1933)-----	1926
Samuel E. Mahan, St. Paul, Minn-----	1927
Henry J. Kearney, <sup>2</sup> New York (died Apr. 30, 1933)-----	1928
James W. Shields, <sup>2</sup> Idaho (died Dec. 17, 1933)-----	1929
Charles H. Lewis, Pawtucket, R. I-----	1930
Russell C. Martin, <sup>1,3</sup> Los Angeles, Calif-----	1931
Charles E. Jones, <sup>2</sup> (senior vice, June 15, 1933; died Dec. 26, 1933)---	1932
Arthur Dawson, Oak Park, Ill. (elected Sept. 18, 1933)-----	1933
Edwin H. Lincoln, <sup>1,6</sup> Pittsfield, Mass. (senior vice, Jan. 23, 1934)-----	1933
John E. Andrew, <sup>1</sup> Quincy, Ill. (elected Apr. 27, 1934)-----	1934
George H. Pounder, <sup>2</sup> Wisconsin (died Dec. 10, 1936)-----	1934
Overton H. Mennet, <sup>1</sup> Los Angeles, Calif-----	1935

## PAST SURGEONS GENERAL (LIVING)

Dr. Charles W. Burrill, <sup>1</sup> Kansas City, Mo-----	1920 ; 1923 ; 1926
Dr. Samuel A. Campbell, Mattoon, Ill-----	1931
Dr. A. B. Garrett, <sup>1</sup> Gallipolis, Ohio-----	1933 ; 1935

## PAST CHAPLAIN IN CHIEF (LIVING)

Rev. Robert W. Hill, Albany, N. Y-----	1926
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## PAST ADJUTANTS GENERAL (LIVING)

Henry J. Seeley, Bridgeport, Conn-----	1912
John P. Risley, <sup>1</sup> Des Moines, Iowa-----	1922 ; 1935
Darwin B. Wolcott, Los Angeles, Calif-----	1933

## PAST QUARTERMASTER GENERAL (LIVING)

Edward Hurley, Buffalo, N. Y-----	1931
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<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>5</sup> Honors lost by withdrawal from the order.<sup>6</sup> Promoted to senior vice commander in chief.



DEPARTMENTS

[The figures within parentheses indicate the number of each Department in the order of permanent organization]

ALABAMA (42)

[Organized June 26, 1876; reorganized March 12, 1899. Membership, December 31, 1936, 5. Posts, 2]

Department commander----- ALFRED N. OLIVER, Birmingham, Ala.  
Senior vice department commander----- LEWIS HERMAN, New Orleans, La.  
Junior vice department commander----- THOMAS BARR, New Orleans, La.  
Assistant adjutant general----- FRANK MCCLOUD,<sup>3</sup> Fairhope, Ala.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Cornelius Cadle, <sup>2</sup> 1868-70.	Henry M. Austin, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
Datus E. Coon, <sup>2</sup> 1871.	Charles C. Chapin, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
George H. Patrick, <sup>2</sup> 1871-80.	W. H. Brooks, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
F. G. Sheppard, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	Joseph Greenwood, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
Seymour Bullock, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Anson B. Culver, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
A. B. Hayes, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Charles A. Mange, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
William Snyder, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	J. J. Powers, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
J. Clyde Millar, <sup>2</sup> 1893 (see California and Nevada).	E. F. Quim, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
Charles W. Buckley, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Isaac W. Higgs, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
Manoah Bostick, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	A. W. Fulghum, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
George Wollenhaupt, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	John A. Barr, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
W. H. Black, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	James Ashworth, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
A. G. Bethard, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	Chester K. Roe, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
A. P. Stone, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	George Hoenig, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
George B. Randolph, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	Henry F. Dodd, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
George F. Jackson <sup>2</sup> 1901.	Frank McCloud, <sup>3</sup> Fairhope, 1925.
E. D. Bacon, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	W. W. Clapp, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
R. H. Allison, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	Littleton W. Williams, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
Henry Chairsell, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	William Rife, <sup>2</sup> 1928-29.
A. G. Negley, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	Lyman C. Redfield, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
A. N. Ballard, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	Charles E. Jones, <sup>2</sup> 1931-33 (died in office).
W. M. Campbell, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	Frank McCloud, <sup>3</sup> Fairhope, 1933-34.
Charles E. Peck, <sup>2</sup> 1908 (died in office).	Thomas Barr, <sup>10</sup> New Orleans, La., 1935.
C. A. Cook, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	Samuel A. Wilson, Mandeville, La., 1936.
Thomas R. Gockel, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	

ARKANSAS (31)

[Organized July 11, 1883. Membership, December 31, 1936, 15. Posts, 2]

Department commander----- W. B. BROWN, Bauxite.  
Assistant adjutant general----- J. M. BRYANT,<sup>1 3</sup> Little Rock.

REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
S. H. Blackmer, Fayetteville.	-----

<sup>1</sup> Present.  
<sup>2</sup> Deceased.  
<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.  
<sup>10</sup> Junior vice department commander.

## ARKANSAS (31)—Continued

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Stephen Wheeler,<sup>2</sup> 1883-84.  
 C. M. Barnes,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 C. C. Waters,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 Thomas Boles,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 S. K. Robinson,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 A. S. Fowler,<sup>2</sup> 1889-90.  
 W. H. H. Clayton,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 Powell Clayton,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 Logan H. Root,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 Thomas H. Barnes,<sup>2</sup> 1893-94.  
 William C. Roberts,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 O. H. Spellman,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 A. H. Sockland,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 W. G. Gray,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 George W. Clark,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 A. L. Thompson,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 W. G. Akers,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 J. H. Avery,<sup>2</sup> 1902-03.  
 Edward T. Wolfe,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 W. S. Bartholomew,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 John W. Lane,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 Cos Altenburg,<sup>2</sup> 1907.

Charles E. Newman,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 A. Y. Killingsworth,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 J. M. McClintock,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 R. J. Maxson,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 F. W. Tucker,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 A. S. Fowler,<sup>2</sup> 1913-14.  
 Charles C. Warner,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 H. F. Wallace,<sup>2</sup> 1916 (see California and Nevada).  
 O. J. Kyler,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 Horace Wyman,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 Samuel Henderson,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 Jacob E. Leas,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 George W. Clark,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 C. H. Parish,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 George W. Clark,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 Orin Parker,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 M. C. Stouteagle,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 John Q. Hays,<sup>2</sup> 1926-27.  
 Samuel Henderson,<sup>2</sup> 1928-33 (died in office).  
 W. B. Brown,<sup>9</sup> Bauxite, 1934-36.

## CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA (10)

[Organized February 21, 1868. Membership, December 31, 1936, 331. Posts, 46]

*Department commander*----- JOHN W. GRIMES,<sup>1</sup> Long Beach.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- E. G. ROBINSON,<sup>1</sup> San Jose.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- JOHN P. CLOUGH,<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- D. R. BEEBE,<sup>1</sup> Long Beach.

## REPRESENTATIVES

J. W. Smith,<sup>1</sup> Santa Cruz.  
 David Reed, Whittier.  
 C. N. Boyer, N. Sacramento.  
 R. H. Shiflett,<sup>1</sup> Long Beach.  
 Charles E. Merrick,<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles.  
 James McConnell,<sup>1</sup> Chico, Calif.  
 Elisha Ames,<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles.  
 Henry Rogers,<sup>1</sup> Santa Monica.

## ALTERNATES

O. H. Castle,<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles.  
 Charles M. McDonald,<sup>1</sup> Inglewood.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

John E. Miller (provisional),<sup>2</sup> 1867.  
 James Coey,<sup>2</sup> 1868-69.  
 W. L. Campbell,<sup>2</sup> 1870.  
 W. E. McArthur,<sup>2</sup> 1871-72.  
 W. H. Aiken,<sup>2</sup> 1873-74.  
 A. Carlson,<sup>2</sup> 1875.  
 A. C. Bagley,<sup>2</sup> 1876.  
 S. W. Backus,<sup>2</sup> 1877.  
 S. P. Ford,<sup>2</sup> 1878-79.  
 C. Mason Kinne,<sup>2</sup> 1880-81.  
 W. A. Robinson,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 J. W. Staples,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 James M. Davis,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 R. H. Warfield,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 W. R. Smedburg,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 E. S. Salomon,<sup>2</sup> 1887.

T. H. Goodman,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 George E. Gard,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 A. J. Buckles,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 W. H. L. Barnes,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 J. B. Fuller,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 E. C. Seymour,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 J. M. Walling,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 C. E. Wilson,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 T. C. Masteller,<sup>5</sup> 1896.  
 N. P. Chipman,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 Sol Cahen,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 A. F. Dill,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 George M. Mott,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 George Stone,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 W. G. Hawley,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 William R. Shafter,<sup>2</sup> 1903.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>5</sup> Honors lost by withdrawal from order.

<sup>9</sup> Department commander.



## CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA (10)—Continued

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS—continued

Charles T. Rice, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	William H. Noll, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
W. W. Russell, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	S. W. Hopkins, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
William C. Alberger, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	James R. Milner, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
William G. Waters, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	George W. Grannis, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
Samuel Merrill, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	C. S. Stoddard, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
W. S. Daubenspeck, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	Peter H. Mass, San Francisco, 1926.
E. L. Hawk, <sup>2</sup> 1910.	W. A. Packard, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
H. V. Parker, <sup>2</sup> 1911.	H. H. Woodruff, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
W. R. Thomas, <sup>2</sup> 1912.	Darwin B. Wolcott, <sup>11</sup> Los Angeles, 1929.
G. M. Stormont, <sup>2</sup> 1913.	John C. Chapman, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
B. B. Tuttle, <sup>2</sup> 1914.	A. E. Vest, San Diego, 1931.
Hiram P. Thompson, <sup>2</sup> 1915.	J. S. Dumser, Oakland, 1932.
A. E. Leavitt, <sup>2</sup> 1916.	O. H. Mennet, <sup>1 12</sup> Los Angeles, 1933.
C. H. Haskins, <sup>2</sup> 1917.	Wm. M. Bostaph, <sup>2</sup> 1934 (died in office).
John H. Roberts, <sup>2</sup> 1918.	George N. Lockwood, <sup>1</sup> Los Angeles, 1935.
R. C. Martin, <sup>1 3</sup> Los Angeles, 1919.	S. R. Yoho, San Francisco, 1936.
George D. Kellogg, <sup>2</sup> 1920 (died in office).	
G. M. Burlingame, <sup>2</sup> 1920.	
J. Clyde Millar, <sup>2</sup> 1893, transferred from Alabama.	
George Hoxworth, <sup>2</sup> 1897, transferred from Arizona.	
James P. Rhodes, <sup>2</sup> 1920, transferred from Arizona.	
D. P. Kyle, <sup>2</sup> 1921, transferred from Arizona.	
H. F. Wallace, <sup>2</sup> 1916, transferred from Arkansas.	
U. S. Hollister, <sup>2</sup> 1897, transferred from Colorado and Wyoming.	
R. H. Mellette, <sup>2</sup> 1907, transferred from Colorado and Wyoming.	
P. Q. Stoner, <sup>2</sup> 1913, transferred from Georgia and South Carolina.	
Silas Wilson, <sup>2</sup> 1919, transferred from Idaho.	
Joseph S. Reynolds, <sup>2</sup> 1877, transferred from Illinois.	
John J. Steadman, Hollywood, 1892, transferred from Iowa.	
O. H. Coulter, <sup>2</sup> 1899, transferred from Kansas.	
Perry H. Manchester, <sup>2</sup> 1900, transferred from Montana.	
A. V. Cole, <sup>2</sup> 1885, transferred from Nebraska.	
Clarendon E. Adams, <sup>2</sup> 1895, transferred from Nebraska.	
John W. Edwards, <sup>2</sup> 1902, transferred from New Mexico.	
H. B. Steward, <sup>2</sup> 1910, transferred from New Mexico.	
John C. Gipson, <sup>2</sup> 1902, transferred from New York.	
William A. Bentley, <sup>2</sup> 1891, transferred from North Dakota.	
J. P. Cummings, <sup>2</sup> 1894, transferred from Oklahoma.	
James E. Burns, <sup>2</sup> 1901, transferred from Oklahoma.	
W. H. Hornaday, <sup>2</sup> 1907, transferred from Oklahoma.	
W. S. Tilton, <sup>2</sup> 1920, transferred from Oklahoma.	
M. V. Lucas, <sup>2</sup> 1884-86, transferred from South Dakota.	
E. T. Langley, <sup>2</sup> 1890, transferred from South Dakota.	
Philip Lawrence, <sup>2</sup> 1900, transferred from South Dakota.	
Thomas E. Blanchard, <sup>2</sup> 1902, transferred from South Dakota.	
M. A. Breeden, <sup>2</sup> 1900, transferred from Utah.	
William M. Bostaph, <sup>2</sup> 1902, transferred from Utah.	
Frank M. Davis, <sup>2</sup> 1904, transferred from Washington and Alaska.	
W. H. Wiscombe, <sup>2</sup> 1910, transferred from Washington and Alaska.	
John J. See, <sup>2</sup> 1917, transferred from Washington and Alaska.	
O. D. McDonald, <sup>2</sup> 1920, transferred from Washington and Alaska.	
A. H. DeGroff, <sup>2</sup> 1901, transferred from Wisconsin.	

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Perry O. Needham, Los Angeles, 1930.	H. M. Mingay, Tujunga, 1933.
Simon Price, Long Beach, 1931.	

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>11</sup> Past Adjutant General.<sup>12</sup> Past Junior Vice Commander in Chief.

## COLORADO AND WYOMING (21)

[Organized as the Department of Colorado in 1868; reorganized in 1876 as Department of the Mountains; name changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming, August 28, 1889. Membership, December 31, 1936, 38. Posts, 10]

*Department commander*----- JOSHUA C. PEARCE,<sup>1</sup> Denver.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- LEWIS H. EASTERLY,<sup>1</sup> Gunnison.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- GEORGE R. METZ, Ft. Collins.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- R. H. HOFFMAN,<sup>1</sup> Denver.

## REPRESENTATIVE

Robert Bryan, Boulder, Colo.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Frederick J. Bancroft, <sup>2</sup> 1876.	John W. Wingate, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
Andrew W. Taylor, <sup>2</sup> 1878-79.	William W. Ferguson, <sup>2</sup> 1910 (died in office).
John W. Donnellan, <sup>2</sup> 1880-82.	William H. McDonald, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
Eugene K. Stimson, <sup>2</sup> 1882-83.	Dexter T. Sapp, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
Byron L. Carr, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	Henry M. Minor, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
Aniuman V. Bohn, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	Cyrus A. Brooks, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
Henry Bowman, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	O. S. Reed, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
George Ady, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	Frank O. Burdick, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
John W. Browning, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	James Moynahan, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
Thomas J. Fisher, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	W. H. Comstock, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
Delos L. Holden, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Asa Curl, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
George W. Cook, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Carroll M. Bills, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
John C. Kennedy, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Marshall S. Crawford, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
Myron W. Reed, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	James E. Jewel, <sup>1 3</sup> Fort Morgan, 1921.
Nathaniel Rollins, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Samuel J. Capps, <sup>2</sup> 1922 (died in office)
Nichols J. O'Brien, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	A. W. Hogle, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
Horace O. Dodge, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	William Butler, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
U. S. Hollister, <sup>2</sup> 1897 (see California and Nevada).	J. C. Plank, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
Wm. T. S. May, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	J. L. Randall, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
Andrew Royal, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	W. M. Robertson, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
Harper M. Orahood, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	J. E. Laycock, <sup>1</sup> Manitou, 1927.
Linus E. Sherman, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	C. Ricketts, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
James W. Huff, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	W. E. Moses, <sup>2</sup> 1929 (died in office).
Harrison S. Vaughn, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	R. Q. Tenney, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
Thomas J. Downen, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	David N. Heiser, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
George W. Curfman, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	E. C. Condit, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
Loren C. Dana, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	Alba J. Rawson, <sup>1</sup> Olathe, 1932-33.
Richard H. Mellette, <sup>2</sup> 1907 (see California and Nevada).	Chas. H. Pridmore, <sup>1</sup> Denver, 1934.
Henry C. Watson, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	Tobias Mattox, Greeley, 1935.
	R. H. Hoffman, <sup>1 13</sup> Denver, 1936.

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

E. H. McNutt, Denver, 1932.

| George Coburn, Denver, 1935.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Thomas A. Castle, Cheyenne, Wyo., 1933.

| Thomas D. Means, Boulder, 1935.  
 | N. Burton Yackey, Pueblo, 1936.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.



## CONNECTICUT (6)

[Organized April 11, 1867. Membership, December 31, 1936, 60. Posts, 21]

*Department commander*----- CHARLES DOUGLAS,<sup>1</sup> New Haven.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- CHARLES L. RUSSELL,<sup>1</sup> Milldale.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- TRUMAN W. PARSONS,<sup>1</sup> Stratford.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- EDWARD T. ABBOTT,<sup>1 3</sup> Bridgeport.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Henry L. Lankton, Wethersfield.  
 Andrew T. McGregor, Meriden.

## ALTERNATE

William Singleton, New Haven.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Edward Harland,<sup>2</sup> 1867.  
 Theodore G. Ellis,<sup>2</sup> 1868-69.  
 William A. Mallory,<sup>2</sup> 1870-71.  
 L. A. Dickinson,<sup>2</sup> 1872-73.  
 Charles S. Buckbee,<sup>2</sup> 1874-75.  
 William E. Disbrow,<sup>2</sup> 1876-77.  
 Frank G. Otis,<sup>2</sup> 1878.  
 Frank E. Fowler,<sup>2</sup> 1878-79.  
 George S. Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1880.  
 Alfred B. Beers,<sup>2</sup> 1881.  
 Ira E. Hicks,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 Isaac C. Hyatt,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 William Berry,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 Frank D. Sloat,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 John T. Crary,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 Henry E. Taintor,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 Samuel B. Horne,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 William H. Pierpont,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 John C. Broatch,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 Henry N. Fanton,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 Benajah P. Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 Wilbur F. Rogers,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 Selah G. Blakeman,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 John M. Brewer,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 Oscar W. Cornish,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 Gustav D. Bates,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 William Simonds,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 Henry R. Jones,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 John K. Bucklyn,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 Thomas Boudren,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 N. Burton Rogers,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 Morgan G. Bulkeley,<sup>2</sup> 1903.  
 William C. Hilliard,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 Albert A. May,<sup>2</sup> 1905.

Virgil F. McNeil,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 Charles A. Appel,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 Edward Griswold,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 George Haven,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 Edson S. Bishop,<sup>1 4</sup> 1910.  
 Richard J. Cutbill,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 William H. Dougal,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 James R. Sloane,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 Fred V. Streeter,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 Charles Griswold,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 Henry J. Seeley,<sup>1 1</sup> Bridgeport, 1916.  
 Benjamin H. Cheney,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 Christian Quien,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 George T. Meech,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 Randolph Williamson,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 Christian Swartz,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 Orrin M. Price,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 John L. Saxe,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 Ira R. Wildman,<sup>1</sup> Danbury, 1924.  
 James W. Davis,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 James R. Young,<sup>2</sup> 1926.  
 Charles M. Shailer,<sup>2</sup> 1927.  
 George A. Tucker,<sup>2</sup> 1928.  
 James Haggerty,<sup>2</sup> 1929.  
 Frank A. Cargill,<sup>2</sup> 1930.  
 Henry W. Burrill,<sup>1</sup> Hartford, 1931.  
 Lewis L. Baker,<sup>1</sup> New London, 1932.  
 Edward T. Abbott,<sup>1 3</sup> Bridgeport, 1933.  
 Lyman H. Call,<sup>2</sup> 1934.  
 Casper D. Wallace,<sup>1</sup> Bridgeport, 1935.  
 Edward A. Pinkney,<sup>2</sup> 1936 (died in office).  
 Russell Van Deusen, Bridgeport, 1936.

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>1 1</sup> Past adjutant general.<sup>1 4</sup> Not a member of the order.

## DELAWARE (23)

[Organized January 14, 1881. Membership, December 31, 1936, 21. Posts, 4]

*Department commander*----- JACOB C. STEELE, State Road.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- JOHN M. WARD, Wilmington.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- WM. W. ROBINSON, Milton.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- JAMES T. TWIGG,<sup>3</sup> Wilmington.

## REPRESENTATIVE

John W. Dunning, Philadelphia, Pa.

## ALTERNATE

Dallas M. See, Queen Anne, Md.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

William S. McNair,<sup>2</sup> 1881.  
 John Wainwright,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 Daniel Ross,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 C. M. Carey,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 J. S. Litzenberg,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 J. M. Dunn,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 J. E. Mowbrey,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 R. G. Buckingham, Newark, 1888.  
 Peter B. Ayars,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 Samuel Lewis,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 A. J. Woodman,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 G. W. Stradley,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 B. D. Bogia,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 J. E. Vantine,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 E. F. Wood,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 William B. Norton,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 J. S. Bradley,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 Robert Liddell,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 William H. Moystin,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 William A. Reilly,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 John W. Worall,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 John C. Garner,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 William G. Baugh, Sr.,<sup>2</sup> 1903.  
 William Kelley, Jr.,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 William Tharp,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 Ira Lunt,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 Jesse Hellings,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 H. W. Perkins,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 William H. Blake,<sup>2</sup> 1909.

George C. Morton,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 William Mendenhall,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 Jesse K. Baylis,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 J. R. Armstrong,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 J. T. Rheims,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 John P. Riley,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 S. Sherwood Johnson,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 J. T. Alexander,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 Orrin J. Cook,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 R. Harry Williams,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 C. A. W. Frishmuth,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 William A. Truitt,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 Charles Zerby,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 Nathaniel L. Henderson,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 Charles R. Lewis,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 William H. Middleton,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 R. G. Buckingham,<sup>9</sup> Newark, 1926.  
 William Buckius, Wilmington, 1927.  
 Charles S. Waters,<sup>2</sup> 1928.  
 James T. Twigg,<sup>3</sup> Wilmington, 1929.  
 James Lynn,<sup>2</sup> 1930.  
 Moses Weil,<sup>2</sup> 1931 (died in office).  
 James Lynn,<sup>2</sup> 1931.  
 James T. Twigg,<sup>3</sup> Wilmington, 1932.  
 George W. Weldin,<sup>2</sup> 1933.  
 W. Harry Patterson, Frederica, 1934.  
 Lewis Morse,<sup>2</sup> 1935 (died in office).  
 1935-36.  
 Thomas J. Hammonds, Cheswold,  
 1935-36.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National Council of Administration.<sup>9</sup> Department Commander, 1888.



## FLORIDA (36)

[Organized June 19, 1884. Membership, December 13, 1936, 43. Posts, 5]

*Department commander*----- CHAS. W. ELDRIDGE, St. Petersburg.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- W. C. RUSSELL, St. Cloud.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- J. V. HUTCHINS, Miami.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- J. E. WINNING, St. Petersburg.

## REPRESENTATIVES

J. M. Meyers, St. Cloud.

Edward Naeher, St. Petersburg.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

T. S. Wilmarth, <sup>2</sup> 1884-S5.	William P. Lynch, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
G. H. Norton, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	William S. Siggins, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
E. W. Henck, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	Lyman Leighton, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
William James, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	James F. Bullard, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
J. W. V. R. Plummer, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	W. H. Melrath, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
Fred S. Goodrich, <sup>5</sup> 1890.	John A. Wallace, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
John H. Welsh, <sup>5</sup> 1891.	H. B. Jeffries, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
J. De V. Hazzard, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Theodore W. B. Brake <sup>2</sup> (died in office),
George F. Foote, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	1919.
David L. Way, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	George E. Field, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
P. E. McMurray, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	Imri A. Spencer, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
L. V. Jenness, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	G. W. Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
Charles M. Ellis, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	C. J. Rose, <sup>1</sup> Miami, 1922.
George Packwood, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	Samuel Sage, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
Edwin Kirby, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	James Campbell, St. Cloud, 1924.
J. S. Fairhead, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	A. C. Shaffer <sup>2</sup> (died in office), 1925.
F. C. Parcell, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	J. A. Brown <sup>2</sup> (died in office), 1925.
S. Herbert Lancy, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	J. H. DeGraw, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
J. F. Chase, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	A. R. Sawyer, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
Henry Marcotte, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	Wayne W. Blossom, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
Thomas J. Owen, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	D. S. Hunter, Miami, 1928.
William E. Emerson, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	A. W. Lathrop, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
Samuel W. Fox, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	C. E. Beach, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
S. R. Hudson, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	James H. Simpson, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
James Skinner, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	Logan J. Dyke, St. Cloud, 1932.
James O. Thompson, <sup>2</sup> 1910.	D. S. Hunter, <sup>9</sup> Cocoonut Grove, 1933-35.
Joseph Bumby, <sup>2</sup> 1911.	C. H. Parker, <sup>3</sup> Zephyrhills, 1936.
S. H. Wood, <sup>2</sup> 1905, transferred from Vermont.	
C. E. Beach, <sup>2</sup> 1908, transferred from Vermont.	
A. P. Rounseville, <sup>2</sup> 1895, transferred from North Dakota.	
Samuel Baughman, <sup>2</sup> 1926, transferred from Kansas.	

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

Henry C. Clark, St. Cloud, 1931.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

A. U. Cooley, St. Cloud, 1930.

| H. W. Strong,<sup>1</sup> St. Petersburg, 1931.<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>5</sup> Honors lost by withdrawal from the order.<sup>9</sup> Department commander, 1928.

IDAHO (39)

[Organized January 11, 1888. Membership, December 31, 1936, 17. Posts, 6]

Department commander----- JAMES P. TAYLOR, Boise.  
Senior vice department commander----- ALBERT G. JONES,<sup>1</sup> Emmett.  
Junior vice department commander----- J. O. MILES, Haden Lake.  
Assistant adjutant general----- GEORGE N. KINGSBURY,<sup>1</sup> Boise.

REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
Elisha White, Boise.	E. L. Burk, Moscow.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

W. H. Nye, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	A. G. Nettleton, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
A. S. Senter, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	H. J. Newhouse, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
W. T. Riley, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	William H. Cable, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
Judson Spofford, <sup>3</sup> Boise, 1891.	R. H. Barnes, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
A. O. Ingalls, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	George F. Kimery, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
R. H. Barton, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	F. T. Page, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
T. J. Groome, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Silas Wilson, <sup>2</sup> 1919 (see California and Nevada).
D. H. Budlong, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	John Carr, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
J. L. Fuller, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	William S. Hawkes, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
Lindol Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	William Bower, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
N. F. Kimball, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	F. J. Titus, Nampa, 1923.
S. L. Thompson, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	C. L. Longley, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
Charles A. Clark, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	George Gardner, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
William C. Maxey, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	John S. Thorn, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
George M. Parsons, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	R. P. Drury, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
E. S. Whittier, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	W. J. Neely, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
C. F. Drake, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	Otto F. Steen, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
George A. Manning, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	S. H. McCullough, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
Alfred Anderson, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	W. H. Johns, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
A. M. Rowe, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	Jeremiah Williams, Boise, 1932.
William K. Jameson, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	T. W. Johnston, <sup>2</sup> 1933 (died in office).
Stewart Young, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	George N. Kingsbury, <sup>1 13</sup> Emmett, 1934.
Willard White, <sup>2</sup> 1910.	E. A. Paddock, Weiser, 1934.
M. W. Wood, <sup>2</sup> 1911.	Frank Williams, <sup>2</sup> 1935.
J. W. Shields, <sup>2</sup> 1912.	George N. Kingsbury, <sup>1 13</sup> Emmett, 1936.

PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

George H. Batchelder, Boise, 1935.	Elder Smith, Idaho City, 1936.
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<sup>1</sup> Present.  
<sup>2</sup> Deceased.  
<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.  
<sup>13</sup> Assistant Adjutant General.

## ILLINOIS (1)

[Organized April 6, 1866. Membership, December 31, 1936, 270. Posts, 97]

Department commander----- JOHN E. ANDREW,<sup>1 13</sup> Quincy.  
 Senior vice department commander----- F. B. KEMP,<sup>1</sup> Decatur.  
 Junior vice department commander----- ALBERT E. GAGE,<sup>1</sup> Chicago.  
 Assistant adjutant general----- JAMES C. THOMAS, Chicago.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Frederick Buy,<sup>1</sup> Danville.  
 John M. Kennedy, Aurora.  
 M. K. Birch,<sup>1</sup> Sullivan.  
 Lafayette D. Vance, Quincy.  
 John H. Campbell, Streator.  
 Julius H. Reed,<sup>1</sup> Chicago.

## ALTERNATES

Frank Lord, Aurora.  
 Elijah Jones,<sup>1</sup> Springfield.  
 John Meyer, Addieville.  
 Edwin McCallister, Griggsville.  
 James H. Lewis,<sup>1</sup> Chicago.  
 J. B. Williamson,<sup>1</sup> Olney.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

B. F. Stephenson,<sup>2</sup> 1866.  
 John M. Palmer,<sup>2</sup> 1867.  
 Thomas S. Osborne,<sup>2</sup> 1868-70.  
 Charles E. Lippincott,<sup>2</sup> 1871.  
 Hubert Dilger,<sup>2</sup> 1872.  
 Guy T. Gould,<sup>2</sup> 1873.  
 H. H. Hilliard,<sup>2</sup> 1874-76.  
 Joseph S. Reynolds,<sup>2</sup> 1877 (see California and Nevada).  
 T. B. Coulter,<sup>2</sup> 1878.  
 Edgar D. Swain,<sup>2</sup> 1879-80.  
 J. W. Burst,<sup>2</sup> 1881.  
 Thomas G. Lawler,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 Samuel A. Harper,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 L. T. Dickason,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 W. W. Berry,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 Philip Sidney Post,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 A. C. Sweetser,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 James A. Sexton,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 James S. Martin,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 William L. Distin,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 Horace S. Clark,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 Edwin Harlan,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 Edwin A. Blodgett,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 H. H. McDowell,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 William H. Powell,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 W. G. Cochran,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 A. L. Schimpff,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 John C. Black,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 John B. Inman,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 J. M. Longnecker,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 N. B. Thistlewood,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 H. M. Trimble,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 Benson Wood,<sup>2</sup> 1903.  
 Robert Mann Woods,<sup>2</sup> 1904.

John C. Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 Edwin H. Buck,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 A. C. Matthews,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 Joseph Rosenbaum,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 Philip C. Hayes,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 James A. Connolly,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 C. C. Duffy,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 Thomas H. Gault,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 J. H. Crowder,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 Samuel Fallows,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 John M. Snyder,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 W. F. Calhoun,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 C. S. Bentley,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 Joseph W. Fifer, Bloomington, 1918.  
 Henry D. Fulton,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 Edwin N. Armstrong,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 William P. Wright,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 J. Willard Brown,<sup>2</sup> 1910 (died in office).  
 J. M. Oulson,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 William J. Libberton,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 Philip Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 O. R. Kenney,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 John E. Andrew,<sup>13</sup> Quincy, 1926.  
 D. H. Harper,<sup>2</sup> 1927.  
 Charles T. Marsh,<sup>2</sup> 1928.  
 H. B. Davidson,<sup>2</sup> 1929.  
 A. C. Best,<sup>2</sup> 1930.  
 James H. Campbell,<sup>2</sup> 1931.  
 H. C. First,<sup>2</sup> 1932 (died in office).  
 William O'Callaghan,<sup>2</sup> 1932.  
 George A. Robinson,<sup>2</sup> 1933.  
 William N. Hodge,<sup>1 3</sup> Decatur, 1934.  
 Thomas Ambrose,<sup>1 15</sup> Chicago, 1935.  
 William N. Hodge,<sup>1 3</sup> Decatur, 1936.

Milton J. Stewart,<sup>2</sup> 1885, transferred from Kansas.  
 Charles M. Travers,<sup>2</sup> 1889, transferred from Indiana.

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Samuel A. Campbell,<sup>16</sup> Mattoon, 1914. | John M. Holt,<sup>1</sup> Moline, 1936.  
 A. E. Lewis, Georgetown, 1934-35.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

A. H. Roberts, Murphysboro, 1930. | Milton H. Myers,<sup>1</sup> Park Ridge, 1935.

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>13</sup> Past junior vice commander in chief.<sup>15</sup> Junior vice commander in chief.<sup>16</sup> Past surgeon general.



INDIANA (20)

[Organized August 20, 1866; reorganized October 3, 1879. Membership, December 31, 1936, 177. Posts 54]

*Department commander*----- JOHN H. STONE,<sup>1</sup> Kokomo.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- WILLIAM ZIEGLER, Logansport.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- JAMES CLARK,<sup>1</sup> Indianapolis.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- JOSEPH B. HENNINGER,<sup>1</sup> Indianapolis.

REPRESENTATIVES

George R. Streeter,<sup>1</sup> Hammond  
W. H. Hannen,<sup>1</sup> Evansville

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Robert S. Foster, <sup>2</sup> 1866; 1868.	John D. Alexander, <sup>2</sup> 1908.
Nathan Kimball, <sup>2</sup> 1867.	Orlando A. Somers, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
Oliver M. Wilson, <sup>2</sup> 1869.	Alexander P. Asbury, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
Louis Humphrey, <sup>2</sup> 1870-71.	Daniel Waugh, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
Jonathan B. Hagar, <sup>2</sup> 1879.	Frank Swigart, <sup>2</sup> 1912 (died in office).
Samuel E. Armstrong, <sup>2</sup> 1880.	Wilbur E. Gorsuch, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
William W. Dudley, <sup>2</sup> 1881.	Daniel W. Comstock, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
James R. Carnahan, <sup>2</sup> 1882-83.	A. B. Crampton, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
Edwin Nicar, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	Lewis King, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
David N. Foster, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	V. V. Williams, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
Thomas W. Bennett, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	Samuel M. Hench, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
Ira J. Chase, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	Alonzo Murphy, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
Argus D. Vanosdol, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	William F. Medsker, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
Charles M. Travis, <sup>2</sup> 1889 (see Illinois).	Robert W. McBride, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
Gil R. Stormont, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Richard H. Tyner, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
Ivan N. Walker, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	William A. Kelsey, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
Joseph B. Cheadle, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Albert J. Ball, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
James T. Johnston, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	F. M. VanPelt, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
Albert O. Marsh, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	David Strouse, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
Harvey B. Shively, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	James W. Spain, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
Henry M. Caylor, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	John H. Hoffman, <sup>3</sup> Ligonier, 1927.
James S. Dodge, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	W. F. Molyneaux, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
Daniel Ryan, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	Charles E. Hale, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
William L. Dunlap, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	Isaac B. Austin, <sup>2</sup> 1930 (died in office).
David E. Beem, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	James Kilmartin, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
Milton Garrigus, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	F. M. McNair, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
Benjamin Starr, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	James Bowden, Muncie, 1932.
George W. Grubbs, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	Jasper N. Callicott, <sup>2</sup> 1933.
Daniel R. Lucas, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	John F. McKinley, <sup>2</sup> 1934 (died in office).
Marine D. Tackett, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	Edward McClelland, Muncie, 1935.
Edmund R. Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	Quincey A. Hunt, Terre Haute, 1936.
William A. Ketcham, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	

PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

David Kinney, <sup>1</sup> Indianapolis, 1931.	A. L. Akers, Indianapolis, 1934.
William H. Cooper, Indianapolis, 1933.	Daniel T. Price, Marion, 1935.

PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

James W. Beck, Danville, 1931.	William Matthews, Centerville, 1935.
Henry Rogers, Rockville, 1934.	Isaac N. Sharp, <sup>1</sup> Warsaw, 1936.

<sup>1</sup> Present.  
<sup>2</sup> Deceased.  
<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

## IOWA (19)

[Organized September, 1866; reorganized January 23, 1879. Membership, December 31, 1936, 205. Posts, 21]

*Department commander*----- JOHN P. RISLEY,<sup>1 11</sup> Des Moines.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- MICHAEL HAWK, Sioux City.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- JOHN F. BAKER, Newton.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- J. C. HANES,<sup>1</sup> Des Moines.

## REPRESENTATIVES

W. P. Allred,<sup>1</sup> Corydon.  
 D. M. Balliet, Waterloo.  
 J. P. McDonough, Kirksville.  
 James Corbin, Muscatine.  
 M. H. Morse,<sup>1</sup> Wyoming.

## ALTERNATES

J. C. Boice, Washington.  
 Wm. T. Toms,<sup>1</sup> Nevada.  
 Simeon Haun, Cedar Rapids.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

J. C. Parrott,<sup>2</sup> 1874-75.  
 A. A. Perkins,<sup>2</sup> 1876-78.  
 H. E. Griswold,<sup>2</sup> 1879.  
 W. F. Conrad,<sup>2</sup> 1880.  
 Peter V. Carey,<sup>2</sup> 1881.  
 George B. Hogin,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 John B. Cook,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 E. G. Miller,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 W. R. Manning,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 W. A. McHenry,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 J. M. Tuttle,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 E. A. Consigny,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 Charles H. Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 Mason P. Mills,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 Charles L. Davidson,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 J. J. Steadman,<sup>17</sup> Hollywood, Calif.,  
 1892.  
 Phil Schaller,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 George A. Newman,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 J. K. P. Thompson,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 Josiah Given,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 A. H. Evans,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 R. W. Tirrell,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 C. F. Bailey,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 M. B. Davis,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 George Metzger,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 John Lindt,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 L. B. Raymond,<sup>2</sup> 1903.  
 R. T. St. John,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 S. H. Harper,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 C. A. Clark,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 D. J. Palmer,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 J. C. Milliman,<sup>2</sup> 1908.

M. McDonald,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 H. A. Dyer,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 Lot Abraham,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 J. D. Brown,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 J. W. Willett,<sup>1 18</sup> Tama, 1913.  
 Byron C. Ward,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 John F. Merry,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 John H. Mills,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 J. L. Farrington,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 E. J. C. Bealer,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 A. G. Beatty,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 R. L. Chase,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 J. B. Harsh,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 L. J. Kron,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 W. W. Gist,<sup>2</sup> 1923 (died in office).  
 W. S. Freeman,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 W. H. Needham,<sup>2</sup> 1924 (died in office).  
 D. B. Cowles,<sup>2</sup> 1924 (died in office).  
 Orlando S. Hartman,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 Frank Dagle,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 E. J. Stonebraker,<sup>2</sup> 1926.  
 Oley Nelson,<sup>1 3</sup> Slater, 1927.  
 J. W. Stratton,<sup>2</sup> 1928.  
 John K. Ewing,<sup>2</sup> 1929 (died in office).  
 Joseph Pratt,<sup>2</sup> 1930.  
 Watson Ridsen,<sup>2</sup> 1930.  
 John T. Lucas,<sup>2</sup> 1931.  
 Thomas J. Noll,<sup>1</sup> Grinnell, 1932.  
 Frank L. Quade,<sup>1</sup> Dubuque, 1933.  
 L. J. Leech,<sup>1</sup> West Branch, 1934.  
 Horace B. Kelly,<sup>2</sup> 1935 (died in office).  
 J. C. Hanes,<sup>1 13</sup> Des Moines, 1936.  
 John P. Risley,<sup>1 11</sup> Des Moines, 1936.

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

E. P. Taylor,<sup>1</sup> Fairfield, 1926.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

<sup>11</sup> Past adjutant general.

<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.

<sup>17</sup> Transferred to California and Nevada.

<sup>18</sup> Judge advocate general.



KANSAS (22)

[Organized December 7, 1866 ; reorganized March 16, 1880. Membership, December 31, 1936, 192. Posts, 62]

Department commander-----HENRY KELLER,<sup>1</sup> Wilson.  
Senior vice department commander-----PHILLIP WEINRICH,<sup>1</sup> Winfield.  
Junior vice department commander-----AL GARVIN,<sup>1</sup> Troy.  
Assistant adjutant general-----A. O. GERE,<sup>1</sup> Topeka.

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
W. W. Basore, Neodesha.	J. W. Prickett, Wamego.
Henry Button, Pomona.	S. R. Funk, Lawrence.
J. F. Richardson, Wichita.	Thomas Samuels, Chanute.
Henry Biele, <sup>1</sup> Chanute.	Isaac Seafer, Carthage.
J. H. Mills, Wichita.	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

John A. Martin, <sup>2</sup> 1866-67.	Joel H. Rickel, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
John Carpenter, <sup>2</sup> 1868.	Nathan E. Harmon, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
W. S. Jenkins, <sup>2</sup> 1872 (see Missouri).	T. P. Anderson, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
Stephen A. Cobb, <sup>2</sup> 1873.	J. N. Harrison, <sup>2</sup> 1912-13.
John Guthrie, <sup>2</sup> 1876.	Ira D. Brougher, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
J. H. Gilpatrick, <sup>2</sup> 1877-78.	C. A. Meek, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
J. C. Walkinshaw, <sup>2</sup> 1879-82.	R. M. Painter, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
Thomas J. Anderson, <sup>2</sup> 1883.	A. C. Pierce, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
Homer W. Pond, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	W. W. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
Milton J. Stewart, <sup>2</sup> 1885 (see Illinois).	Theodore Gardner, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
C. J. McDivett, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	Joseph A. Walter, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
T. H. Soward, <sup>2</sup> 1887 (see Oklahoma).	George P. Washburn, <sup>2</sup> 1921 (died in office).
J. W. Feighan, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	E. W. Bowman, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
Henry Booth, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	William W. Dennison, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
Ira A. Collins, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	William H. Mitchell, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
Timothy McCarthy, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Andrew Graff, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
A. R. Green, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Fred Jackson, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
Bernard Kelly, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	Samuel Baughman, <sup>2</sup> 1926 (see Florida).
W. P. Campbell, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	R. H. McWhorter, <sup>1</sup> Coffeyville, 1927.
John P. Harris, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	H. I. Merrill, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
W. C. Whitney, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	J. W. Priddy, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
Theodore Botkin, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	C. K. King, Kansas City, 1930.
D. W. Eastman, <sup>2</sup> 1898 (see Oklahoma).	E. W. Phillips, <sup>1</sup> Wichita, 1931.
O. H. Coulter, <sup>2</sup> 1899 (see California and Nevada).	J. H. Harvey, <sup>2</sup> 1932 (died in office).
W. W. Martin, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	Grear Nagel, <sup>2</sup> 1932 (died in office).
J. B. Remington, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	H. W. Wardell, <sup>2</sup> 1932.
H. C. Loomis, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	W. B. Rhodes, Manhattan, 1933.
Abraham W. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	W. W. Nixon, <sup>1 3</sup> Jewell, 1934.
Charles Harris, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	A. O. Gere, <sup>1 13</sup> Stafford, 1935.
P. H. Coney, <sup>2</sup> 1905-06.	J. H. Getty, <sup>1</sup> Ottawa, 1936.
R. A. Campbell, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	
W. A. Morgan, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	

PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

D. B. Plum,<sup>1</sup> Parsons, 1922.

PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

Charles Wingrove,<sup>1</sup> Clay Center, 1936.

<sup>1</sup> Present.  
<sup>2</sup> Deceased.  
<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.  
<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.



## KENTUCKY (27)

[Organized January 16, 1883. Membership, December 31, 1936, 15. Posts, 8]

*Department commander*----- R. R. GRAHAM,<sup>1</sup> Madisonville.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- H. T. DRAKE, St. Cloud, Fla.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- RICHARD TELLER, Louisville.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- M. H. DAVIDSON,<sup>1 3</sup> Louisville.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

J. C. Michie,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 W. H. Harton,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 George W. Northup,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 William Bowman,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 Orrin A. Reynolds,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 Vincent Boreing,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 Michael Minton,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 Samuel G. Hills,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 Edward H. Hobson,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 T. Edward Livezey,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 Daniel O'Riley,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 Robert M. Kelly,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 Americus Whedon,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 Andrew J. Tharp,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 J. W. Hammond,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 Joseph H. Browning,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 L. M. Drye,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 John Blaes,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 T. F. Beyland,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 W. G. Force,<sup>2</sup> 1903.  
 William T. Bausmith,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 Bernard Matthews,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 George Grimstead,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 Le Vant Dodge,<sup>2</sup> 1907-8.

R. B. Hewetson,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 Sanford D. Van Pelt,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 Charles C. Degman,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 John Barr,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 W. J. L. Hughes,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 Edward Farley,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 John T. Gunn,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 Sam D. Brown,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 J. R. Howard,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 T. A. Casey,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 Andrew Offut,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 M. H. Davidson,<sup>1 3</sup> Louisville, 1920.  
 Jacob Seibert,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 John T. English,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 E. F. Tucker,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 C. C. Furr,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 J. D. Compton, Covington, 1925.  
 Albert Scott,<sup>2</sup> 1926 (died in office).  
 Cyrus Edwards, Horse Cave, 1926-28.  
 John T. Thompson,<sup>1</sup> Charlestown, Ind., 1929.  
 Robert T. Smith, Horse Cave, 1930-33.  
 Charles L. Dudley, Flemingsburg, 1934-36.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

Richard Lilly, Anchorage, 1927-29; 1932

## LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI (35)

[Organized as the Department of the Gulf, May 15, 1884; changed to Louisiana and Mississippi June 13, 1888. Membership, December 31, 1936, 39. Posts, 4]

*Department commander*----- WILLIAM ROCHESTER,<sup>3</sup> Natchez, Miss.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- M. HENDERSON, Vicksburg, Miss.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- HENRY CAMPBELL, Baton Rouge, La.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- E. A. ROBINSON, Morgan City, La.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

William Roy,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 J. W. Scully,<sup>2</sup> 1885 (see Georgia and South Carolina).  
 A. S. Badger,<sup>2</sup> 1886-92.  
 Charles H. Shute,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 Charles W. Keeting,<sup>2</sup> 1894-99.  
 F. C. Antoine,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 Paul Bruce,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 Charles W. Keeting,<sup>2</sup> 1902-4.  
 J. S. Davidson,<sup>5</sup> 1905.  
 P. H. Boyle,<sup>2</sup> 1906-7.

James Lewis,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 J. A. Brookshire,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 E. K. Russ,<sup>5</sup> 1910-15.  
 E. T. Gipson,<sup>2</sup> 1916-18.  
 H. N. Singleton,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 John Pierce,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 Lewis Sherman,<sup>5</sup> 1921.  
 E. J. Herman,<sup>5</sup> 1922.  
 Elihu A. Robinson,<sup>13</sup> Morgan City, La., 1923-27.  
 William Rochester,<sup>3</sup> Natchez, 1928-36.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

<sup>5</sup> Honors lost by withdrawal from the order.

<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.

MAINE (9)

[Organized January 10, 1868. Membership, December 31, 1936, 94. Posts, 25]

<i>Department commander</i> -----	OLIVER N. LEAVITT, <sup>1</sup> Portland.
<i>Senior vice department commander</i> -----	JOHN W. PALMER, Waldoboro.
<i>Junior vice department commander</i> -----	JOHN S. SAVAGE, <sup>1</sup> Fairfield.
<i>Assistant adjutant general</i> -----	CHARLES E. NASON, <sup>1 10</sup> Gray.

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATE
Charles L. Marston, <sup>1</sup> Yarmouth. Nathan Hallowell, <sup>1</sup> South China. Thomas N. Ayer, Alma.	George H. Jones. <sup>1</sup>

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

George L. Beal, <sup>2</sup> 1868-69. Charles P. Mattocks, <sup>2</sup> 1870-71. Daniel White, <sup>2</sup> 1872-73. Seldon Connor, <sup>2</sup> 1874-75. Nelson Howard, <sup>2</sup> 1876. John D. Myrick, <sup>2</sup> 1877. Augustus C. Hamlin, <sup>2</sup> 1878. Windsor B. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1879. Isaac S. Bangs, <sup>2</sup> 1880. William G. Haskell, <sup>2</sup> 1881. Augustus B. Farnham, <sup>2</sup> 1882. Elisha M. Shaw, <sup>2</sup> 1883. Benjamin Williams, <sup>2</sup> 1884. James A. Hall, <sup>2</sup> 1885. Samuel W. Lane, <sup>2</sup> 1886. Richard K. Gatley, <sup>2</sup> 1887. Horace H. Burbank, <sup>2</sup> 1888. Franklin M. Drew, <sup>2</sup> 1889. John D. Anderson, <sup>2</sup> 1890. Samuel L. Miller, <sup>2</sup> 1891. Isaac Dyer, <sup>2</sup> 1892. Wainwright Cushing, <sup>2</sup> 1893. J. Wesley Gilman, <sup>2</sup> 1894. William H. Green, <sup>2</sup> 1895. Lorenzo J. Carver, <sup>2</sup> 1896. Leroy T. Carleton, <sup>2</sup> 1897. Charles A. Southard, <sup>2</sup> 1898. Frederick Robie, <sup>2</sup> 1899. Seth T. Snipe, <sup>2</sup> 1900. William Z. Clayton, <sup>2</sup> 1901. James L. Merrick, <sup>2</sup> 1902. Joshua L. Chamberlain, <sup>2</sup> 1903. Edwin C. Milliken, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	Henry O. Perry, <sup>2</sup> 1905. Frederick S. Walls, <sup>2</sup> 1906. Frank F. Goss, <sup>2</sup> 1907. Woodbury K. Dana, <sup>2</sup> 1908. Augustus W. McCausland, <sup>2</sup> 1909. John W. Webster, <sup>2</sup> 1910. Edwin Riley, <sup>2</sup> 1911. William H. Holston, <sup>2</sup> 1912. John F. Lamb, <sup>2</sup> 1913. Thomas S. Benson, <sup>2</sup> 1914. Simon S. Andrews, <sup>2</sup> 1915. Tobias L. Eastman, <sup>2</sup> 1916. John Quincy Adams, <sup>2</sup> 1917. Fred A. Motley, <sup>2</sup> 1918. George W. Goulding, <sup>2</sup> 1919. Henry E. Merriam, <sup>2</sup> 1920. Edward A. Butler, <sup>2</sup> 1921. George A. Gay, <sup>2</sup> 1922. Ezekiel H. Hanson, <sup>2</sup> 1923. Charles E. Nason, <sup>1 10</sup> Gray, 1924. Albert R. Hill, <sup>2</sup> 1925. Nathaniel W. White, <sup>2</sup> 1926. Nahum H. Pillsbury, <sup>2</sup> 1927. Nelson R. Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1928. Samuel F. Emerson, <sup>1</sup> Skowhegan. 1929. F. S. Philbrick, <sup>2</sup> 1930. Simon C. Hastings, <sup>1</sup> Portland, 1931. John W. Fogler, <sup>1 8</sup> Skowhegan, 1932. George T. Benson, Oakland, 1933. John B. Sawtelle, <sup>1</sup> Oakland, 1934. Joseph W. Lake, <sup>1</sup> Kennebunkport, 1935. Charles F. Tibbetts, Augusta, 1936.
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PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

C. T. Wardwell, Lewiston, 1917.	C. H. George, South Paris, 1928.
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<sup>1</sup> Present.  
<sup>2</sup> Deceased.  
<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.  
<sup>10</sup> Past senior vice commander in chief.

## MARYLAND (16)

[Organized January 8, 1868; reorganized June 9, 1876. Membership, December 31, 1936, 12. Posts, 2]

*Department commander*-----JULIUS ROSENTHAL, Baltimore.  
*Senior vice department commander*-----JOHN H. BARRETT, Lansdowne.  
*Junior vice department commander*-----JOHN H. LIDDELL, Baltimore.  
*Assistant adjutant general*-----CHARLES H. DANIELS, Baltimore.

## REPRESENTATIVE

Henry Smith, Baltimore.

## ALTERNATE

Taylor Whitney, Baltimore.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Andrew W. Denison, <sup>2</sup> 1867-69.	David L. Stanton, <sup>2</sup> 1898.
E. W. Goldsborough, <sup>2</sup> 1870.	Lewis M. Zimmerman, <sup>2</sup> 1899.
E. T. Daneker, <sup>2</sup> 1871.	John R. King, <sup>2</sup> 1900.
Adams E. King, <sup>2</sup> 1872.	John G. Taylor, <sup>2</sup> 1901.
E. B. Tyler, <sup>2</sup> 1876-78.	John W. Worth, <sup>2</sup> 1902.
W. E. Griffith, <sup>2</sup> 1879.	William Stahl, <sup>2</sup> 1903.
W. E. W. Ross, <sup>2</sup> 1880-81.	James Campbell, <sup>2</sup> 1904.
Graham Dukehart, <sup>2</sup> 1882.	Richard N. Bowerman, <sup>2</sup> 1905.
John Suter, <sup>2</sup> 1883.	George Prechtel, <sup>2</sup> 1906.
Frank M. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	Fred C. Tarr, <sup>2</sup> 1907.
John W. Horn, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	Robert C. Sunstrom, <sup>2</sup> 1908.
George W. F. Vernon, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	Benjamin F. Taylor, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
Henry P. Underhill, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	William P. Vannort, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
Theodore F. Lang, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	John T. Holmes, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
George F. Wheeler, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	George Prechtel, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
George R. Graham, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Charles N. Emich, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
Joseph C. Hill, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Albert K. Young, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
Wallace A. Bartlett, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Joseph Brooks, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
Frank Nolen, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	James E. Van Sant, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
Myron I. Rose, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	E. Walter Giles, <sup>2</sup> 1917-18.
Oliver A. Horner, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	George T. Leech, <sup>1,3</sup> Baltimore, 1919-35.
A. S. Cooper, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	Julius Rosenthal, <sup>9</sup> Baltimore, 1936.
George W. Johnson, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

John N. Young, Baltimore, 1935.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

<sup>9</sup> Department Commander.



## MASSACHUSETTS (7)

[Organized May 7, 1867. Membership, December 31, 1936, 173. Posts, 74]

*Department commander*----- JOHN E. BRONSON,<sup>1 3</sup> East Dedham  
*Senior vice department commander*----- JOSEPH T. STODDARD,<sup>1</sup> Chelsea.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- CHARLES A. MILES, Stoughton  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- FREDERICK H. BISHOP,<sup>1</sup> Boston.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Dudley L. Page,<sup>1</sup> Lowell.  
 Charles F. Staples, Leominster.  
 Prince A. Phinney,<sup>1</sup> Brookline.  
 William H. Byrne, Attleboro.

## ALTERNATES

Henri Batchelder, Everett.  
 Theodore E. Clarke, Boston.  
 Thomas A. Corson, Lynn.  
 Samuel Snow,<sup>1</sup> Marblehead.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Austin S. Cushman,<sup>2</sup> 1866-67.  
 A. B. R. Sprague,<sup>2</sup> 1868.  
 Francis A. Osborn,<sup>2</sup> 1869.  
 James L. Bates,<sup>2</sup> 1870.  
 William Cogswell,<sup>2</sup> 1871.  
 Henry R. Sibley,<sup>5</sup> 1872.  
 Adin B. Underwood,<sup>2</sup> 1873.  
 John W. Kimball,<sup>2</sup> 1874.  
 George S. Merrill,<sup>2</sup> 1875.  
 Horace B. Sargent,<sup>2</sup> 1876-78.  
 John G. B. Adams,<sup>2</sup> 1879.  
 John A. Hawes,<sup>2</sup> 1880.  
 George W. Creasey,<sup>2</sup> 1881.  
 George H. Patch,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 George S. Evans,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 John D. Billings,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 John W. Hersey,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 Richard F. Tobin,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 Charles D. Nash,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 Myron P. Walker,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 George L. Goodale,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 George H. Innis,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 Arthur A. Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 James K. Churchill,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 Eli W. Hall,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 Wilfred A. Wetherbee,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 Joseph W. Thayer,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 William P. Derby,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 John M. Deane,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 William H. Bartlett,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 John E. Gilman,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 Peter D. Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 Silas A. Barton,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 W. W. Blackmar,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 Dwight O. Judd,<sup>2</sup> 1903.

Lucius Field,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 James H. Wolff,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 J. Payson Bradley,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 Daniel H. L. Gleason,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 Alfred S. Roe,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 John L. Parker,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 J. Willard Brown,<sup>2</sup> 1910 (died in office).  
 Granville C. Fiske,<sup>2</sup> 1910-11.  
 George A. Hosley,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 Thomas J. Ames,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 John M. Woods,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 Alfred H. Knowles,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 Francis E. Mole,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 Daniel E. Denny,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 Edwin P. Stanley,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 George W. Wilder,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 Horace Goodwin,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 Edwin F. Morrill,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 Henry Clark,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 George W. Pratt,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 Benjamin A. Ham,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 William L. Gage,<sup>2</sup> 1925 (died in office).  
 Henry H. Comey,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 William F. Brown,<sup>2</sup> 1926 (died in office).  
 Henry A. Monk,<sup>2</sup> 1927.  
 Edwin J. Foster,<sup>1 20</sup> Worcester, 1928.  
 James H. Webb,<sup>2</sup> 1929.  
 Alvin C. Howes,<sup>2</sup> 1930 (died in office).  
 Waldo Turner,<sup>2</sup> 1930-31.  
 Edwin H. Lincoln,<sup>1 19</sup> Pittsfield, 1932.  
 Frederick H. Bishop,<sup>1 13</sup> Wollaston, 1933.  
 George A. Gay,<sup>1</sup> Nashua, N. H., 1934.  
 George W. Green, Jamaica Plain, 1935.  
 Chas. L. Robinson, Melrose, 1936.

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>5</sup> Honors lost by withdrawal from the order.<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.<sup>19</sup> Past senior vice commander in chief.<sup>20</sup> Past commander in chief.

## MICHIGAN (18)

[Organized May 6, 1868; reorganized January 22, 1879. Membership, December 31, 1936, 120. Posts, 45]

*Department commander*----- S. H. CARLTON,<sup>1 3</sup> Kalamazoo.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- J. F. BEAUMONT,<sup>1</sup> Milford.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- EUGENE OWEN,<sup>1</sup> Grand Rapids.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- A. C. ESTABROOK,<sup>1 19</sup> Grand Rapids.

## REPRESENTATIVES

J. C. Haines, Detroit.  
 Orlanda Le Valley,<sup>1</sup> Caro.  
 Gilber La Croix,<sup>1</sup> Mt. Clemons.

## ALTERNATES

William Parker, Lake Odessa.  
 Nelson R. Wood,<sup>1</sup> South Haven.  
 Truman O. Webber, Hastings.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

R. A. Alger (provisional),<sup>2</sup> 1867.  
 William A. Throop,<sup>2</sup> 1868.  
 William Humphrey,<sup>2</sup> 1869-70.  
 C. V. R. Pond,<sup>2</sup> 1878-79.  
 A. T. McReynolds,<sup>2</sup> 1880.  
 Byron R. Pierce,<sup>2</sup> 1881-82.  
 Oscar A. Janes,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 Rush J. Shank,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 Charles D. Long,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 John Northwood,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 L. G. Rutherford,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 Washington Gardner,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 Michael Brown,<sup>2</sup> 1889 (see Montana).  
 Henry M. Duffield,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 Charles L. Eaton,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 Henry S. Dean,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 James H. Kidd,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 Louis Kanitz,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 S. B. Daboll,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 William Shakespeare,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 Aaron T. Bliss,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 Alex Patrick,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 Russell R. Pealer,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 Ethel M. Allen,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 James Van Kleeck,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 Edward C. Anthony,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 D. B. K. Van Raalte,<sup>2</sup> 1903.  
 George H. Hopkins,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 E. C. Cannon,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 Joseph P. Griswold,<sup>2</sup> 1906.

William Jibb,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 Charles E. Foote,<sup>2</sup> 1908 (died in office).  
 George L. Holmes,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 James M. Greenfield,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 Samuel J. Lawrence,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 George W. Stone,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 John T. Spillane,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 Frank R. Chase,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 Riley L. Jones,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 Henry C. Rankin,<sup>2</sup> 1915 (died in office).  
 Eli Strong,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 L. H. Ives,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 William O. Lee,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 David S. Howard,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 Edwin F. Lamb,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 Henry Spaulding,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 J. J. Holmes,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 William Mears,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 Lyman A. L. Gilbert,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 Marvin C. Barney,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 John Steel,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 James R. Stephenson,<sup>2</sup> 1926.  
 Charles A. Bartlett,<sup>2</sup> 1927.  
 A. C. Estabrook,<sup>1 19</sup> Grand Rapids.  
 1928-30.  
 Orestus Blake,<sup>2</sup> 1931-32.  
 C. M. Cook,<sup>2</sup> 1933 (died in office).  
 John Killeen, Jackson, 1933.  
 Frank D. Keeler,<sup>2</sup> 1934.  
 Ira M. Stewart, Petoskey, 1935-36.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

A. F. Chappell, Detroit, 1930.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

<sup>19</sup> Past senior vice commander-in-chief.



## MINNESOTA (24)

[Organized Aug. 14, 1867; reorganized Aug. 17, 1881. Membership, December 31, 1936; 93. Posts, 43]

*Department commander*----- L. E. CARPENTER,<sup>1</sup> Minneapolis.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- T. L. HAECKER, St. Paul.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- W. C. FISHER,<sup>1</sup> St. Paul.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Albert Copeland, Minneapolis.  
 Robert Bland, Minneapolis.  
 Charles H. Perry,<sup>1</sup> So. Minneapolis.

## ALTERNATES

Henry H. Flory, Minneapolis.  
 J. O. Sargent,<sup>1</sup> Crookston.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Henry G. Hicks, <sup>2</sup> 1868.	Loren W. Collins, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
Henry A. Castle, <sup>2</sup> 1872-74.	Philip G. Woodward, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
George H. Johnson, <sup>2</sup> 1876.	J. A. Everett, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
Adam Marty, <sup>2</sup> 1881-82.	William P. Roberts, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
John P. Rea, <sup>2</sup> 1883.	Charles H. Taylor, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
E. B. Rabb, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	Charles H. Hopkins, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
R. A. Becker, St. Paul, 1885.	Watson W. Hall, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
William Thomas, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	Charles Van Campen, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
L. L. Wheelock, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	Silas H. Towler, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
James H. Ege, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	Edwin F. Kenrick, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
Alphonse Barto, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	J. D. Budd, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
James Compton, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	J. A. Town, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
Charles D. Parker, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	S. W. Powell, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
L. M. Lange, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	E. Z. Rasey, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
John Day Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	W. H. Harrison, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
Samuel R. Van Sant, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	S. E. Mahan, <sup>12</sup> St. Paul, 1924.
Ell Torrance, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	W. T. Scram, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
J. J. McCardy, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	P. G. Gorman, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
E. B. Wood, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	Jacob Zuber, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
E. W. Mortimer, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	T. P. Garrett, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
D. B. Searle, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	T. H. Peacock, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
Gideon S. Ives, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	W. H. Palmer, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
William H. Harries, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	W. L. Hilliard, <sup>1</sup> Bemidji, 1931.
Perry Starkweather, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	C. M. Peet, <sup>2</sup> 1932.
Isaac L. Mahan, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	Omar H. Case, <sup>2</sup> 1933.
Harrison White, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	Charles H. Cotton, Chatfield, 1934
C. F. MacDonald, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	M. Mullen, <sup>2</sup> 1935.
Levi Longfellow, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	W. W. Holcomb, <sup>1 3</sup> St. Paul, 1936.
George A. Whitney, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	Freman A. Caswell, <sup>2</sup> 1937 (died in
Marcus W. Bates, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	office).
S. F. Hammond, <sup>2</sup> 1888, transferred from South Dakota.	
J. B. Hoit, <sup>2</sup> 1892, transferred from South Dakota.	

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

T. C. Wakefield,<sup>1</sup> Hutchinson, 1926. H. R. Thompson, Minneapolis, 1936.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

Watson W. Hubbard, Minneapolis, 1936.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National Council of Administration.

<sup>12</sup> Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

## MISSOURI (25)

[Organized May 16, 1867; reorganized April 22, 1882. Membership, December 31, 1936, 59. Posts, 13]

*Department commander*----- WILLIAM KOWAZEK,<sup>1</sup> Silex.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- A. J. P. BARNES,<sup>3</sup> Joplin.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- JOHN FERGUSON,<sup>1</sup> Iberia.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- JOHN L. PIERSON,<sup>1</sup> St. Louis.

## REPRESENTATIVES

W. H. Steele,<sup>1</sup> Hartville. | August Moreau,<sup>1</sup> Creve Coeur.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

William Warner, <sup>2</sup> 1882-83.	Benjamin Warner, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
W. F. Chamberlain, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	Charles W. Ruby, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
Nelson Cole, <sup>2</sup> 1885-86.	Arthur Dreifus, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
E. E. Kimball, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	William Lowe, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
Hiram Smith, Jr., <sup>2</sup> 1888.	James B. Dobyne, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
John E. Phelps, <sup>2</sup> 1889 (see Washington and Alaska).	Alex McCandless, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
Leo Rassieur, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Thomas W. Evans, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
George W. Martin, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Phil F. Coghlan, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
C. W. Whitehead, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	W. C. Calland, Springfield, 1919.
Charles G. Burton, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	Samuel D. Webster, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
Louis Grund, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	A. J. P. Barnes, <sup>3</sup> Joplin, 1921.
Louis Benecke, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	James H. Hunter, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
Thomas B. Rodgers, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	Samuel M. Mann, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
John B. Platt, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	Alfred Zartman, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
A. G. Peterson, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	Charles Kooock, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
John W. Scott, Daytona, Fla., 1899.	John W. Lanley, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
Wilbur F. Henry, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	D. H. Baldridge, Joplin, 1927.
George Hall, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	John Ferguson, <sup>1 10</sup> Iberia, 1928.
Ira T. Bronson, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	Charles H. Mitchell, Kansas City, 1929.
F. M. Sterrett, <sup>2</sup> 1903 (see Ohio).	C. P. Woodruff, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
Jere T. Dew, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	P. L. Swartz, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
Henry Fairback, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	A. M. Reynolds, <sup>2</sup> 1932.
John M. Williams, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	R. B. Tyler, Joplin, 1933.
Thomas D. Kimball, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	Smith George, <sup>2</sup> 1934.
J. V. Martin, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	Perry Martin, <sup>2</sup> 1935.
W. H. Skinner, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	Jonathan Hollingsworth, <sup>1</sup> Kansas City, 1936.
Robert N. Denham, <sup>2</sup> 1910.	

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

W. S. Shepherd, Kansas City, 1934.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

C. W. Burrill,<sup>1 16</sup> Kansas City, 1928. | J. H. McEwen,<sup>2</sup> 1932.

## MONTANA (37)

[Organized March 10, 1885. Membership, December 31, 1936, 8. Posts, 5]

*Department commander*----- J. E. KANOUSE, Townsend.  
*Assistant Adjutant General*----- G. I. REICHE,<sup>1 2</sup> Helena.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National Council of Administration.

<sup>10</sup> Junior vice department commander.

<sup>16</sup> Past surgeon-general.

MONTANA (37)—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Thomas P. Fuller, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	Robert G. Huston, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
Charles S. Warren, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	John J. Rohrbaugh, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
Ela C. Waters, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	W. Y. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
Julius G. Saunders, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	P. W. Sheehy, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
James E. Galloway, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	E. L. Barnes, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
Ed. S. Ferris, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	James R. Goss, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
Harry C. Kessler, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	G. I. Reiche, <sup>1 3</sup> Helena, 1916.
John L. Sloan, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Simon Hauswirth, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
Joseph O. Gregg, <sup>2</sup> 1893. (See Ohio.)	John Marchion, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
Peter R. Dolman, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	J. Perry McClain, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
Robert E. Fisk, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	J. M. Page, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
Lester S. Willson, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	Charles S. Shoemaker, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
Thaddeus C. Davidson, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	William Coleman, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
W. H. H. Dickinson, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	W. B. Harlan, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
C. B. Miller, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	D. I. Breneman, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
P. B. Manchester, <sup>2</sup> 1900. (See California and Nevada.)	R. L. Cleveland, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
Frank P. Sterling, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	Jacob Ohl, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
Alanson N. Bull, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	C. E. Adams, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
J. S. Wisner, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	W. B. White, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
Henry N. Blake, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	Henry Bird, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
Wilbur F. Sanders, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	J. W. Johnson, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
A. J. Fisk, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	Charles Angus, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
B. N. Beebe, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	Wm. Myers, <sup>2</sup> 1932.
Edwin C. Kinney, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	Solomon Niles, <sup>2</sup> 1933-34 (died in office).
Edwin S. Pease, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	J. E. Kanouse, <sup>9</sup> Townsend, 1935-36.
J. B. Wolgemuth, <sup>2</sup> 1905, transferred from South Dakota.	
Michael Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1889, transferred from Michigan.	

NEBRASKA (17)

[Organized June 11, 1877. Membership, December 31, 1936, 93. Posts, 31]

Department commander-----	JOHN SEBERG, <sup>1</sup> Upland.
Senior vice department commander-----	R. E. COLEMAN, Lincoln.
Junior vice department commander-----	L. C. MCBRIDE, Lincoln.
Assistant adjutant general-----	E. F. BROWN, Lincoln.

REPRESENTATIVES

E. W. Leicy, Randolph.  
Homer S. Woodworth,<sup>1</sup> Omaha.  
John H. Albee, Minden.

ALTERNATES

Jeremiah Wilhelm, Milford.  
A. S. Younkin, Lincoln.  
H. K. Bevier,<sup>1</sup> Grand Island.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Paul Van Dervoort, <sup>2</sup> 1877.	Joseph Teeter, <sup>2</sup> 1891.
R. H. Wilbur, <sup>2</sup> 1878.	C. J. Dilworth, <sup>2</sup> 1892.
James W. Savage, <sup>2</sup> 1879-80.	A. H. Church, <sup>2</sup> 1893.
S. J. Alexander, <sup>2</sup> 1881-82.	Church Howe, <sup>2</sup> 1894.
John C. Bonnell, <sup>2</sup> 1883.	Clarendon E. Adams, <sup>2</sup> 1895 (see California and Nevada).
Henry E. Palmer, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	J. H. Culver, <sup>2</sup> 1896.
A. V. Cole, <sup>2</sup> 1885 (see California and Nevada).	John A. Ehrhardt, <sup>2</sup> 1897.
John M. Thayer, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	Thomas J. Majors, <sup>2</sup> 1898.
H. C. Russell, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	John E. Evans, <sup>2</sup> 1899.
W. C. Henry, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	John Reese, <sup>2</sup> 1900.
J. B. Davis, <sup>2</sup> 1889 (died in office).	R. S. Wilcox, <sup>2</sup> 1901.
S. H. Morrison, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	C. F. Steele, <sup>2</sup> 1902.
T. S. Clarkson, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Lee Estelle, <sup>2</sup> 1903.

<sup>1</sup> Present.  
<sup>2</sup> Deceased.  
<sup>3</sup> National Council of Administration.  
<sup>9</sup> Department Commander.



## NEBRASKA (17)—Continued

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS—continued

Harmon Bross, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	W. J. Blystone, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
John Lett, Grand Island, 1905.	John S. Davisson, <sup>1</sup> Omaha, 1922.
John R. Maxson, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	O. C. Bell, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
Thomas Creigh, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	S. F. Sanders, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
Eli A. Barnes, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	E. F. Brown, <sup>13</sup> Lincoln, 1925.
L. D. Richards, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	J. O. Moore, Palmyra, 1926.
John F. Diener, <sup>2</sup> 1910.	David Bryson, Grand Island, 1927.
A. M. Trimble, <sup>2</sup> 1911.	H. V. Hoagland, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
M. V. King, <sup>2</sup> 1912.	Thomas J. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
John A. Dempster, <sup>2</sup> 1913.	F. A. Damewood, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
O. H. Durand, <sup>2</sup> 1914.	L. F. Ruppel, <sup>2</sup> 1931 (died in office).
George C. Humphrey, <sup>2</sup> 1915.	John H. Berger, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
W. H. Stewart, <sup>2</sup> 1916.	C. P. Lomax, <sup>2</sup> 1932.
Wilson E. Majors, <sup>2</sup> 1917.	I. D. Evans, <sup>2</sup> 1933.
J. S. Hoagland, <sup>2</sup> 1918.	George Johnson, <sup>2</sup> 1934.
J. B. Strode, <sup>2</sup> 1919.	C. H. Kinney, <sup>1 3</sup> Raymond, 1935.
Joseph H. Presson, <sup>2</sup> 1920.	A. F. Rexroad, Omaha, 1936.
Griff J. Thomas, <sup>2</sup> 1879–81, transferred from Wisconsin.	

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

T. J. Bender, Fairmont, 1919.	Thomas E. Moore, Omaha, 1925.
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## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

H. C. Kiester, Albion, 1929

## NEW HAMPSHIRE (12)

[Organized June 30, 1868. Membership, December 31, 1936, 16. Posts, 8]

<i>Department commander</i> -----	LYMAN E. BUTTERFIELD, <sup>1</sup> Manchester.
<i>Senior vice department commander</i> -----	ROBERT WHEELER, Manchester.
<i>Junior vice department commander</i> -----	EDWARD S. NELSON, Manchester.
<i>Assistant adjutant general</i> -----	FRANK E. AMADON, <sup>1 3</sup> Keene.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Matthew T. Betton, <sup>2</sup> 1867.	Frank G. Noyes, <sup>2</sup> 1893.
William R. Patten, <sup>2</sup> 1868.	David R. Pierce, <sup>2</sup> 1894.
Daniel J. Vaughn, <sup>2</sup> 1869.	Charles E. Buzzell, <sup>2</sup> 1895.
James E. Larkin, <sup>2</sup> 1870.	Lewis W. Aldrich, <sup>2</sup> 1896.
Augustus H. Bixby, <sup>2</sup> 1871.	James Minot, <sup>2</sup> 1897.
William H. Trickey, <sup>2</sup> 1872.	A. S. Twitchell, <sup>2</sup> 1898.
Timothy W. Challis, <sup>2</sup> 1873–74.	Horace L. Worcester, <sup>2</sup> 1899.
Alvin S. Eaton, <sup>2</sup> 1875.	D. E. Proctor, <sup>2</sup> 1900.
Charles J. Richards, <sup>2</sup> 1876–78.	A. C. Haines, <sup>2</sup> 1901.
George Bowers, <sup>2</sup> 1879–80.	William S. Carter, 1902.
Martin A. Haynes, <sup>2</sup> 1881–82.	Edwin E. Parker, <sup>2</sup> 1903.
John C. Linehan, <sup>2</sup> 1883–84.	Henry O. Kent, <sup>2</sup> 1904.
Marcus M. Collis, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	Daniel B. Newhall, <sup>2</sup> 1905.
George Farr, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	Osman B. Warren, <sup>2</sup> 1906.
Otis C. Wyatt, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	William S. Pillsbury, <sup>2</sup> 1907.
A. B. Thompson, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	Augustus D. Sanborn, <sup>2</sup> 1908.
James F. Grimes, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	Charles W. Stevens, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
Thomas Cogswell, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Albert D. Scovell, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
Everett B. Huse, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Henry E. Conant, <sup>2</sup> 1911 (died in office).
Daniel Hall, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	William A. Beckford, <sup>2</sup> 1911.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.



## NEW HAMPSHIRE (12)—Continued

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS—continued

George K. Stratton,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 David R. Roys,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 O. B. Douglass,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 M. B. Plummer,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 Reuben T. Leavitt,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 Charles W. Hobbs,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 Eugene Wason,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 Frank W. Wilson,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 James H. Hunt,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 Arthur Thompson,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 J. N. Patterson,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 J. C. Lewis,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 William Blair,<sup>2</sup> 1924.

J. R. Squires,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 Albert J. Barr,<sup>2</sup> 1926.  
 Eben C. Chase, Hooksett, 1927.  
 Joseph Willis, Woodsville, 1928.  
 O. P. Murdick,<sup>2</sup> 1929.  
 Wm. H. Fish,<sup>2</sup> 1930.  
 Henry S. Paul,<sup>2</sup> 1931.  
 Charles H. Estes,<sup>2</sup> 1932.  
 Wm. J. M. Blackman,<sup>2</sup> 1933.  
 George I. Horne,<sup>2</sup> 1934 (died in office).  
 James R. Ashton,<sup>2</sup> 1935 (died in office).  
 Frank E. Amadon,<sup>1 3</sup> Keene, 1935-36.

## NEW JERSEY (8)

[Organized December 10, 1867. Membership, December 31, 1936, 41. Posts, 10]

*Department commander*----- WILLIAM H. MCCOY,<sup>1</sup> Trenton.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- PETER VAN KIRK, Princeton.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- CHRISTIAN L. SHARP, Williamstown.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- WILLIAM H. BILBEE,<sup>1</sup> Trenton.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

E. Jardine,<sup>2</sup> 1868.  
 William Ward,<sup>2</sup> 1869-70.  
 Richard H. Lee,<sup>2</sup> 1871-72.  
 John R. Goble,<sup>2</sup> 1873.  
 Charles Burrows,<sup>2</sup> 1874-75.  
 E. W. Davis,<sup>2</sup> 1876.  
 John Muller,<sup>2</sup> 1877-78.  
 Samuel Hufty,<sup>2</sup> 1879.  
 George W. Gile,<sup>2</sup> 1880.  
 Charles H. Houghton,<sup>2</sup> 1881.  
 E. L. Campbell,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 George Fielder,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 Henry M. Nevius,<sup>2</sup> 1884-85.  
 Frank O. Cole,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 J. L. Wheeler,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 E. Burd Grubb,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 W. E. B. Miller,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 A. M. Matthews,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 James R. Mullikin,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 R. A. Donnelly,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 H. L. Hartshorn,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 John Shields,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 Henry S. White,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 Ernest C. Stahl,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 Emanuel Sands,<sup>2</sup> 1897 (died in office).  
 Samuel G. Hayter,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 William C. Smith, Plainfield, 1898.  
 George Barrett,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 E. V. Richards,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 J. Lawrence,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 Enos F. Hann,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 Stephen M. Long,<sup>2</sup> 1903.

James M. Atwood,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 Charles Currie,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 Alfred Atkins,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 Arthur W. Tench,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 John Foran,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 James F. Connelly,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 James Inglis, Jr.,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 Adrian S. Appleget,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 Terrance J. McDonald,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 John W. Bodine,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 Forman J. Reynolds,<sup>2</sup> 1914 (died in office).  
 Samuel G. Garretson,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 William F. Washington,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 William O. Allen,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 Walter S. Tully,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 George E. Boyd,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 A. J. Washburn,<sup>2</sup> 1919 (died in office).  
 Frank Briden, Sr.,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 John T. McNeil,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 Isaac Cole,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 James A. Rikeman,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 P. J. Lydecker,<sup>2</sup> 1923-24.  
 Leonard L. Roray, Glassboro, 1925.  
 Joseph A. Goodrich,<sup>2</sup> 1926.  
 Augustus Van Giesen,<sup>2</sup> 1927.  
 Charles Hopper, Verona, 1928.  
 Spencer Smith,<sup>3</sup> Nyack, N. Y., 1929.  
 John H. Conger,<sup>2</sup> 1930.  
 Wm. A. Buckbee,<sup>2</sup> 1931.  
 Wm. H. Bilbee,<sup>1 13</sup> Trenton, 1932-34.  
 Wm. H. McCoy,<sup>1 9</sup> Trenton, 1935-36.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

<sup>9</sup> Department commander.

<sup>13</sup> Assistant Adjutant General.

## NEW JERSEY (8)—Continued

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

A. C. Gile, Cape May, 1917.

William K. Storms, Red Bank, 1932.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

John C. Allen, Atlantic City, 1935.

Abraham Ryerson, Lincoln Park, 1936.

## NEW YORK (5)

[Organized April 3, 1867. Membership, December 31, 1936, 289. Posts, 92]

*Department commander*----- JOSEPH BAUER,<sup>1</sup> Rochester.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- THOMAS H. STRITCH,<sup>1</sup> Brooklyn.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- JOHN W. HAYS, Brookview.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- FRANK E. COOLEY,<sup>1</sup> Rensselaer.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Albert Morgan,<sup>1</sup> New York City.  
 George E. Reynolds, Schenectady.  
 Thomas Barker,<sup>1</sup> Bellmore, L. I.  
 John A. Morrison,<sup>1</sup> Brooklyn.  
 W. D. C. Holmes, Ozone Park, L. I.  
 Seth M. Flint, Worcester.  
 John B. LaQue, Schenectady.

## ALTERNATES

I. A. McClellan, Buffalo.  
 M. P. Burney, Little Falls.  
 Orlando Nichols, Yonkers.  
 Irving Eaton, Schenectady.  
 Robert G. Summers, Brooklyn.  
 James O'Connor, New York.  
 James A. Hard, Rochester.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

James B. McKean,<sup>2</sup> 1866-67.  
 Daniel E. Sickles,<sup>2</sup> 1868-69.  
 Edwin B. Lansing,<sup>2</sup> 1869.  
 John C. Robinson,<sup>2</sup> 1870.  
 Henry A. Barnum,<sup>2</sup> 1871-72.  
 Stephen P. Corliss,<sup>2</sup> 1873.  
 Edward Jardine,<sup>2</sup> 1874.  
 John Palmer,<sup>2</sup> 1875.  
 James Tanner,<sup>2</sup> 1876-77.  
 William F. Rogers,<sup>2</sup> 1878.  
 James McQuade,<sup>2</sup> 1879.  
 L. Coe Young,<sup>2</sup> 1880.  
 Abram Merritt,<sup>2</sup> 1881.  
 James S. Fraser,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 John A. Reynolds,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 Ira M. Hedges,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 H. Clay Hall,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 Joseph I. Sayles,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 George H. Treadwell,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 N. Martin Curtis,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 Harrison Clark,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 Floyd Clarkson,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 Charles H. Freeman,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 Theodore L. Poole,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 Joseph P. Cleary,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 John C. Shotts,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 Edward J. Atkinson,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 James S. Graham,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 Albert D. Shaw,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 Anson S. Wood,<sup>2</sup> 1898.

Joseph W. Kay,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 N. P. Pond,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 Charles A. Orr,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 Allan C. Bakewell,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 John S. Foster,<sup>2</sup> 1903.  
 Henry N. Burhans,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 James N. Snyder,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 John S. Maxwell,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 Harlan J. Swift,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 William H. Daniels,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 M. J. Cummings,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 DeWitt C. Hurd,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 George B. Loud,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 Oscar Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 Samuel C. Pierce,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 James D. Bell,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 Zan L. Tidball,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 Solomon W. Russell,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 William F. Kirchner,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 Lewis S. Pilcher,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 Joseph E. Ewell,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 Alfred E. Stacey,<sup>1 20</sup> Elbridge, 1920.  
 Isadore Isaacs,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 Calvin A. Brainard,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 Thomas J. McConekey,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 Henry L. Keene,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 Duncan J. McMillan, New York, 1925.  
 John Van Duyn,<sup>2</sup> 1926.  
 George W. Flynn,<sup>2</sup> 1927 (died in office).

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>20</sup> Past Commander-in-Chief.



## NEW YORK (5)—Continued

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS—Continued

William M. Chatham, <sup>2</sup> 1928 (died in office).	Henry J. Kearney, <sup>2</sup> 1932 (died in office).
Henry Lilly, <sup>1</sup> Coldwater, 1928.	Frank E. Cooley, <sup>1 13</sup> Rensselaer, 1933.
William P. Griffith, <sup>2</sup> 1928.	John Maxwell, <sup>2</sup> 1933.
Martin V. Stone, <sup>1</sup> Jamestown, 1929.	Josiah C. Read, New York, 1934.
George H. Taylor, <sup>2</sup> 1930.	Robert M. Rownd, <sup>1 21</sup> Ripley, 1935.
Calvin L. Vincent, <sup>1 3</sup> Elmira, 1931.	George C. Eldredge, <sup>1</sup> Dumont, N. J., 1936.

De Alva S. Alexander,<sup>2</sup> 1884, transferred from Potomac.  
W. L. Palmer,<sup>2</sup> 1899, transferred from South Dakota.  
A. E. Sholes,<sup>2</sup> 1891, transferred from Georgia and South Carolina.  
David R. Wilson,<sup>2</sup> 1906, transferred from Virginia and North Carolina.  
John C. Gipson,<sup>2</sup> 1902, transferred from Oklahoma (see California and Nevada).

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

H. Stewart Warner, Skaneateles, 1918.	Nelson E. Rowe, Binghamton, 1936.
Charles T. Peck, Rochester, 1928.	

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Ringgold W. Carman, Flushing, 1922.	Jacob Lester, Port Dickinson, 1931.
Edward M. Griffiths, New York, 1929.	George H. Howard, Buffalo, 1935.

## NORTH DAKOTA (43)

[Organized April 23, 1890. Membership, December 31, 1936, 3. Posts, 2]

<i>Department commander</i> -----	J. W. CARROLL, <sup>1 22</sup> Lisbon.
<i>Senior vice department commander</i> -----	J. H. SERIGHT, Denbigh.
<i>Assistant adjutant general</i> -----	D. G. DUELL, <sup>1 3</sup> Devils Lake.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Harrison Allen, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	George W. Kurtz, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
George B. Winship, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	G. B. Vallandigham, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
William A. Bentley, <sup>2</sup> 1891 (see California and Nevada).	Alexander Hay, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
Samuel G. Roberts, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	John L. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
John D. Black, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	Henry Beal, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
James M. O'Neale, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Christian Schmidt, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
A. P. Rounseville, <sup>2</sup> 1895 (see Florida).	J. W. Carroll, <sup>1 22</sup> Lisbon, 1918.
William H. Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	James McCormick, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
Edward C. Geary, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	David B. McClain, <sup>2</sup> 1920 (died in office).
Edwin Southard, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	Orange A. Potter, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
William Ackerman, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	Charles P. Stearns, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
Freeman Orcutt, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	Smith Stimmel, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
D. G. Duell, <sup>1 3</sup> Devils Lake, 1901.	H. F. Dinsmore, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
John C. Gipson, <sup>2</sup> 1902 (see Oklahoma).	T. C. Conklin, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
H. J. Rowe, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	George Hawks, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
D. F. Siegfried, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	John A. Seright, <sup>23</sup> Denbigh, 1926.
Joseph Hare, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	Charles Cotter, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
B. F. Bigelow, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	R. M. Donnelly, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
Sylvester J. Hill, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	R. D. Bagley, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
J. L. Richmond, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	C. H. Palmer, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
Halsey Curry, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	A. W. Parmenter, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
Albert Roberts, <sup>2</sup> 1910.	M. Skarison, <sup>2</sup> 1932.
James H. Matthews, <sup>2</sup> 1911.	J. W. Carroll, <sup>1 22</sup> Lisbon, 1933-36.

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National Council of Administration.<sup>13</sup> Assistant Adjutant General.<sup>21</sup> Inspector General.<sup>22</sup> National Patriotic Instructor.<sup>23</sup> Senior Vice Department Commander.

## OHIO (4)

[Organized January 30, 1867. Membership, December 31, 1936, 240. Posts, 79]

*Department commander*----- THEODORE WELLS,<sup>1</sup> Cadiz.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- FREDERICK PFIESTER,<sup>1</sup> Cincinnati.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- W. D. CHRISTMAN,<sup>1</sup> Glouster.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- SOL ZARBAUGH,<sup>1 3</sup> Toledo.

## REPRESENTATIVES

George W. Funk,<sup>1</sup> New Lexington.  
 D. M. Robbins, South Vienna.  
 George C. Burley,<sup>1</sup> Toledo.  
 Byron W. Joslin,<sup>1</sup> Sidney.  
 George V. Kern, Adamsville.  
 R. C. Miller, Cleveland.

## ALTERNATES

Thomas Ridenour,<sup>1</sup> Crestline.  
 Theodore H. Biles,<sup>1</sup> Cincinnati.  
 R. W. Hartman, Napoleon.  
 Lewis M. Heiston, Lancaster.  
 J. W. Moody, Glouster.  
 R. B. Reese,<sup>1</sup> Deshler.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

B. F. Potts, <sup>2</sup> 1866.	B. M. Moulton, <sup>2</sup> 1904.
Thomas L. Young, <sup>2</sup> 1867.	Amos Huffman, <sup>2</sup> 1905.
J. Warren Keifer, <sup>2</sup> 1868-70.	George A. Harmon, <sup>2</sup> 1906.
William C. Bunts, <sup>2</sup> 1871-72.	W. S. Rogers, <sup>2</sup> 1907.
G. M. Barber, <sup>2</sup> 1873-74.	John H. Sharer, <sup>2</sup> 1908 (died in office).
Alvin C. Voris, <sup>2</sup> 1875.	George Hall, <sup>2</sup> 1908.
William Earnshaw, <sup>2</sup> 1876-77.	Charles H. Newton, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
Nathan L. Guthrie, <sup>2</sup> 1878 (died in office).	Henry A. Axline, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
James H. Seymour, <sup>2</sup> 1878.	J. F. Johnston, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
James H. Steadman, <sup>2</sup> 1879.	Charles W. Blodgett, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
David W. Thomas, <sup>2</sup> 1880.	W. R. Warnock, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
John S. Kountz, <sup>2</sup> 1881.	J. Kent Hamilton, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
Charles T. Clark, <sup>2</sup> 1882-83.	Seeley P. Mount, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
H. P. Lloyd, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	W. H. Surles, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
R. B. Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	W. A. Pittenger, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
Arthur L. Conger, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	D. M. Hall, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
D. C. Putnam, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	H. C. Martindale, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
Joseph W. O'Neill, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	John M. Adams, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
S. H. Hurst, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	M. J. Sloan, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
P. H. Dowling, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
A. M. Warner, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Daniel S. Wilder, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
Isaac F. Mack, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Edmund Burdsall, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
L. H. Williams, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	John Ambler, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
E. E. Nutt, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Levi H. Derby, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
Charles Townsend, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	Jacob Secrest, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
E. L. Lybarger, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	John McClay, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
Henry Kissinger, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	Salonas A. Williams, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
David F. Pugh, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	W. A. Talbott, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
Thomas R. Shinn, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	Ayres B. Adams, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
Elias R. Monfort, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	S. F. Bell, 1932.
Emmet F. Taggart, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	O. A. Marvin, <sup>2</sup> 1933.
Walton Weber, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	Charles J. McDargh, <sup>2</sup> 1934.
Arthur C. Yengling, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	Henry F. Russell, <sup>1 24</sup> Alliance, 1935.
	Francis S. Layton, Marion, 1936.

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

M. O. Messer, Warren, 1924.	Frank S. Morris, <sup>1</sup> Chardon, 1936.
George D. Neal, Mount Vernon, 1925.	

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

L. P. Rife, Defiance, 1921.	W. H. Little, <sup>1</sup> Canton, 1928.
J. T. Romig, <sup>1</sup> New Philadelphia, 1923 ; 1930.	M. C. Boice, Cheshire, 1932.
	E. A. Johnson, Cleveland, 1936.

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>24</sup> Senior vice commander in chief.



## OKLAHOMA (44)

[Organized August 7, 1890. Membership, December 31, 1936, 19. Posts, 4. Department of Indian Territory merged with Oklahoma at joint encampment held at Guthrie, May 19-22, 1908]

*Department commander*----- N. D. McGINLEY, Oklahoma City.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- A. FAGIN, Oklahoma City.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- S. PATTERSON, Tonkawa.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- L. C. COFFIN, Elgin.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

C. M. Barnes, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	L. C. Coffin, <sup>13</sup> Elgin, 1913.
G. M. Coulton, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	George W. Billings, <sup>2</sup> 1914 (died in office).
D. F. Wyatt, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	George W. Fletcher, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
T. H. Soward, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	A. A. Beasler, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
J. P. Cummings, <sup>2</sup> 1894 (see California and Nevada).	Albert Reeves, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
H. G. Trosper, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	J. C. White, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
W. H. Cater, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	F. E. Hills, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
C. R. Young, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	F. M. Cline, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
G. D. Munger, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	W. S. Tilton, <sup>2</sup> 1920 (see California and Nevada).
J. J. S. Hassler, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	Jacob Amberg, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
I. W. Rush, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	W. F. Clark, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
M. L. Mock, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	J. J. Lyons, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
James E. Burns, <sup>2</sup> 1901 (see California and Nevada).	J. W. Garner, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
Wesley Taylor, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	J. H. Norton, <sup>2</sup> 1925 (died in office).
Cyrus P. Green, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	J. H. Luman, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
S. P. Strahan, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	N. D. McGinley, <sup>9</sup> Oklahoma City, 1926.
G. M. Parks, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	W. T. Deupree, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
Peter A. Becker, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	R. L. Johnson, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
W. H. Hornaday, <sup>2</sup> 1907 (see California and Nevada).	A. W. Lee, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
H. Veatch, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	J. W. Bridges, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
William Higgins, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	A. C. Sims, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
B. N. Turk, <sup>2</sup> 1910.	L. C. Coffin, <sup>13</sup> 1932.
Wilberforce Jones, <sup>2</sup> 1911.	A. C. Sims, <sup>2</sup> 1933.
W. R. Kelley, <sup>2</sup> 1912.	J. W. Garner, <sup>2</sup> 1934.
	N. D. McGinley, <sup>9</sup> Oklahoma City, 1935-36

## FROM DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN TERRITORY BY MERGER, MAY 19-22, 1908

E. Calkins, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Gideon S. White, <sup>2</sup> 1899.
B. F. Harris, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	John S. Hammer, <sup>2</sup> 1900-1902.
J. H. Spann, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	J. A. Rose, <sup>2</sup> 1903.
Savelon Boyles, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Robert Ross, <sup>2</sup> 1904.
J. L. Thomas, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	Samuel H. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1905.
William H. Harrison, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	J. F. Ayers, <sup>2</sup> 1906.
R. M. J. Shriver, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	A. G. Krutchmer, <sup>2</sup> 1907.
David Redfield, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	
D. W. Eastman, <sup>2</sup> 1898, transferred from Kansas.	
John C. Gipson, <sup>2</sup> 1902, transferred from North Dakota (see California and Nevada).	

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

D. C. Bothel, El Reno, 1936.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>9</sup> Department commander.

<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.

## OREGON (26)

[Organized September 28, 1882. Membership, December 31, 1936, 99. Posts, 12]

*Department commander*----- T. A. PENLAND,<sup>1</sup> Portland.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- PERRY TOMLINSON, Portland.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- P. H. JEFFERS,<sup>1</sup> Eugene.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- J. W. RIDGE, Portland.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Charles E. Merritt, Portland.  
 D. W. Butler, Portland.  
 J. W. Cullen, Glencullen.

## ALTERNATES

E. A. Pointer, Portland.  
 Joseph Powers, Newberg.  
 Dan Daffron, Forest Grove.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

N. S. Pierce,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 G. E. Caulkin,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 F. J. Babcock,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 F. H. Lamb,<sup>2</sup> 1885-86.  
 M. L. Olmstead,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 A. E. Borthwick,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 E. B. McElroy,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 James A. Varney,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 Owen Summers,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 H. H. Northup,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, 1893.  
 S. B. Ormsby,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 E. W. Allen,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 D. C. Sherman,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 Frank Reisner,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 C. P. Holloway,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 H. V. Gates,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 A. J. Goodbrod,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 J. A. Sladen,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 M. L. Pratt,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 David H. Turner,<sup>2</sup> 1903.  
 B. F. Pike,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 T. E. Hills, Portland, 1905.  
 Hamer Sutcliffe,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 S. F. Blythe,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 J. T. Apperson,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 James P. Shaw,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 W. J. R. Beach,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 Newton Clark,<sup>2</sup> 1911.

Thomas B. McDevitt,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 S. W. Taylor,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 H. S. Fargo,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 George A. Harding,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 Joseph E. Hall,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 J. G. Chambers,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 Tillman H. Stevens,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 Daniel Webster,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 J. T. Butler,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 C. A. Williams,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 D. L. McKay,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 George R. Castner,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 Henry E. Dosch,<sup>2</sup> 1924 (died in office).  
 J. L. Crow,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 J. F. Nelson,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 William Clemens,<sup>2</sup> 1926.  
 H. S. Lillagar,<sup>2</sup> 1927.  
 William Clemens,<sup>2</sup> 1928.  
 L. C. Washburn,<sup>2</sup> 1929 (died in office).  
 Charles True,<sup>2</sup> 1929 (died in office).  
 Gideon Stolz, Salem, 1929.  
 William M. Colvig,<sup>2</sup> 1930.  
 Charles M. Eichler,<sup>2</sup> 1931.  
 J. W. Jones,<sup>2</sup> 1932.  
 H. V. Gates,<sup>2</sup> 1933-34 (died in office).  
 J. W. Ridge,<sup>13</sup> Portland, 1935.  
 John C. Thomson,<sup>2</sup> 1936 (died in office).  
 Z. T. Bryant,<sup>2</sup> 1937 (died in office).  
 Henry Hopkins,<sup>3</sup> Newberg, 1937.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

W. T. Small, Corvallis, 1932

## PENNSYLVANIA (3)

[Organized January 16, 1867. Membership, December 31, 1936, 200. Posts, 44]

*Department commander*----- A. T. ANDERSON,<sup>1</sup> Washington.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- GEORGE SANDS,<sup>7</sup> Pittsburgh.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- Z. T. KIRK, Philadelphia.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- S. S. FOWLER,<sup>1</sup> Philadelphia.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Winfield S. Conrad, Huntingdon.  
 Henry T. Greenwood,<sup>1</sup> Philadelphia.  
 John McDonough, Scranton.  
 George G. Kayan, Philadelphia.  
 J. P. Sankey, Crafton.

## ALTERNATES

J. K. Vallance, Sunbury.  
 R. G. Brown, Canton.  
 David Williams,<sup>1</sup> Philipsburg.  
 John R. Hoak, Tarentum.  
 J. T. Brandon,<sup>1</sup> Conoquenessing.

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>7</sup> Adjutant General.<sup>13</sup> Assistant Adjutant General.

## PENNSYLVANIA (3)—Continued

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Louis Wagner,<sup>2</sup> 1866-67.  
 A. L. Pearson,<sup>2</sup> 1868.  
 O. C. Bosbyshell,<sup>2</sup> 1869.  
 Howard J. Reeder,<sup>2</sup> 1870-71.  
 Frank Reeder,<sup>2</sup> 1872.  
 Robert B. Beath,<sup>2</sup> 1873.  
 A. Wilson Norris,<sup>2</sup> 1874.  
 W. W. Tyson,<sup>2</sup> 1875.  
 James W. Latta,<sup>2</sup> 1876.  
 Samuel I. Givin,<sup>2</sup> 1877.  
 Charles T. Hull,<sup>2</sup> 1878.  
 George L. Brown,<sup>2</sup> 1879.  
 Chill W. Hazard,<sup>2</sup> 1880.  
 John Taylor,<sup>2</sup> 1881.  
 John M. Vanderslice,<sup>2</sup> 1882.  
 E. S. Osborne,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 Frederick H. Dyer,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 F. Austin Curtin,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 J. P. S. Gobin,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 Samuel Harper,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 Frank J. Magee,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 Thomas J. Stewart,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 Joseph F. Denniston,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 George G. Boyer,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 John P. Taylor,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 Thomas G. Sample,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 William Emsley,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 H. H. Cumings,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 Alfred Darte,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 William D. Stauffer,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 William J. Patterson,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 James F. Morrison,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 Charles Miller,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 Levi G. McCauley,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 R. P. Scott,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 Edwin Walton,<sup>2</sup> 1903.

John McNevin,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 J. Andrew Wilt,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 M. A. Gherst,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 William T. Powell,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 P. De Lacy,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 Thad M. Mahon,<sup>2</sup> 1909.  
 L. W. Moore,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 N. P. Kingsley,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 Thomas H. Cole,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 William J. Wells,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 John A. Fairman,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 C. C. Gramlich,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 L. F. Arensberg,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 Noah Dietrich,<sup>2</sup> 1917.  
 J. D. Hicks,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 George W. Rhoads,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 C. H. Wm. Ruhe,<sup>1 4</sup> Pittsburgh, 1920.  
 Charles C. Taylor,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 W. F. Hambright,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 J. J. Shoemaker,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 H. H. Spayd,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 A. M. Breckenridge,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 Samuel P. Town,<sup>2</sup> 1926.  
 John B. Patrick,<sup>2</sup> 1927.  
 George I. Rudolph,<sup>1</sup> Pittsburgh, 1928.  
 Phil Engelskirger,<sup>2</sup> 1929.  
 Chas. W. Meconnahey,<sup>2</sup> 1930.  
 John R. Steele,<sup>2</sup> 1931.  
 Jacob Barron,<sup>2</sup> 1932.  
 A. T. Anderson,<sup>1 9</sup> Washington, 1933.  
 George W. Gillett,<sup>2</sup> 1934-35.  
 Wm. W. Reynolds,<sup>2</sup> 1936 (died in office).  
 John Little,<sup>2</sup> 1936 (died in office).

James E. Porter,<sup>2</sup> 1895, transferred from Virginia and North Carolina.  
 James M. Davis,<sup>2</sup> 1898, transferred from Virginia and North Carolina.

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

H. R. Breneman, Lancaster, 1904.  
 H. E. Paine, Scranton, 1913.  
 John Woy, Johnston, 1917.  
 William H. Heddens, Danville, 1918.

W. A. McKay, Franklin, 1930.  
 John W. Williams, Etna, 1933.  
 John Speer,<sup>1</sup> Pittsburgh, 1935.  
 H. V. Carls, Altoona, 1937.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>4</sup> Commander in chief.

<sup>9</sup> Department commander.



## POTOMAC (14)

[Organized February 13, 1869. Membership, December 31, 1936, 13. Posts, 1]

*Department commander*----- JOHN M. KLINE,<sup>3</sup> Washington, D. C.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- JOHN T. RYAN, Washington, D. C.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- FRED W. MIXER, Washington, D. C.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- WM. F. DORSEY,<sup>1</sup> Washington, D. C.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Samuel A. Duncan, <sup>2</sup> 1869.	A. P. Tasker, <sup>2</sup> 1905.
Timothy Luby, <sup>2</sup> 1870-72.	B. P. Entrikin, <sup>2</sup> 1906.
Frank H. Sprague, <sup>2</sup> 1873-74.	Newton Ferree, <sup>2</sup> 1907.
Benjamin F. Hawkes, <sup>2</sup> 1876.	John S. Walker, <sup>2</sup> 1908.
A. H. G. Richardson, <sup>2</sup> 1877.	Edwin H. Holbrook, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
George E. Corson, <sup>2</sup> 1878.	Henry A. Johnson, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
Harrison Dingman, <sup>2</sup> 1879.	George C. Ross, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
Charles C. Royce, <sup>2</sup> 1880.	J. D. Bloodgood, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
William Gibson, <sup>2</sup> 1881.	Thomas H. McKee, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
Samuel S. Burdett, <sup>2</sup> 1882-83.	J. K. Gleason, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
D. S. Alexander, <sup>2</sup> 1884 (see New York).	L. H. Patterson, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
Newton M. Brooks, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	A. H. Huntoon, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
Jerome B. Burke, <sup>2</sup> 1886-87.	A. H. Frear, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
Charles P. Lincoln, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	S. G. Mawson, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
William S. Odell, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	H. B. Snyder, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
M. Emmett Urell, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	John McElroy, <sup>2</sup> 1920-21.
J. M. Pipes, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	H. L. Deam, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
A. F. Dinsmore, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	John W. Reid, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
S. E. Faunce, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	Briscoe Goodhart, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
Nathan Bickford, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Hosea B. Moulton, Washington, 1925.
Marion T. Anderson, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	C. V. Petteys, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
John McElroy, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	John L. Clem, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
Thomas S. Hopkins, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	W. R. Bobb, <sup>2</sup> 1928 (died in office).
Arthur Hendricks, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	Harry T. Dunbar, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
Calvin Farnsworth, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	S. G. Mawson, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
George H. Slaybaugh, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	Frank J. Young, Washington, 1930.
Israel W. Stone, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	S. G. Mawson, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
B. F. Bingham, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	William F. Dorsey, <sup>1 13</sup> Washington, 1932.
I. G. Kimball, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	John H. Shepherd, <sup>2</sup> 1933.
Abram Hart, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	John M. Kline, <sup>3</sup> Washington, 1934-36.

E. S. Godfrey,<sup>2</sup> transferred from Arizona.John L. Clem,<sup>2</sup> transferred from Georgia and South Carolina.

## RHODE ISLAND (11)

[Organized March 24, 1868. Membership, December 31, 1936, 17. Posts, 9]

*Department commander*----- CHARLES H. LEWIS,<sup>12</sup> Pawtucket.  
*Senior vice department commander*---- CHARLES H. BULLOCK,<sup>3</sup> East Providence.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- CHARLES H. LEONARD, Providence.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Ambrose E. Burnside, <sup>2</sup> 1868.	William H. P. Steers, <sup>2</sup> 1881.
Horatio Rogers, <sup>2</sup> 1869.	Henry F. Jenks, <sup>2</sup> 1882.
Charles R. Brayton, 1870-71.	Philip S. Chase, <sup>2</sup> 1883.
Elisha M. Rhodes, <sup>2</sup> 1872-73.	Andrew J. McMahon, <sup>2</sup> 1884.
Edwin Metcalf, <sup>2</sup> 1874.	Eugene A. Cory, <sup>2</sup> 1885.
Edwin C. Pomroy, <sup>2</sup> 1875.	Theodore A. Barton, <sup>2</sup> 1886.
Charles H. Williams, <sup>2</sup> 1876.	Benjamin L. Hall, <sup>2</sup> 1887.
Henry J. Spooner, <sup>2</sup> 1877.	Gideon Spencer, <sup>2</sup> 1888.
Fred A. Arnold, <sup>2</sup> 1878.	Alonzo Williams, <sup>2</sup> 1889.
Henry R. Barker, <sup>2</sup> 1879.	Benjamin F. Davis, <sup>2</sup> 1890.
Charles C. Gray, <sup>2</sup> 1880.	Benjamin H. Child, <sup>2</sup> 1891.

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>12</sup> Past junior vice commander in chief.<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.



RHODE ISLAND (11)—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS—continued

David S. Ray, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Joseph Gough, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
George T. Cranston, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	Augustine A. Mann, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
Charles H. Baker, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Murdock C. McKenzie, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
Daniel R. Ballou, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	Fred A. Burt, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
William E. Stone, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	William Massie, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
Livingston Scott, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	Fred S. Oatley, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
Samuel W. K. Allen, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	Samuel A. Wheldon, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
Charles O. Ballou, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	Zophar Skinner, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
Walter A. Reed, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	George R. Saunders, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
Charles P. Moise, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	William F. Comrie, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
George H. Cheney, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	Robert M. Pollard, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
James S. Hudson, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	Christopher M. Carpenter, <sup>2</sup> 1927–28
Joseph Wooley, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	(died in office).
Ezra K. Parker, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	William Dunham, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
George L. Greene, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	Charles H. Lewis, <sup>12</sup> Pawtucket,
Edward Wilcox, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	1929–30.
William O. Milne, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	Charles H. Bullock, <sup>3</sup> East Providence,
Francello G. Jillson, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	1931.
Charles H. Ewer, <sup>2</sup> 1910.	Henry A. Knox, <sup>2</sup> 1932 (died in office).
Ezra Dixon, <sup>2</sup> 1911.	James A. Alger, <sup>2</sup> 1933.
Thomas M. Holden, <sup>2</sup> 1912.	Fred S. Oatley, <sup>2</sup> 1934.
George H. Cheek, <sup>2</sup> 1913.	Martin S. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1935–36 (died in office).
Gilbert Wilson, <sup>2</sup> 1914.	Charles H. Lewis, <sup>12</sup> Pawtucket, 1936.
Henry J. Pickersgill, <sup>2</sup> 1915.	

SOUTH DAKOTA (29)

[Organized March 20, 1883. Membership, December 31, 1936, 34. Posts, 14]

<i>Department commander</i> _____	LEVI VAN VOORHIS, <sup>1</sup> Huron.
<i>Senior vice department commander</i> _____	J. W. COTES, Crandall.
<i>Junior vice department commander</i> _____	J. K. PERKINS, Lake Preston.
<i>Assistant adjutant general</i> _____	F. BURKE O'BRIEN, <sup>1</sup> Pierre.

REPRESENTATIVE

George Chapman, Watertown

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Thomas S. Free, <sup>2</sup> 1883–84.	George W. Snow, <sup>2</sup> 1901.
W. V. Lucas, <sup>2</sup> 1885–86 (see California and Nevada).	Thomas E. Blanchard, <sup>2</sup> 1902 (see California and Nevada).
Harrison Allen, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	Thomas Reed, <sup>2</sup> 1903.
S. F. Hammond, <sup>2</sup> 1888 (see Minnesota).	H. P. Packard, <sup>2</sup> 1904.
George A. Silsby, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	J. B. Wolgemuth, <sup>2</sup> 1905 (see Montana).
E. T. Langley, <sup>2</sup> 1890 (see California and Nevada).	N. I. Lowthian, <sup>2</sup> 1906.
C. S. Palmer, <sup>2</sup> 1891 (see Vermont).	T. C. DeJean, <sup>2</sup> 1907.
J. B. Hoit, <sup>2</sup> 1892 (see Minnesota).	Warren G. Osborn, <sup>2</sup> 1908.
N. C. Nash, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	Alex S. Stewart, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
George W. Carpenter, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	N. H. Kingman, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
S. R. Drake, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	Thomas H. Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
John Ackley, <sup>2</sup> 1896 (died in office).	O. S. Gifford, <sup>2</sup> 1912 (died in office).
J. F. Baker, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	H. L. Ferry, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
C. B. Clark, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	John L. Jolley, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
E. P. Farr, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	C. A. B. Fox, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
W. L. Palmer, <sup>2</sup> 1899 (see New York).	C. S. Blodgett, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
Philip Lawrence, <sup>2</sup> 1900 (see California and Nevada).	Walter H. Carr, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
	J. C. Luce, <sup>2</sup> 1917.

<sup>1</sup> Present.  
<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.  
<sup>12</sup> Past junior vice commander in chief.

## SOUTH DAKOTA (29)—Continued

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS—Continued

James S. Sebree, <sup>2</sup> 1918.	R. T. Sedam, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
A. L. Van Osdel, <sup>2</sup> 1919.	G. W. Dewey, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
E. L. Hurlburt, Hot Springs, 1920.	H. C. Smith, Kimball, 1928.
John E. Davis, <sup>2</sup> 1921.	W. A. Drake, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
A. L. Van Osdel, <sup>2</sup> 1922.	E. L. Hurlburt, <sup>26</sup> Hot Springs, 1930-31.
H. P. Carson, <sup>2</sup> 1923.	F. Burke O'Brien, <sup>1 13</sup> Pierre, 1932.
H. P. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1924.	W. A. Drake, <sup>2</sup> 1933-35.
W. H. Cornell, <sup>3</sup> Brookings, 1925.	Levi Van Voorhis, <sup>1 9</sup> Huron, 1936.

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

H. W. Smith, Sioux Falls, 1930, 1932

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

R. A. Wyman, Sioux Falls, 1935

## TEXAS (38)

[Organized March 25, 1885. Membership December 31, 1936, 9. Posts, 2]

<i>Department commander</i> -----	JOHN SHEARER, <sup>1 3</sup> Houston.
<i>Senior vice department commander</i> -----	GEORGE W. LOOMIS, Dallas.
<i>Junior vice department commander</i> -----	J. W. AYRES, Dallas.
<i>Assistant adjutant general</i> -----	J. W. ELLIS, Houston.

## REPRESENTATIVE

Charles Sickles, San Antonio.

## ALTERNATE

H. P. Campbell, Fort Worth.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

W. D. Wylie, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	T. M. Wingate, <sup>2</sup> 1908.
O. T. Lyon, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	Calvin R. Hubbard, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
W. H. Sinclair, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	J. S. Dunlap, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
J. C. De Gress, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	W. S. Kretsinger, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
A. G. Malloy, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	E. P. Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
A. K. Taylor, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Sidney Tuttle, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
M. W. Mann, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Robert McCormick, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
O. G. Peterson, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	C. S. Brodbent, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
J. W. Parks, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	C. A. Cahoon, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
R. M. Moore, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	M. B. Young, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
W. W. Bostwick, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	Anson Miller, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
G. W. McCormick, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	Edward Loomis, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
Ed. N. Ketchum, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	Max Hart, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
W. F. Conner, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	G. E. Allgaier, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
John Roach, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	R. P. Cooper, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
Charles B. Peck, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	W. H. Blake, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
P. B. Hunt, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	John Buchanan, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
C. C. Haskell, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	John Shearer, <sup>1 3</sup> Houston, 1925.
John H. Bolton, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	D. L. Wagner, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
John L. Boyd, Dallas, 1904.	L. D. Daggett, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
E. A. Russell, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	F. J. Yingling, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
H. W. Harvey, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	A. W. Robbins, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
L. L. Whitaker, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	John Shearer, <sup>1 3</sup> Houston, 1930-36.

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>9</sup> Department commander.<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.<sup>26</sup> Department commander, 1920.

UTAH (33)

[Organized October 8, 1883. Membership, December 31, 1936, 9. Posts, 4]

Department Commander----- IRA STORMES,<sup>1 3</sup> Salt Lake City.  
Assistant Adjutant General----- GUST ANDERSON, Provo.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

George C. Douglas, <sup>2</sup> 1883.	E. T. Hulaniski, <sup>2</sup> 1905.
Ransford Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	B. M. Sperry, <sup>2</sup> 1906.
H. C. Wardleigh, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	Alfred Kent, <sup>2</sup> 1907.
Elijah Sells, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	R. G. Sleater, <sup>2</sup> 1908.
Eli H. Murray, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	Lucian H. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
Nathan H. Kimball, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	T. C. Lundy, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
Henry T. Snyder, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	A. B. Lawrence, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
Henry Page, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	J. W. Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1912 (died in office).
Frank Hoffman, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Frank H. Hall, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
James R. Elliott, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Reuben Oehler, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
J. W. Greenman, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	N. A. Heath, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
T. C. Iliff, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	H. G. Rollins, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
C. O. Farnsworth, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	N. D. Corser, <sup>2</sup> 1916-17.
M. M. Kellogg, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	J. C. A. Warfield, Los Angeles, Calif., 1918.
T. C. Bailey, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	C. W. A. Schnell, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
N. H. Ives, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	Ezra D. Haskins, <sup>2</sup> 1920-21.
M. M. Kaighn, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	A. Van Patten, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
M. A. Breeden, <sup>2</sup> 1900 (see California and Nevada).	W. L. Goodsell, <sup>2</sup> 1923-25.
Rudolph Alf, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	L. L. Hudson, <sup>2</sup> 1926-27.
W. M. Bostaph, <sup>2</sup> 1902 (see California and Nevada).	W. R. Smethers, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
F. W. Clark, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	Elias Price, <sup>2</sup> 1929-34.
Henry P. Burns, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	Ira Stormes, <sup>1 3</sup> Salt Lake City, 1935-36.

PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

George Dietz, Los Angeles, Calif., 1924. Robert L. Rohm, Myton, 1935.

VERMONT (13)

[Organized December 23, 1868. Membership, December 31, 1936, 6. Posts, 1]

Department commander----- HARVEY S. POWERS, Lydonville, Vt.  
Senior vice department commander----- CHARLES H. EMERSON,<sup>3</sup> Lancaster, N. H..  
Junior vice department commander----- ZELORA MARSH, Manchester, N. H.  
Assistant adjutant general----- JOHN H. AMADON,<sup>1</sup> Waterville, Vt.

REPRESENTATIVE

William C. Wheeler, Marshfield

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

George P. Foster, <sup>2</sup> 1869.	G. T. Childs, <sup>2</sup> 1886.
W. W. Henry, <sup>2</sup> 1870-71.	P. D. Blodgett, <sup>2</sup> 1887.
W. G. Veasey, <sup>2</sup> 1872-73.	H. E. Taylor, <sup>2</sup> 1888.
Stephen Thomas, <sup>2</sup> 1874-75.	A. S. Tracy, <sup>2</sup> 1889.
J. H. Goulding, <sup>2</sup> 1878-79.	Z. M. Mansur, <sup>2</sup> 1890.
G. W. Hooker, <sup>2</sup> 1880-81.	D. L. Morgan, <sup>2</sup> 1891.
A. B. Valentine, <sup>2</sup> 1882-83.	H. Henry, <sup>2</sup> 1892.
C. C. Kinsman, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	G. W. Doty, <sup>2</sup> 1893.
W. L. Greenleaf, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	C. F. Branch, <sup>2</sup> 1894.

<sup>1</sup> Present.  
<sup>2</sup> Deceased.  
<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.



## VERMONT (13)—Continued

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS—continued

B. Cannon, Jr., <sup>2</sup> 1895.	George P. Martin, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
N. M. Puffer, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	H. C. Streeter, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
E. W. Jewett, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	C. T. S. Pierce, <sup>2</sup> 1917-18.
L. B. Harris, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	A. T. Woodward, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
F. G. Butterfield, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	L. W. Bush, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
U. A. Woodbury, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	John R. Wilson, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
J. H. Lucia, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	Charles H. Cota, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
R. E. Hathorn, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	C. H. Granger, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
Frank Kenfield, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	C. H. Stone, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
J. E. Eldredge, <sup>2</sup> 1904.	W. W. Martin, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
S. H. Wood, <sup>2</sup> 1905 (see Florida).	A. C. Stoughton, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
J. A. Sheldon, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	L. P. Butts, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
A. C. Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	W. H. Pierce, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
C. E. Beach, <sup>2</sup> 1908 (see Florida).	J. H. Amadon, <sup>1 3</sup> Waterville, 1929.
A. B. Franklin, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	W. W. Holden, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
E. J. Foster, <sup>2</sup> 1910.	W. T. Reed, St. Johnsbury, 1931.
C. M. Ferrin, <sup>2</sup> 1911.	Charles Heyer, St. Johnsbury, 1932.
A. A. Niles, <sup>2</sup> 1912.	John Amadon, <sup>1 3</sup> Waterville, 1933.
Thomas Hannon, <sup>2</sup> 1913.	Harvey S. Powers, <sup>9</sup> Lyndonville, 1934-36.
Edward Baker, <sup>2</sup> 1914.	
C. S. Palmer, <sup>2</sup> 1899, transferred from South Dakota.	

## VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA (15)

[Organized December 23, 1871. Membership, December 31, 1936, 5. Posts, 3]

<i>Department commander</i> -----	CORNELIUS GARNER, Norfolk.
<i>Senior vice department commander</i> -----	ARMSTEAD JOHNSON, Norfolk.
<i>Junior vice department commander</i> -----	THOMAS PRATT, Norfolk.
<i>Assistant adjutant general</i> -----	PETER WALKER, Norfolk.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

William W. Eaton, <sup>2</sup> 1874.	H. W. Weiss, <sup>2</sup> 1896.
William H. Appenzeller, <sup>2</sup> 1875-76.	James W. Stebbins, <sup>2</sup> 1897.
William Ryder, <sup>2</sup> 1877.	James M. Davis, <sup>2</sup> 1898 (see Pennsylvania).
R. G. Staples, <sup>2</sup> 1878.	John W. Rutter, <sup>2</sup> 1899.
Richard Bond, <sup>2</sup> 1879.	A. B. Heistand, <sup>2</sup> 1900.
A. B. Hurlburt, <sup>2</sup> 1880.	Peter Morton, <sup>2</sup> 1901.
W. Hervey King, <sup>2</sup> 1881.	C. D. Grew, <sup>2</sup> 1902.
P. T. Woodfin, <sup>2</sup> 1882-83.	H. M. Haas, <sup>2</sup> 1903.
B. C. Cook, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	J. C. Fowler, <sup>2</sup> 1904.
H. De B. Clay, <sup>2</sup> 1885-86.	Isaac Powell, <sup>2</sup> 1905.
John W. Woodman, <sup>2</sup> 1887-88.	D. R. Wilson, <sup>2</sup> 1906 (see New York).
R. P. Wheeler, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	A. A. Hager, <sup>2</sup> 1907.
N. J. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	Thomas Fogarty, <sup>2</sup> 1908.
H. D. Nichols, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	Frank M. Work, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
Edgar Allen, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Charles H. Haber, <sup>2</sup> 1910-27 (died in office).
W. Whitcomb, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	Charles Grandy, <sup>1 3</sup> Norfolk, 1927-33.
J. G. Fulton, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Cornelius Garner, <sup>9</sup> Norfolk, 1934-36.
James E. Porter, <sup>2</sup> 1895 (see Pennsylvania).	

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>9</sup> Department commander.<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.

## WASHINGTON AND ALASKA (30)

[Organized June 20, 1883. Membership, December 31, 1936, 84. Posts, 21]

*Department commander*----- W. A. WILCOX,<sup>1</sup> Tacoma.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- J. H. MINOR, Everett.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- JOSEPH PHILIPS, Seattle.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- RUSTAN O. REED,<sup>1</sup> Seattle.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

F. W. Sparling, <sup>2</sup> provisional, 1878-82.	F. H. Hurd, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
George D. Hill, <sup>2</sup> 1883.	R. R. Harding, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
H. A. Morrow, <sup>2</sup> 1884.	J. E. Stewart, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
A. M. Brooks, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	H. R. Gale, Seattle, 1914.
C. M. Holton, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	H. W. North, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
A. P. Curry, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	J. E. Gandy, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
J. W. Sprague, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	John J. See, <sup>2</sup> 1917 (see California and Nevada).
C. S. Cosgrove, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	S. F. Street, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
M. M. Holmes, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	A. A. Stevens, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
D. G. Lovell, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	O. D. McDonald, <sup>2</sup> 1920 (see California and Nevada).
J. Sox Brown, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	J. H. Coffman, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
J. F. Sinclair, <sup>2</sup> 1893.	Enoch Sears, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
J. N. Scott, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	W. P. Cragin, <sup>2</sup> 1923 (died in office)
Norman Buck, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	John A. Harris, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
C. T. Patterson, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	A. P. Lawrence, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
J. F. McLean, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	William J. Baker, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
George W. Tibbetts, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	J. H. Shaw, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
J. W. Langley, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	Byron Phelps, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
B. R. Freeman, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	Henry P. Burdick, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
H. A. Bigelow, <sup>2</sup> 1901.	Willis Richardson, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
B. C. Bedell, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	W. W. Work, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
T. H. Cavanaugh, <sup>2</sup> 1903.	R. W. Black, <sup>2</sup> 1931.
F. M. Davis, <sup>2</sup> 1904 (see California and Nevada).	T. F. Coley, <sup>3</sup> Seattle, 1932.
J. T. Goss, <sup>2</sup> 1905.	Rustan O. Reed, <sup>1 13</sup> Seattle, 1933-34.
C. B. Dunning, <sup>2</sup> 1906.	D. L. Crossen, Tacoma, 1935.
W. H. Mock, <sup>2</sup> 1907.	George L. Foster, Seattle, 1936.
George H. Boardman, <sup>2</sup> 1908.	
Lyman Banks, <sup>2</sup> 1909.	
W. H. Wiscombe, <sup>2</sup> 1910 (see California and Nevada).	

John E. Phelps,<sup>2</sup> 1889, transferred from Missouri.E. A. Shores,<sup>2</sup> 1893, transferred from Wisconsin.

## PAST SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

C. E. Bartholomew, Spokane, 1930.	S. B. Tift, Everett, 1933.
George E. Paine, Bellingham, 1931.	Dan B. Avey, Kent, 1936.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

George Avery, Spokane, 1928.	George W. Stafford, Vancouver, 1935.
George Wick, Dayton, 1929.	J. W. Minor, Marysville, 1936.
L. D. Forbes, Seattle, 1934.	

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.<sup>13</sup> Assistant adjutant general.

## WEST VIRGINIA (28)

[Organized April 9, 1868; reorganized February 20, 1883. Membership, December 31, 1930, 30. Posts, 8]

*Department commander*----- WILLIAM SATOW, Parkersburg.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- A. T. McMURRAY, Washington.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- ISAAC JOHNSTON, Jacksonburg.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- THOMAS CARDER,<sup>1 3</sup> Parkersburg.

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

W. H. Flick,<sup>2</sup> 1883.  
 C. B. Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1884.  
 John Carlin,<sup>2</sup> 1885.  
 G. W. Taggart,<sup>2</sup> 1886.  
 Lee Haymond,<sup>2</sup> 1887.  
 R. E. Fleming,<sup>2</sup> 1888.  
 S. S. Hazen,<sup>2</sup> 1889.  
 George Walker,<sup>2</sup> 1890.  
 I. H. Duval,<sup>2</sup> 1891.  
 Charles E. Anderson,<sup>2</sup> 1892.  
 Anthony Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1893.  
 F. H. Crago,<sup>2</sup> 1894.  
 R. E. Lee,<sup>2</sup> 1895.  
 R. H. Freer,<sup>2</sup> 1896.  
 Thomas A. Maulsby,<sup>2</sup> 1897.  
 Richard Robertson,<sup>2</sup> 1898.  
 Charles R. LeValley,<sup>2</sup> 1899.  
 Arnold Brandley,<sup>2</sup> 1900.  
 M. B. Bartlett,<sup>2</sup> 1901.  
 C. C. Mathews,<sup>2</sup> 1902.  
 Alex C. Moore,<sup>2</sup> 1903.  
 O. H. Michaelson,<sup>2</sup> 1904.  
 J. W. Shroyer,<sup>2</sup> 1905.  
 Thomas M. Mills,<sup>2</sup> 1906.  
 I. M. Adams,<sup>2</sup> 1907.  
 Thomas H. Marks,<sup>2</sup> 1908.  
 D. Mayer,<sup>2</sup> 1909.

J. L. Caldwell,<sup>2</sup> 1910.  
 Thomas V. Salisbury,<sup>2</sup> 1911.  
 E. A. Billingslea,<sup>2</sup> 1912.  
 John M. Millan,<sup>2</sup> 1913.  
 T. G. Hammond,<sup>2</sup> 1914.  
 C. T. Reed,<sup>2</sup> 1915.  
 James T. Piggott,<sup>2</sup> 1916.  
 S. R. Hanen, Moundsville, 1917.  
 W. T. Cox,<sup>2</sup> 1918.  
 L. B. Moore,<sup>2</sup> 1919.  
 W. S. Grafton,<sup>2</sup> 1920.  
 H. S. White,<sup>2</sup> 1921.  
 W. S. Clark,<sup>2</sup> 1922.  
 T. S. Bonar,<sup>2</sup> 1923.  
 W. W. Rogers,<sup>2</sup> 1924.  
 Smith Risinger,<sup>2</sup> 1925.  
 William Keely,<sup>2</sup> 1926.  
 P. Dunsmoor,<sup>2</sup> 1927.  
 W. W. Riley,<sup>2</sup> 1928.  
 J. T. McCombs,<sup>2</sup> 1929.  
 Thomas Carder,<sup>1 3</sup> Parkersburg, 1930.  
 S. W. Coffee,<sup>2</sup> 1931-32.  
 William H. Morris,<sup>2</sup> 1933 (died in office).  
 Joseph M. Smith,<sup>2</sup> 1933-34.  
 William M. Smith, Shadyside, Ohio, 1935-36.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

L. D. Ullom, McMechen, 1936.

## WISCONSIN (2)

[Organized June 7, 1866. Membership, December 31, 1936, 127. Posts, 57]

*Department commander*----- W. P. BRYANT, Milwaukee.  
*Senior vice department commander*----- JOHN W. HART, LaCrosse.  
*Junior vice department commander*----- JOSEPH MILLER, Richland Center.  
*Assistant adjutant general*----- W. H. CHESBROUGH,<sup>1 3</sup> Beloit.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Samuel Askew,<sup>1</sup> Madison.  
 S. S. Warner,<sup>1</sup> horpe.  
 Ira C. Reed, Fairchild.  
 A. R. Kibbe,<sup>1</sup> New Richmond.

## ALTERNATES

Carl Netherwood,<sup>1</sup> Oregon.  
 J. N. Betley, Lone Rock.

<sup>1</sup> Present.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased.

<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.



## WISCONSIN (2)—Continued

## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

James K. Proudfit, <sup>2</sup> 1866.	J. P. Rundle, <sup>2</sup> 1903.
H. A. Starr, <sup>2</sup> 1867.	Pliny Norcross, <sup>2</sup> 1904.
J. M. Rusk, <sup>2</sup> 1868.	F. A. Copeland, <sup>2</sup> 1905.
T. S. Allen, <sup>2</sup> 1869-70.	John W. Ganes, <sup>2</sup> 1906.
Edward Ferguson, <sup>2</sup> 1871-72.	John C. Martin, <sup>2</sup> 1907.
A. J. McCoy, <sup>2</sup> 1873.	E. D. Coe, <sup>2</sup> 1908 (died in office).
G. A. Hanaford, <sup>2</sup> 1874-75.	R. B. Lang, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
John Hancock, <sup>2</sup> 1876.	William H. Grinnell, <sup>2</sup> 1909.
H. G. Rogers, <sup>2</sup> 1877.	Frank A. Walsh, <sup>2</sup> 1910.
F. S. Hammond, <sup>2</sup> 1878.	Hiram J. Smith, <sup>2</sup> 1911.
Griff J. Thomas, <sup>2</sup> 1879-81 (see Nebraska).	George W. Spratt, <sup>2</sup> 1912.
H. M. Enos, <sup>2</sup> 1882.	Charles H. Henry, <sup>2</sup> 1913.
Philip Cheek, <sup>2</sup> 1883-84.	Samuel A. Cook, <sup>2</sup> 1914.
James Davidson, <sup>2</sup> 1885.	W. J. McKay, <sup>2</sup> 1915.
Lucius Fairchild, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	O. L. Rosenkrans, <sup>2</sup> 1916.
H. P. Fisher, <sup>2</sup> 1886.	W. A. Wyse, <sup>2</sup> 1917.
Michael Griffin, <sup>2</sup> 1887.	George D. Breed, <sup>2</sup> 1918.
A. G. Weissert, <sup>2</sup> 1888.	Robert R. Campbell, <sup>2</sup> 1919.
L. Ferguson, <sup>2</sup> 1889.	Walter O. Pietsch, <sup>2</sup> 1920.
Benjamin F. Bryant, <sup>2</sup> 1890.	M. L. Snyder, <sup>2</sup> 1921.
W. H. Upham, <sup>2</sup> 1891.	James F. Carle, <sup>2</sup> 1922.
C. B. Welton, <sup>2</sup> 1892.	Alfred S. Eaton, <sup>2</sup> 1923.
E. A. Shores, <sup>2</sup> 1893 (see Washington and Alaska).	George W. Morton, <sup>2</sup> 1924.
J. A. Watrous, <sup>2</sup> 1894.	Henry Hase, <sup>2</sup> 1925.
W. D. Hoard, <sup>2</sup> 1895.	Henry Stannard, <sup>2</sup> 1926.
D. Lloyd Jones, <sup>2</sup> 1896.	Henry C. Eaton, <sup>2</sup> 1927.
E. B. Gray, <sup>2</sup> 1897.	G. H. Pounder, <sup>2</sup> 1928.
C. H. Russell, <sup>2</sup> 1898.	Lloyd D. Sampson, <sup>2</sup> 1929.
Henry Harnden, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	John H. Hellweg, <sup>2</sup> 1930.
S. H. Talmadge, <sup>2</sup> 1899.	W. H. Chesbrough, <sup>1 3</sup> Beloit, 1931.
David J. James, <sup>2</sup> 1900.	George L. Thomas, <sup>2</sup> 1932.
A. H. DeGroff, <sup>2</sup> 1901 (see California and Nevada).	Henry Held, <sup>1</sup> West Allis, 1933.
J. H. Agen, <sup>2</sup> 1902.	Thaddeus Sheerin, <sup>1</sup> Neenah, 1934.
	Charles M. Hambright, <sup>1</sup> Milwaukee, 1935.
	Charles F. Moulton, Madison, <sup>1</sup> 1936.

## PAST JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

C. L. Hooker, <sup>1</sup> Superior, 1931.	Royal Bigford, <sup>1</sup> Fond du Lac, 1933.
M. W. Parker, Whitewater, 1932.	Lloyd Breck, Merrill, 1935.

<sup>1</sup> Present.<sup>2</sup> Deceased.<sup>3</sup> National council of administration.

## COMMITTEES

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### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

C. H. William Ruhe, *Commander in chief*, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Henry F. Russell, *Senior vice commander in chief*, Alliance, Ohio.  
George Sands, *Adjutant general*, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Samuel S. Fowler, *Quartermaster general*, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Russell C. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Oley Nelson, Slater, Iowa.  
M. H. Davidson, Louisville, Ky.  
Edward T. Abbott, Bridgeport, Conn.  
W. W. Nixon, Jewell, Kans.

### TRUSTEES OF PERMANENT FUND

Emmett F. Taggart,<sup>26</sup> Akron, Ohio.  
Robert M. Rownd, Ripley, N. Y.  
A. T. Anderson, *Treasurer*, Washington, Pa.

### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

George Sands, *Adjutant general, Chairman*.  
A. C. Estabrook, *Assistant adjutant general*, Department of Michigan.  
Frank E. Cooley, *Assistant adjutant general*, Department of New York.  
Sol Zarbaugh, *Assistant adjutant general*, Department of Ohio.  
Frederick H. Bishop, *Assistant adjutant general*, Department of Massachusetts.

### COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Alfred E. Stacey, Elbridge, N. Y.  
Spencer Smith, Nyack, N. Y.  
William F. Dorsey, Washington, D. C.  
Edwin H. Lincoln, Pittsfield, Mass.

### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS, AND RITUAL

C. H. William Ruhe, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
James W. Willett, Tama, Iowa.  
Russell C. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Edwin J. Foster, Worcester, Mass.  
James E. Jewel, Fort Morgan, Colo.

### COMMITTEE TO AUDIT BOOKS OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Russell C. Martin, California and Nevada.  
Oley Nelson, Iowa.  
John H. Hoffman, Indiana.

### COMMITTEES TO PREPARE RESOLUTIONS

On the death of Adjutant General John Little:  
Darwin B. Wolcott, California and Nevada.  
Henry Seeley, Connecticut.  
John Speer, Pennsylvania.

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<sup>26</sup> Died August 18, 1937.

## COMMITTEES TO PREPARE RESOLUTIONS—continued

On the death of Quartermaster General and Past Commander in Chief Samuel P. Town:

Russell C. Martin, California and Nevada.

A. T. Anderson, Pennsylvania.

Edward Hurley, New York.

On the death of Chief of Staff George H. Pounder:

James E. Jewel, Colorado and Wyoming.

Charles E. Nason, Maine.

W. H. Chesbrough, Wisconsin.

On the death of Past Commander in Chief Samuel R. Van Sant:

Oley Nelson, Iowa.

Alfred E. Stacey, New York.

Samuel E. Mahan, Minnesota.



*Departments in order of seniority, according to dates of permanent organization, as heretofore announced*

No.	Department	Organized
1	Illinois.....	Apr. 6, 1866
2	Wisconsin.....	June 7, 1866
3	Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 16, 1867
4	Ohio.....	Jan. 30, 1867
5	New York.....	Apr. 3, 1867
6	Connecticut.....	Apr. 11, 1867
7	Massachusetts.....	May 7, 1867
8	New Jersey.....	Dec. 10, 1867
9	Maine.....	Jan. 10, 1868
10	California and Nevada.....	Feb. 21, 1868
11	Rhode Island.....	Mar. 24, 1868
12	New Hampshire.....	June 30, 1868
13	Vermont.....	Oct. 23, 1868
14	Potomac (provisional department, organized Aug. 6, 1867).....	Feb. 13, 1869
15	Virginia and North Carolina.....	July 27, 1871
	As Department of Virginia; name changed to Virginia and North Carolina.....	May 20, 1892
16	Maryland, organized Jan. 8, 1868, reorganized.....	June 9, 1876
17	Nebraska.....	June 11, 1877
18	Michigan; organized May 6, 1868; reorganized.....	Jan. 22, 1879
19	Iowa, organized Sept. 26, 1866; reorganized.....	Jan. 23, 1879
20	Indiana, organized Aug. 20, 1866, reorganized.....	Oct. 3, 1879
21	Colorado and Wyoming.....	Dec. 11, 1879
	As Department of the Mountains; name changed to Colorado July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming.....	Aug. 28, 1889
22	Kansas, organized Dec. 7, 1867; reorganized.....	Mar. 16, 1880
23	Delaware.....	Jan. 14, 1881
24	Minnesota, organized Aug. 4, 1867, reorganized.....	Aug. 17, 1881
25	Missouri, organized May 16, 1867; reorganized.....	Apr. 22, 1882
26	Oregon.....	Sept. 28, 1882
27	Kentucky.....	Jan. 16, 1883
28	West Virginia, organized Apr. 9, 1868; reorganized.....	Feb. 20, 1883
29	South Dakota.....	Feb. 27, 1883
	As Department of Dakota; name changed to South Dakota.....	Apr. 11, 1890
30	Washington and Alaska.....	June 20, 1883
31	Arkansas.....	July 11, 1883
32	New Mexico <sup>1</sup> .....	July 14, 1883
33	Utah.....	Oct. 9, 1883
34	Tennessee <sup>1</sup> .....	Feb. 26, 1884
35	Louisiana and Mississippi.....	May 15, 1884
	As Department of the Gulf; name changed to Louisiana and Mississippi.....	June 13, 1888
36	Florida.....	June 19, 1884
37	Montana.....	Mar. 10, 1885
38	Texas.....	Mar. 25, 1885
39	Idaho.....	Jan. 11, 1888
40	Arizona <sup>1</sup> .....	Jan. 17, 1888
41	Georgia and South Carolina <sup>1</sup> .....	Jan. 25, 1889
42	Alabama.....	Mar. 12, 1889
43	North Dakota.....	Apr. 23, 1890
44	Oklahoma.....	Aug. 7, 1890
	As Department of Oklahoma and Indian Territory; name changed to Oklahoma.....	July 3, 1891
45	Indian Territory.....	July 3, 1891
	Consolidated with and merged into the Department of Oklahoma May 19-22, 1908.	

<sup>1</sup> Charter surrendered.



# OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENCAMPMENT

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## THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, AT MADISON, WIS., SEPTEMBER 5 TO 9, 1937

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The Seventy-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened in the ballroom of the Hotel Loraine, Madison, Wis., at 2:17 p. m. on Wednesday, September 8, 1937, Commander in Chief C. H. William Ruhe, of Pittsburgh, Pa., presiding.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, the hour has arrived for the opening of the Seventy-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The officer of the day is busy to see that all in this room are members of our organization. All that are not members will kindly retire and remain outside the entrance doors until called for.

There is a vacancy in the staff at the present time caused by an accident to the son of our chaplain in chief, and the accident is quite serious and he is confined in a hospital down in Florida. The chaplain in chief wrote me that he felt very sorry not to be able to be here, but he thought it was the duty of him and his wife to remain with the son so that they could be near the hospital until he would be out of danger, and I told him in a letter in reply that was his duty. In the absence of Chaplain in Chief Gibson I have appointed Comrade Stone, of the Department of New York, to act as chaplain during this encampment.

If there is anyone at the door that does not have the countersign, if he can be identified by a man who has the countersign and he is known to be a member of the Grand Army, then the officer of the day has a right at this time to give him the countersign, because we do not wish to exclude him from the encampment. But we want to be guarded against anyone being in this room who has not had the countersign and who is not a member of this organization.

Comrades, while we are waiting until these matters are adjusted, I wish to show you a present that was sent to the luncheon that was given for the comrades. It comes from two daughters of the late Lucius Fairchild, who was one time Governor of Wisconsin, served in the Civil War, and also was a commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. I have it here. I will hold it up. It is to be exhibited so that you may see it. This is the basket of flowers (red roses). [Applause.] It is certainly beautiful and the flowers are magnificent, and I want the daughters of the late past commander in chief to know that it has been presented to this encampment, and I want them to know the appreciation in which you hold a memento of this kind given in honor of a deceased past commander in chief.

Comrade C. H. KINNEY (of Nebraska). I make a motion, as we are hard of hearing, that anybody that has anything to say come

to the platform so we will know what they say. Those people that talked over there, we could not hear what they said at all. And if we are going to do any business we want to know what we are doing, and if they want to talk let them go up there and talk.

Commander in Chief RUHE. That is a very good suggestion. We will hold the loud speaker at their disposal. Officer of the day, are all present members of the Grand Army of the Republic?

Comrades, this is the regular muster of the Seventy-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. We meet in fraternity, charity, and loyalty, and may our hearts unite as one in furthering the great objects of our association. The chaplain will invoke the Divine blessing.

Acting Chaplain in Chief MARTIN V. STONE, of New York. Almighty Father, humbly we bow before Thee, our Creator, Preserver, Guide, and Protector. We thank Thee for our lives and for the mercy which has kept us until this hour, for Thy guidance on land and sea by day and by night, for Thy constant care in our hours of danger, and for the preservation of our national integrity and unity.

Be graciously near to our comrades who suffer from disease or wounds and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in our holy cause. In all distresses comfort them, and give us willing hearts and ready hands to supply their needs.

Bless our country. Grant that the memory of our noble dead, who freely gave their lives for the land they loved, may dwell ever in our hearts.

Bless our order. Make it an instrument of great good. Keep our names on the roll of Thy servants and at last receive us into that Grand Army Above where Thou, O God, art the Supreme Commander. Amen.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I now declare the Seventy-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened in due form for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it.

The first business is to establish the roll. What is your wish? Report of the committee on credentials.

Miss KATHERINE R. A. FLOOD, secretary [reading]:

#### REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The credentials committee met on Monday September 6 and received credentials from all departments but Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana and Mississippi, and Rhode Island, which have no representatives in attendance at this encampment. Thirty-six departments are represented and the net voting strength is four hundred eighty-eight (488).

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.

A. C. ESTABROOK,  
FRANK E. COOLEY,  
SOL ZARBAUGH,  
FREDERICK H. BISHOP,  
*Committee on Credentials.*

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the report of the committee on credentials. What is your wish?

Past Commander in Chief RUSSELL C. MARTIN. I would move that the report of the credentials committee be accepted. (Motion seconded.)



Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the report of the credentials committee be accepted and that be the roll of this encampment. Are there any remarks? [Calls for the question.] The question has been called for. All in favor will give their consent by saying "Aye." Contrary? It is so ordered, Miss Secretary. Are there any minutes to read?

Miss FLOOD. None.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Calling the roll of national officers.

The roll of national officers was then called by the secretary with the following result:

Present:

Commander in Chief C. H. William Ruhe.  
 Senior Vice Commander in Chief Henry F. Russell.  
 Junior Vice Commander in Chief Thomas Ambrose.  
 Surgeon General Dr. Edward H. Cowan.  
 Quartermaster General Samuel S. Fowler.  
 Judge Advocate General James W. Willett.  
 Inspector General Robert M. Rownd.  
 National Patriotic Instructor J. W. Carroll.  
 Assistant Adjutant General A. C. Estabrook.  
 Chief of Staff Henry Held.  
 Senior Aide-de-Camp Charles E. Nason.

Absent:

Chaplain in Chief Rev. J. King Gibson.  
 Adjutant General George Sands.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The chaplain in chief is accounted for, and the adjutant general became too ill to come to this encampment and I had to excuse him before I left headquarters.

Comrade Russell, are you present? Kindly take the chair while the report of the commander in chief is being read.

(Senior Vice Commander in Chief Henry F. Russell assumed the chair, and the address of the commander in chief was read to the encampment by the shorthand reporter at the request of the commander in chief, as follows:)

### ADDRESS OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Comrades, a short year ago, at the National Encampment held in the city of Washington, D. C., the capital of the United States, you chose me, without opposition, as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, a distinction I appreciate most highly. At that time I conveyed my sincere thanks to you for the great honor conferred and also gave you my promise I would endeavor, to the very best of my ability, to perform all the duties incumbent upon the office and any others that might arise during the time of my administration. I have endeavored to do this, and with this will try and give you as good an account of my activities as it is possible for me to do under the circumstances, and the same is herewith submitted to you for your consideration, deliberation, and such action thereon as you may choose to take.

### VISITATIONS

Immediately after my arrival home from the encampment, I received an invitation from the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War of the Department of Ohio asking me to participate in the rededication of the cottage in which Gen. U. S. Grant was born

and which, after having been exhibited in several parts of the State of Ohio, was returned to its original site at Point Pleasant on the Ohio River approximately 30 miles slightly northeast of Cincinnati. On October 3, 1936, with Mrs. Ruhe, I went to Cincinnati and met the representatives of the Sons of Union Veterans, and the next morning, after a gathering with a number of distinguished guests and visitors, we were taken in automobiles to Point Pleasant where arrangements had been completed for the dedication of the cottage and an opportunity given for a large number of spectators to witness the ceremonies. At the dedication there were present the officials of the State of Ohio in charge of public memorials, Col. U. S. Grant, III, grandson of General Grant, and a number of representative members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. At the dedication, your commander was the first speaker and delivered an address which was very cordially received by the assemblage. Col. U. S. Grant also made an address, and a number of others joined in the proceedings, making the rededication of the cottage quite a notable one in the history of public memorials in the State of Ohio. Immediately thereafter we were escorted to the train for Pittsburgh, but the home trip was not without incident. Some distance before reaching Columbus, the train ran down an automobile, but we did not learn of any of the casualties, though we were held a number of hours until all necessary adjustments in reference to the accident had been made, and we arrived home quite late in the night.

Early in November I received an invitation to Carlisle, Pa., where there is a United States military reservation, and in which city the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War were dedicating what they named a Grand Army Hall and were making efforts to reorganize a post of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, which through some means had been allowed to lapse, and now a number of veterans had expressed themselves as desirous of being reinstated. This appearing to me an important matter, with Mrs. Ruhe, on November 7, I went to Carlisle. I was met by a representative of the Sons of Union Veterans at Harrisburg and taken to Carlisle. That afternoon they had a parade through the city, and upon a platform erected in the front of the building in which the Grand Army of the Republic Hall is located went through the exercises of dedicating the hall and handing over the key to some of the comrades of the post which had been reorganized and which in the future will meet in this hall under the protection and support of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. The next day, after a short visit with some of the officials taking part in the dedication, I returned to my home.

On November 18 the various organizations associated with the Grand Army of the Republic tendered a magnificent reception to your commander in the great Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Hall in the city of Pittsburgh. In addition to the members of the various organizations, there were a number of visitors, among whom were prominent officials of the city and county, and at which due honors were paid to the great organization, the Grand Army of the Republic. Your commander in chief received a fine recognition from all present and especially from his comrades of the Civil War.

There were a number of invitations in November inviting me to visit eastern Pennsylvania and the city of Gettysburg, but owing to



illness of two members of the family I was prevented from attending these gatherings.

In January 1937 I received invitations to attend a number of gatherings of the American Legion to welcome their national commander, Harry L. Colmery, who originally came from the section of Allegheny County where my home is situated. On January 14, in response to that invitation, I attended at the Hotel William Penn in Pittsburgh a banquet where a tremendously large number of the American Legion, together with many prominent city and county officials, were gathered. At this celebration I was requested to address the assembly, and after doing so received a wonderful approbation upon the part of those assembled. The next evening the Swissvale Post of the American Legion, to which the national commander originally belonged, had a meeting in their post hall in the Borough of Swissvale, which is my home town. There again, after my address, I received a very kind response. The next evening I was escorted to the Fort Pitt Hotel in Pittsburgh, where there was again a very large gathering by another section of the American Legion, and after addressing the assemblage I again received a wonderful response. I wish to emphasize the fact that upon each occasion I brought to them the greetings of the Grand Army of the Republic and the well wishes to all from the comrades of the Civil War. This pleased them, and I have heard very many favorable comments upon this since these gatherings were held.

On January 19, by special invitation, Mrs. Ruhe and I went to Washington, D. C., to attend the inauguration ceremonies of Franklin D. Roosevelt for his second term as President of the United States. Owing to the very unpleasant weather, the rain coming down in torrents at the time, we were unable to witness the inauguration ceremonies, but after it, from the Presidential reviewing stand, which was covered, we were enabled to witness the parade, which was exceptionally large and very enthusiastic, and, inasmuch as the participants in the parade were largely in conveyances, the inclement weather did not detract much from its appearance or attendance. This made an exceptionally long day, and we were very glad when the time came to return to the hotel and get a much-needed rest.

On Thursday, January 21, we called on General Hines at the Veterans' Administration Bureau and had a lengthy interview with him in reference to pension legislation. We arrived at a satisfactory understanding and he said he would arrange to have an interview for us with the President of the United States and lay before him our wishes and get his views in the meantime upon such pension legislation as possibly could be passed, and which he would approve. During the intervals between our other gatherings, we called at the Capitol in reference to having interviews with the Senators and Representatives, but in most cases found them absent from their offices and concluded the best thing was to await such understanding as we could get in our interview with the President.

On Sunday, January 24, there was a reception at the headquarters of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War in Washington, D. C., in which building the official headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic are located. After this reception, which continued until evening, we returned to the hotel for a much needed rest.



On Tuesday evening, January 26, by special invitation I attended the meeting of the Woman's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, which was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Mayflower, with the National President of the American Legion, Mrs. Oscar W. Hahn, as chairman. I was seated on the platform with the speakers and guests of the evening. The first address was by Congressman Everett M. Dirksen, which was a magnificent analysis of some of the questions involved, and was well written out and finely delivered, and received a very hearty approval from the immense audience which numbered about 3,000 people. Then there was an interval of 15 minutes between that address and the broadcast which was to be delivered by the national commander of the American Legion. The presiding officer came to me and requested me to address the audience during this time. I replied I had not come prepared for any such purpose, but when the national commander of the American Legion joined with the presiding officer and requested me to speak, I finally consented to do so. When I was presented by the presiding officer I received a most magnificent welcome. I acknowledged this and then delivered my address, which occupied about the allotted time, and at its close the approval was something wonderful; the entire audience was on its feet applauding, cheering, waving flags, and offering congratulations. It was a scene never to be forgotten and after the conclusion of the meeting my way to the elevator in the hall was really a march of triumph, for it appeared as though everyone in that tremendous audience desired to shake the hand of the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and congratulate him upon his address.

On Wednesday evening, January 27, Mrs. Ruhe and I were the guests of the national organization of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War at the banquet of the Woman's Patriotic Conference on National Defense in the Mayflower Hotel ballroom, where nearly 1,200 members of the conference with their guests, many of them Senators and Representatives, enjoyed a bountiful dinner and heard some wonderful speeches.

After numerous interviews in the days following, on Thursday, January 29, General Hines, Miss Flood, our secretary, and I were received by the President of the United States, and after paying my compliments to the President, for which I was very graciously complimented, General Hines stated the subject which was in our minds and cited the proposed method of bringing about legislation for the widows of veterans of the Civil War. We had a very satisfactory understanding with the President in reference thereto. After thanking him cordially for his interest in the matter, we departed and returned to our hotel for some interviews with the officers of the Department of the Potomac, and on Saturday morning, January 30, left for home and were very glad to arrive after our 2 strenuous weeks in Washington City.

On February 7, with Mrs. Ruhe, we started for Madison, Wis., arriving there that evening, and on the following day began making visits to the various hotels, halls, and other sections of the city in which the national encampment would take a prominent part and be located. It was quite a busy time, continuing on the 8th, part of that evening, and on the morning of the 9th. Then in the afternoon came the meeting with the representative committee of the city of Madison.

This was quite lengthy, and toward evening we arrived at a satisfactory conclusion and parted with the understanding that we were to prepare the contract upon the agreement made between us. Then we prepared to leave the city of Madison, which we did that night, arriving in Pittsburgh on the 10th day of February. It was a very strenuous trip and weather conditions were abominable, and this accounted for a quite serious illness of Mrs. Ruhe.

On February 13, with my son, I went to Philadelphia to attend a Lincoln dinner which the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War hold there annually and to which they always invite the commander in chief and the department commander of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic. This was a notable gathering, inasmuch as they had several celebrities among the speakers. I addressed the gathering and dwelt to some extent upon my personal views on the life of Abraham Lincoln, and received a very fine recognition upon the part of the attendants there and also quite a complimentary comment from the principal speakers of the evening. The gathering kept up quite late and the next morning we took train for Pittsburgh, arriving home that evening.

On April 7 I started for New York City, met my daughter there, and proceeded on my visit to the New England departments. Our first stop was at Stamford, Conn., where we were met by a large delegation from the ladies' organizations under the direction of Comrade and Mrs. Ira R. Wildman. The reception was most enthusiastic and we walked between lines with flags waving, from the train to the automobile which was waiting to take us to Danbury, where some of the proceedings were to be held. On our way we stopped at the Soldiers' Home where the members, consisting of veterans of the several wars, were drawn up in line under arms, and at the presence of your commander in chief presented arms. After a short address, which was most graciously received by the veterans who appeared to be greatly delighted to have been addressed by the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, we left for Danbury. We arrived there about noon and were escorted to the luncheon of the Rotary Club. After the luncheon I was introduced and addressed the Rotary Club, choosing for my subject their emblem—a gear wheel—and this, as expressed by them, was quite a novel address. They were delighted and I received a fine reception, and during the next few days had many comments upon the subject of my address.

After the luncheon of the Rotary Club, we were taken by automobile to Waterbury, Conn., where the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War were having their department convention. We attended the convention in the afternoon, and being requested to address the gathering, I did so, choosing for my subject The Daughter. It was exceptionally well received and many compliments paid. In the evening they held the Fathers' and Daughters' banquet and it was a very large affair and very enthusiastic, it being a red-letter day for them to have the commander in chief at both the convention and banquet. We received some very handsome presents here and in Danbury, for which we feel very grateful. Late in the night, almost midnight, we were taken by automobile to Danbury in order to take a much-needed night's rest.



The next day there was dedication of a flagpole, the one at Danbury having been blown down by the wind in a severe storm. The new one was procured through the efforts of Comrade Wildman, and the dedication was to take place beside the pole, but inclement weather prevented that, it raining very hard at the time, so the exercises were transferred to the theater. I was requested to pronounce the dedication and did so, stating the purpose for which the flagpole was dedicated and not forgetting to tell them in whose honor the flag was raised, and when lowered its own width, in honor of someone who had served his country or his people. I singled out for my comment Thomas Jefferson, who wrote into the Constitution of the United States more absolute freedom for the people than any other member of that great Constitutional Convention. After the dedication we were escorted to the hotel for the dinner of the Lions Club, which was also a notable gathering, and after the dinner I was requested to address the club and did so, taking for my subject their motto. This in addition to the words was illustrated by explanatory motions of the hands, but the principle of the subject matter was forcible. I made it my subject for the address, which was very enthusiastically received.

That same evening at the hotel we had a small gathering of those interested in the proceedings, and after the dinner there were personal reminiscences of days gone by in which I had taken a prominent part, bringing to the attention of those assembled, persons not alone celebrated in this country, but in the entire world, with whom it had been my good fortune to come in contact professionally. It was an exceptionally pleasant evening and one long to be remembered.

On the following day they had a dinner gathering in the banquet hall of the hotel, of representatives of the entire Department of Connecticut. At this the son of a Union veteran who was also a World War veteran presided, and it was a very enthusiastic meeting. On this occasion I made the principal address and chose for my subject the Civil War and the closing days thereof. It was quite a notable event and very enthusiastic, but upon the same day I received a telegram notifying me I was expected in Pittsburgh the next morning to attend a meeting before a legislative committee in the courthouse. Immediately I made arrangements to be taken to Stamford, Conn., by automobile and there took the evening train, arriving in Pittsburgh the next morning in time for me to keep my appointment. I had to leave Pittsburgh again that night in order to reach Providence, R. I., the next day. On this return trip, however, some distance beyond Harrisburg, Pa., an accident occurred—a connecting rod of the engine broke, lodged on the ground, lifted up the engine, tore off a wheel and various parts from the engine, the debris of which was scattered along the track. Fortunately, the engineer immediately locked every wheel of the train so the entire train slid all the way, pushing the debris from the track and preventing the wrecking of the train which, had the wheels turned, would have caused the entire train to go over the steep embankment along which it was traveling. Had this occurred, according to an official of the train, not a soul would have survived. After a long delay an engine was secured and the train in its crippled condition was drawn to Philadelphia. You can imagine for yourself what a clatter there was with the flat wheels of the entire train. At



Philadelphia we were transferred to another train and then taken to New York and there delayed until the afternoon of that day when we were able to get another train and arrived in Providence, R. I., that night at 6 o'clock.

On Monday, April 12, I attended the department encampment of Rhode Island, met a number of comrades assembled, had a very pleasant meeting with them, addressed the various gatherings that were there, installed the officers in the evening, and had a very pleasant time in general, the attendance, of course, being quite small. It was almost like a social gathering instead of a department encampment.

Next morning, Tuesday the 13th, we took an early train for Boston, Mass. There my first visit was to the department encampment, which assembled that morning. I attended their meeting and when requested addressed them at length. I received a grand reception at this encampment. Then, under the guidance of Past Senior Vice Commander in Chief Lincoln, I was taken to the statehouse, where I had a pleasant interview with the Governor of Massachusetts, then to the city hall, where I met the mayor of the city of Boston. In the evening I attended a banquet of the Woman's Relief Corps and left there for the Fathers' and Daughters' banquet of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War and finished my dinner there, after which I addressed them.

The next day, April 14, I attended the various organizations in session, and in the afternoon I attended a banquet at the close of the Grand Army encampment, at which the mayor, representatives of the Governor, and a number of councilmen were present, and there again I had the pleasure of representing our organization and greetings were most enthusiastically received. After that I visited all the affiliated organizations. In the evening attended the Woman's Relief Corps Campfire. It was quite an elaborate affair, and after my address to the very large assemblage I felt obliged to retire because I was too tired to remain longer.

The next morning we left for Concord, N. H., arriving there before noon. There I met with the department, addressed the comrades, and after their election installed the officers. In the evening there was a joint meeting in the senate chamber of the statehouse, which was completely crowded, and at this I met the Governor of New Hampshire and the mayor of the city of Concord, who both delivered addresses, and then, when the chairman designated, I delivered my address on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic and received a splendid reception. After a night's rest we took an early train for Boston and immediately thereafter took a train for Philadelphia, Pa., arriving there on Friday evening.

On Saturday at 2 p. m. at Post No. 2 hall in Philadelphia I attended a reception at which there was a very large attendance, and at this gathering the late commander in chief, Comrade Town, presided. He appeared especially delighted upon the occasion, for Comrade Towne and I had been very close friends for many, many years. The reception was a grand one, and the gathering most notable at this time in the history of the post, and lasted well on into the evening, after which we went to our hotel, and the next morning, Sunday, left by train for Pittsburgh, arriving home that evening.

Owing to the illness of both Mrs. Ruhe and myself, I was prevented from visiting the department encampments of the Western States. I had looked forward to these visitations and regretted very much the necessity of having to forego this extended trip.

On April 29, I went to New Castle, Pa., where a very large reception and banquet was arranged by the American Legion to welcome their national commander and a number of their department officers, and to attend which a very cordial invitation was extended to me. It was a very large gathering, and at the banquet there were over 1,200 guests. When introduced I received a very enthusiastic reception, conveyed to them the greetings of the Grand Army of the Republic, and wished them every success in their organization, after which I returned to Pittsburgh the same night.

On June 7, with Mrs. Ruhe, I went to Fairmont, W. Va., to attend the department encampment held at that place. I met five comrades there and many representatives of the associated organizations. The comrades were very much pleased to receive a visit from the commander in chief, something they had not enjoyed for many, many years; and after holding several informal meetings on that day, the following morning the regular encampment met, elected their officers, and, after addressing the organization, with a number of the associates present, I installed the officers for the ensuing year. In the evening we attended a dinner given by the ladies' organizations, at which some very interesting reminiscences were given by the comrades. After the dinner we retired, as we had to leave early in the morning for Pittsburgh, arriving before noon.

We again left at 1 p. m. for Detroit, Mich., to attend the encampment there, arriving early in the morning. The following day we met a number of the comrades, and a fairly good number of women belong to the associated bodies. On Friday, June 11, I was present at the gathering of the comrades, took part in their proceedings, delivered an address, and encouraged them to keep on exercising the prerogatives of the Grand Army of the Republic. After the election I installed the officers. I then visited the Woman's Relief Corps and the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. That evening we took the train for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the department encampment of Ohio, arriving there late that night. On Saturday we informally met a few of the comrades and a number of the members of the women's organizations.

On Monday I delivered an address in the high-school building, where a tablet was presented by the Woman's Relief Corps, which was very well received. After these exercises were over I visited the Ladies of the Grand Army in convention assembled and later visited the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

By that time I received a wire to come to York, Pa., as soon as possible to the department encampment of Pennsylvania, and that night at 10 o'clock left for York, arriving there on Tuesday morning. I immediately began taking part in the several proceedings that were under way, had a number of consultations, and in the evening attended a dinner given by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, where I delivered an address, which was very well received. Then, going to the hotel, I took part in the reception tendered the commander in chief and the department officers of Pennsylvania,



which was exceptionally well attended. On Wednesday the department encampment was called to order and I presided at the encampment, they having no department commander there. There was a very fine representation of comrades at the meeting and the proceedings were gone through very rapidly. After greetings from a number of the associated organizations the encampment proceeded to the election of officers, and after this was concluded I installed the new officers of the Department of Pennsylvania. After the close of this session the parade took place in the afternoon, which was quite a large affair, and it was headed by a United States band detailed from Fort Royal to attend the department encampment of Pennsylvania.

After the parade a serenade was tendered by the band at the headquarters hotel, following which I addressed them and thanked them for the courtesy extended, and complimented them upon the manner of their appearance and the manner in which they had so well served the Department of Pennsylvania. On Thursday morning another short session of the encampment was held, greetings of several committees were received, some minor actions were taken, and toward noon the encampment concluded its activities and adjourned. We then took conveyance to Lancaster, Pa., where we entrained for Atlantic City to attend the encampment of the Department of New Jersey.

We arrived in Atlantic City late Thursday evening and attended a campfire held in the Hotel Madison, which was well attended and at which I delivered an address of some length to the comrades and associated organizations. The meeting was very enthusiastic and was well attended. The following Friday morning I went with the comrades to their department encampment, had quite a heart-to-heart talk, encouraging them to keep on exercising the rights and privileges of the Grand Army of the Republic, that although their numbers were few, they could still carry on with the proper assistance and encouragement of the associated bodies. After election I installed the officers, and then, in company with the secretary of the department, Mrs. Eleanor Shoppe, visited the conventions of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. At noon, Mrs. Ruhe having become quite indisposed, we left by train for Philadelphia, where we were met by my daughters' chauffeur and car and Mrs. Ruhe was taken to her home for rest and recuperation, arriving there late on Friday evening.

On Monday evening, in company with my daughter, I started for New York City, remaining there overnight so as to take an early train for Rutland, Vt., to attend the department encampment. We arrived there early in the afternoon and immediately began activities. That evening we attended a dinner given by the Woman's Relief Corps, at which there was a fine gathering and at which a number of short addresses were made, of which mine was one. After dinner we went to another hall where an entertainment was provided for all the visiting comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and its associated organizations. There was a large number present and all had a very enjoyable evening.

Wednesday I attended the meeting of the department encampment, gave them a heart-to-heart talk, took part in their proceedings, and



after the election of officers, installed them, and then spent the afternoon with the comrades and several representatives of the associated organizations, giving them every encouragement not to allow anything to lapse, but to keep up the organizations as long as possible. The encouragement appeared to cheer them up very much. Then during the evening came the parade, which was a very large and enthusiastic one and which finally terminated at the armory, which has a very large auditorium, and in which the campfire was held. The chairman of the campfire was a veteran of the American Legion and he acquitted himself most remarkably well. I there delivered an address which was exceptionally well received, and was well repaid for the effort made, for the consensus of opinion among the comrades and associated members was that it was one of the most successful encampments ever held in Vermont. This was very pleasing to me and certainly is most gratifying to our organization. On Friday morning, after several informal meetings with representatives present and a number of members of the citizens' committee, we took a train shortly after noon for New York City, arriving there somewhat late in the evening, and remaining there overnight, left the next morning for my daughter's home. Sunday, driving from there to Harrisburg, we took a train back to Pittsburgh, where we arrived at our home late that evening, having completed the itinerary mapped out for the occasion.

#### IN MEMORIAM

To my great sorrow I must announce to you that my administration was somewhat hampered by the Grim Reaper, who appeared to follow the members of my official family.

Shortly after assuming command, we lost our chief of staff, George H. Pounder, of Wisconsin, who was also a past junior vice commander in chief. I had never met Comrade Pounder before meeting him in Washington at the encampment, where I appointed him as chief of staff, but he was exceptionally well recommended by the comrades of Wisconsin and his activities there will be very much missed.

On the 16th of May 1937 Comrade John Little appointed by me as adjutant general of the Grand Army of the Republic, was called to the "Great Beyond." Comrade Little was a most faithful member of the Grand Army of the Republic and for many, many years was appointed as headquarters color bearer at the successive national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also department commander of the Department of Pennsylvania and was a faithful and devoted friend of the commander in chief, and his genial presence will be missed very much.

Then, on July 9, the quartermaster general of the Grand Army of the Republic, Past Commander in Chief Samuel P. Town, was mustered out. He was also assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster general of the Department of Pennsylvania. His death came as quite a severe blow, and on Sunday, July 11, I, in company with the secretary of the Grand Army of the Republic, went to Philadelphia, first to examine into the affairs of the quartermaster general and to find a suitable successor so that there would not be any interruption in the activities of the Grand Army of the Republic. I

was fortunate in securing a comrade, Samuel S. Fowler, whose appointment has been announced in the general orders, who had a fine standing in Philadelphia as a successful businessman and also a splendid record as a Grand Army comrade. The same comrade was then also appointed as assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster general of the Department of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday evening of that week we attended funeral services of the affiliated bodies in Post No. 2 hall; and on Thursday morning, the Grand Army of the Republic services and religious services, after the close of which the funeral cortege started from Philadelphia for the city of Reading, where, in the Charles Evans Cemetery, the remains of Comrade Town were deposited as a final resting place. It being well on toward evening when this took place, I repaired to the home of my daughter, with representatives from Pittsburgh, and on Saturday morning, July 17, went to Harrisburg by automobile and took a train to Pittsburgh, arriving home that evening.

We have lost this year 1,114 members by death, among them Past Commander in Chief Samuel R. Van Sant; two past senior vice commanders in chief, Gen. John L. Clem and Harding I. Merrill; and Past Chaplain in Chief Henry Hilton Wood.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS

In reference to the several matters referred to the incoming administration by the national encampment at Washington, D. C., I will state that the committee on rules and regulations will file their report for your consideration, and in connection therewith I wish to suggest that you by all means try and arrive at a definite conclusion upon all suggestions made, for the reason that at the present time we still have a number of experienced comrades who are well versed in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, have a fine standing in their own communities, and are of such high character their legislative advice in reaching conclusions will be of great value to the Grand Army of the Republic in the short future that is still before it. I most earnestly request this, for as the numbers grow fewer, of which I have given you an illustration in the preceding paragraph, there will be left men of less influence who do not have the experience and who have not had the insight into the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic that the remaining members competent at the present time have had, and for that reason I advise that we should throw all the safeguards into our legislation which will secure the very best results for the perpetuity of the principles of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I further suggest that all committees to whom any matters be referred by the encampment, notably the committee on resolutions, make positive recommendation on every question submitted to them and not defer them to the incoming administration, which certainly must of necessity have less information upon these questions than the present active members of this encampment.

I trust my report to you will receive full and fair consideration and that you will not hesitate one moment either to express your criticism or your approval, and with this recommendation at the conclusion of this encampment, I wish to bid you an affectionate farewell.



Senior Vice Commander in Chief RUSSELL. What shall be done with this report, comrades?

Comrade ROBERT M. ROWND, of New York. I move the adoption of this intelligent and comprehensive report. (Motion seconded.)

Senior Vice Commander in Chief RUSSELL. Any further seconds? You have heard the motion.

Comrade W. A. WILCOX, of Washington and Alaska. I judge from the reading of the commander's report that we poor devils west of the Mississippi were left out in the cold. Am I right?

Senior Vice Commander in Chief RUSSELL. You have all heard the motion. Are you ready for the vote? If so, all in favor of the motion will say "aye." Contrary, the same sign. The motion is carried. I will appoint as the committee on the address of the commander in chief: Russell C. Martin, California; Oley Nelson, Iowa; and John E. Andrew, Illinois.

Commander in Chief RUHE (resuming the chair). Comrades, we have arranged at this encampment to hear a representative of the United States Government, namely, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, General Hines. [Applause.] He is now in waiting, and I will ask the officer of the day to escort him to this platform.

Comrades, permit me to introduce to you General Hines, who will give you some information in regard to our affairs. We thank you, General Hines, for the manner in which you take care of the interests of the veterans with the necessary legislation at Washington.

Brig. Gen. FRANK T. HINES, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Washington, D. C.. Commander in Chief, veterans of the Civil War, friends, I understand that this is a business meeting and only delegates are here. I want you to know that I appreciate greatly the opportunity of coming here and speaking to this great organization. I need not tell you that the Grand Army of the Republic is respected and revered by all in our country. Those of us whose boyhood days fell within the first few decades after the Civil War remember very well how each Memorial Day those of us, who were permitted, took part in following the long lines of your comrades in blue where you rendered to your departed comrades the tribute which they so greatly deserved.

At the outset will you permit me to extend on behalf of the President of the United States his greetings and felicitations. When he learned of my coming to your encampment he was particularly anxious to have me express to you his greetings and the hope for your continued good health and well-being. He joins with all of us in sincere regret that your ranks are thinning so rapidly and hold in admiration the example which you have set for loyal devotion to your country and flag.

I want you to know, and I may say to you at this point, that he is interested in whatever problems you may have, and your commander in chief can well testify to his attitude in that respect. I was honored by your commander in chief in being asked to go with him to pay his respects to the President. It was a visit which I am sure indicated to him, as it did to me, that the President is desirous of helping in any way he can in those problems which you feel are still unsolved.

I probably may say something to you that you know more about than I do myself when I attempt to review in any respect the pen-



sion problem of our country. You will recall that it was not until after the Civil War that this Nation of ours, which has been as generous as any Nation on the face of the globe, attempted to make provision in the way of domiciliary care for its soldiers and those that took part by establishing national homes. You will recall the first one was established at Togus, Maine, in 1867. Those homes were established for you, and for many years they were used by the veterans of the Civil War in greater numbers than even those veterans of the other wars that have followed have entered them up to date.

It took many years in our own country before an adequate pension was provided. In order to be exact, I would like to refer to my notes so that you may get the data correctly. I cannot help but feel that our country has never lacked in emotional expressions of appreciation of its gallant fighters, as they returned from wars still earlier than yours, but it has remained for you to experience in a fuller measure the desire and appreciation of our people.

I wonder if you are fully aware how fortunate you were—if you had to fight in any war—to have fought in the one you did, and under our flag.

From the days of the glory of Athens, citizens disabled in fighting for their country, have ever received grateful though meager recognition by the State. There the pittance of an obol a day—about 3 cents—was handed out, much as a beggar receives alms.

When Rome was dominant, the benefits were mostly in the form of corn and oil, the staple foods of the day. The mere continuance of existence, nothing more, was all that was assumed by the government as its responsibility.

During the Middle Ages the disabled were cared for after a fashion by the feudal lords for whom they had fought, but only in the most meager way. In fact, the maximum that could be hoped for was to be allowed to beg unmolested in the highway—a much-sought-for concession.

It was not until 1674 that the first establishment for taking care of disabled warriors—something like our soldiers' homes—was instituted, at Paris, where it still continues under the same name, the Hotel des Invalides, which in our language means "the home for the disabled." This has been a model through all the intervening years for establishments of a similar character among the nations.

Little time elapsed before England followed the example of its neighbor across the channel, and in 1681 established what has ever since borne the name of Chelsea Hospital, as a home for as many of its invalided ex-service men as it could accommodate. The rest received small pensions. But no country has been more generous in the treatment of those than has our own.

Up to the termination of the war in which you served, we had made no general provision for giving domiciliary care to veterans. Pensions had been established from the time of the Revolution, but nothing more. And these were but a pittance as compared with those of today. For example, in the year 1846—not so far from the time many of you were born, there were 10,349 veterans of previous wars on our Federal pension roll the entire expenditure for whom was \$785,946.60, or \$75.94 each for the year. In 1864 the 18 survivors of the Revolution received a total of \$1,044.82, or \$58 each for the year. The largest service pension granted to the veterans of the War of

1812 was \$8 per month and this was not awarded until 1871, nearly 60 years after the close of that war. And it should be borne in mind that there were no veterans' hospitals nor soldiers' homes in those days.

I am not unmindful that in making comparison between these figures and those of today, we must consider the relative purchasing power of the dollar at the two periods, as well as the standard of living; yet even so, the contrast is striking.

But the pension check is not the sole evidence that your country, almost from the day you laid down your arms, has been deeply appreciative of your devotion to its cause and desirous of making provision for your comfort in ways hitherto untried on a broad scale. Scarcely had the sound of battle been quieted when steps were taken to establish soldiers' homes in various parts of the country, which, to quote the act of establishment passed in 1866, were available "to all officers and soldiers who served in the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion." Some years later the benefits of the homes were extended to veterans of previous wars, but in its inception you, and you alone, were in the minds of the originators.

The earliest home to be opened was, as I stated, at Togus, Maine, where the first member was received in October 1867. Others were erected through the years, until in 1930, when their control was vested by law in the Veterans' Administration, 11 were in operation. By that time your ranks were thinned and although until 1890 you held a monopoly—the year preceding there were more than 18,000 of you in the homes—with the advent of our two later wars, their veterans are numerous as resident members. But as yet those of no single war since have equaled the 20,464 of you who were resident in the various soldiers' homes in 1905, the year in which you reached your zenith in numbers. It is with a feeling of sadness that I find only 11 still enjoying their privileges at our national homes.

And so is drawing to a close your participation in a beneficence which has never been even approximated by any other government; which was established with none other than you and your comrades of '61 in the minds of the originators, of which you were the sole beneficiaries for a third of a century; the construction and maintenance of which has cost more than \$250,000,000. And I know of no one who feels other than glad that our Government could in this manner express its appreciation of your devotion to the flag, your heroism and bravery, shown on the occasion of what was perhaps its greatest crisis.

As I read the accounts of the battles which you fought and make mental comparisons between them and my own experience, as well as with the vivid pen pictures of engagements in our latest wars, I am sometimes led to wonder whether modern troops in any considerable numbers are ever called upon by the exigencies of war to face the type of hazard which was yours in every battle. Modern warfare has introduced certain horrors which you never knew on the battlefield—the airplane, the barrage of heavy artillery, the modern machine gun, poison gas. Yet, except in the case of relatively small groups attacking machine-gun nests, no one of these involves the face-to-face attack, the hand-to-hand encounter, the kind of bravery shown by our forbears at Bunker Hill who stood and withheld their



fire until the "whites of the eyes" of the advancing enemy could be seen. This is the kind of bravery called for and expressed by you and your comrades at Gettysburg, who stood on Cemetery Hill awaiting the approach of Pickett and his 5,000. And it was repeated by you in every battle of the Civil War. Without it, the war would not have been won.

Far be it from me to attempt to analyze the elements of bravery. That required to "go over the top," which you probably never had to do, may be as great as to charge an enemy at close quarters with bayonet fixed, which was part of your routine. The hazard is great in either. Yet the former is merely to get into a very dangerous place with the chances good of getting out of it alive. The latter is to fight, with its many uncertainties and all vicissitudes of a hand-to-hand conflict. The trend of modern warfare, with its increased dependence upon heavy artillery and other factors but recently introduced, is to make battles essentially long-range. Sometimes combatants are even out of sight of one another.

And this merely to express my opinion that the character of bravery and valor which you were called upon to show in battle is not in the warfare of today given possibility of expression. There are plenty of instances on record during the last war of most exceptional bravery, but such were, generally, when individuals—not large groups of fighters—were involved. And not in battle, but in reconnaissance and in the suppression of machine-gun nests. I doubt that human nature has changed or that our soldiers of today would have acquitted themselves any less gallantly than did you in the harrowing years of '61 and those immediately following. But I still wonder whether or not they were called upon to do so.

And let us devoutly hope that never again will war become necessary and we or our children, or our children's children, be called to the colors for that purpose. I am in no sense an advocate of war, but of peace; of peace with honor; of an adequate national defense as a definite assurance of peace.

You who have known war at its worst and have experienced its direst results can only join me in the sincerest hope that a way may be found by the nations of the world for dispersing the ominous clouds now darkening the horizon, that all peoples may live in peace.

And let me mention the laudable efforts now being made by the President and his capable Secretary of State to that end.

More than 25 centuries ago the venerable senators—all old men like you—of the Athenian City Republic, the most exalted body of the Athenian people, were assembled in formal session to receive the emissaries of a conquering army. Their own defenses had been demolished, their army destroyed, and their city was at the mercy of the enemy. The dreaded moment had come. Their fate now was to be known. None doubted that his last day had arrived.

The emissaries were admitted. The grave senators listened impassively as their demands were stated, until the last: "One hundred of your patrician youth to be delivered as hostages." This was too much. One hundred of the flower of Athenian young manhood—their own sons—to be delivered to the brutality of the conqueror. Without a moment's hesitation the gray-haired leader of the senators arose and in tones of authority exclaimed, "One hundred of our



youths as hostages. Never! You have obliterated our past; you have ruined our present; but you shall not jeopardize our future. Take us. We have lived; but leave us our youth who are our only hope."

Such trying demands are not now made upon peoples, yet were such to come to us, who can doubt that you, who in youth and young manhood offered yourselves for your country, would again rise to the immortal heights of self-sacrifice, that the Nation which you once helped to save might continue to be as it always has been, the home of the brave and the land of the free. [Applause.]

Mr. Commander in Chief, in closing I desire to express to you and to your very capable national secretary my appreciation for the cooperation that you have shown during your administration with the organization that I have the honor to head. Not all of the problems that you brought to me were solved during the past year, but let me say to your comrades here in your presence that I feel the steps taken by you, your attitude in the presentation of your problems to the President, the action taken following that in having the problem presented to committees of Congress, have laid the groundwork which I am sure your successor will find will be most helpful in bringing about the accomplishments that you desire.

I made reference to the dependents of this group purposely, because I did not feel that I could very well make promises at that time; and for some reason all of my life I have never made a promise unless I was quite sure that I could carry it out. But I will make one to you today, and that is that if it is within my power to assist either the veterans or their dependents with any reasonable program that you may have you can count upon me to do so. [Applause.]

It is a great regret to the veterans of the wars following yours to note the rapidity with which your ranks are thinning. I sometimes have said in making an address, not on veterans' affairs necessarily, but rather on citizenship, that I hoped that you have instilled in your lifetime in the youth of our country, and particularly those veterans of the wars that followed yours, that type of American citizenship upon which we can be assured that there will be only one ism in the United States and that will be true Americanism forevermore. [Applause.]

There is much work to be done. I need not tell this group, but our citizenship requires bolstering up with a little more of the same esprit de corps that caused a group of the average age of this group to march as you did today. It is only regrettable that it was not possible for you to march in every city of the United States. It is the esprit de corps of the Grand Army of the Republic that keeps you together. It is the same spirit that caused you men today to march who probably should not have marched, but that is the spirit I hope that can be instilled in the manpower of this United States of America. Then your work and that of those soldiers who follow you will not have been in vain. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard a very interesting address by General Hines, who has charge of the Veterans' Administration. He desires to visit a Government institution somewhere near and asks that he be permitted to go there. But if there is any particular reason why he should remain here, he would be glad

to do so. Or if any of you have any questions to ask, kindly do it now, or otherwise express your wishes in this matter.

Past Commander in Chief **RUSSELL C. MARTIN**. Commander in Chief, I would like to offer in some way a resolution thanking General Hines for coming here today. Those who have had anything to do with him, and that is everyone of our Grand Army comrades, not only those who are present here today but who have been present years before, know that he is our friend. We don't want any friend but one who will be fair to both sides. We are not asking and would not want a friend to give us what they would not give the other side, and that is the friendship of General Hines. He is a friend to every veteran of every war as well as our war. And his coming here shows that he is a friend of ours as well as every other veteran in—I don't know but what every person in this world, so far as that is concerned. But we have so few men who are just to both sides of the question that when we find one we are proud of him, and we have in General Hines one of that class of men. I didn't want him to go away from this body without our saying something to him to thank him for what he has done and what we know he will do in justice to us; and I thank you, General.

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. Comrades, you have heard the remarks of Past Commander in Chief Martin and his suggestion that we give a vote of thanks to General Hines.

Past Commander in Chief **MARTIN**. A rising vote.

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. I will take care of that. That we give a vote of thanks to General Hines for the efforts that he has made in meeting the requirements of our officers in their requests for legislation and for his generous visit in coming here today and telling us personally about the situation and what we may expect in the future and his support that he has promised. What is your wish? It has been regularly moved and seconded that this motion be passed. Are there any further remarks?

Comrade **ROBERT M. ROWND**, of New York. I wish to say that every comrade knows here that we never had a worker there in the Pension Bureau since Jim Tanner died until General Hines.

Comrade **IRA R. WILDMAN**, of Connecticut. General Hines expressed his regrets to me as he came in here today that he had not been able to meet with us more frequently in our previous encampments, but assured me in the coming encampments he would be with us personally if God gave him the health and strength to do it.

Comrade **W. W. NIXON**, of Kansas. I move that we give him a rising vote of thanks.

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. That has already been moved. Are there any further remarks on the question? The question has been called for. All in favor of the motion and the sentiment expressed therein will rise. (Carried unanimously.)

General **HINES**. Your rising vote will be a fitting chapter in my military career. I never expected it, and I certainly appreciate it greatly. I hope that you will not have misplaced your confidence.

Comrade **C. H. KINNEY**, of Nebraska. Why is it in the hospitals that a Civil War soldier has to pay \$3 a day and the World War soldier pays nothing? If he can answer.



General HINES. I know of no hospital of the Veterans' Administration where a Civil War veteran has to pay a nickel. I wish you would tell me where there is one and I will fire the manager at once.

Comrade B. B. WOOD, of Burns, N. Y. I was in Sawtelle 2 days and they charged me \$9 for the 2 days I was there.

General HINES. When was that, Comrade?

Comrade WOOD. That was in January, this year.

General HINES. For what? They charged you for being in the hospital?

Comrade WOOD. Yes, sir; for being in the hospital.

General HINES. I would like you to submit to the commander in chief the name of the comrade.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The name of the hospital, the name of the manager, the location of the hospital, and we will attend to the rest.

General HINES. Let me say to you, all hospitals of the Veterans' Administration and Army and Navy Hospitals where we have contracts for beds and beds are available, are available to veterans of all wars who may be eligible. Now, that means a certain amount of service, which the comrade is familiar with. But there will be no charge made for any service. I will investigate both of those. Most certainly if a charge has been made it will have to be refunded.

Comrade JOHN E. ANDREW, of Illinois. I would just like to know why they discriminate between Civil War widows' pensions—why they discriminate between Spanish-American widows and Civil War widows? I know many widows of 28 and 29 and 30 years that cannot get a pension.

General HINES. Comrade, I have been trying for more than 10 years to equalize benefits to widows and dependents of the veterans of the various wars, and I have no doubt but what one of these days we will. There is inequality which was created even at the last Congress.

Comrade ANDREW. A Spanish War widow can get a pension if she was married prior to 1922.

General HINES. That is right, and the law now limits your widow to 1905.

Comrade G. I. GORDON, of Oklahoma. The gentleman who has addressed us brought us a message from the President of the United States expressing his interest in us. I think it is becoming in us that we should recognize that by expressing our thanks and appreciation of that message, and I so move.

Past Commander in Chief OLEY NELSON. That has just been done.

Commander in Chief RUHE. We will take that up in due time.

Comrade GORDON. But I understood that the President of the United States has sent a message of congratulation and expressed his interest and his best wishes for us, and this is the place for us to express our appreciation of that interest and to send back a message expressing that to him by the one who has brought the message to us, and I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I think that is not in order at this time, but I want you to keep that in mind, and when we come to the votes of thanks and new business I want you to bring up that question.



Comrades, give me your attention now. The secretary will read the appointment of certain committees that should be named at the present time, so that they may know what their duties are.

The first thing in order now would be—and I will mention what has been customary. There are reports of all the other officers. They have generally been admitted without reading and referred to the committees which we have in the list here, and the reports naturally should be in first before the committees are appointed to which these reports will be referred.

Past Commander in Chief **RUSSELL C. MARTIN**. I would move that we proceed under the usual order of business, and that the reading of these reports be deferred. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the reports of all officers besides the commander in chief be received without reading and referred to the respective committees when they are appointed. Are there any remarks? All in favor of that will give their consent by saying "Aye." Contrary, "No." It is so ordered, Miss Secretary, and you will now read the appointments of committees to whom the various matters would be referred.

Miss **FLOOD** (reading):

*Committee on Reports of Other Officers.*—E. J. Foster, Massachusetts; M. H. Davidson, Kentucky; John H. Amadon, Vermont.

*Committee of Greetings.*—To Woman's Relief Corps: James E. Jewel, Colorado and Wyoming; W. W. Nixon, Kansas; William Kowazek, Missouri. To Ladies of the G. A. R.: A. T. Anderson, Pennsylvania; John Seberg, Nebraska; Rustan O. Reed, Washington and Alaska. To Daughters of Union Veterans: Alfred E. Stacey, New York; Edwin H. Lincoln, Massachusetts. To Sons of Union Veterans: Joseph Bauer, New York; William F. Dorsey, Potomac; Ira Stormes, Utah. To Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans: Ira R. Wildman, Connecticut; Charles M. Hambright, Wisconsin; William H. Bilbee, New Jersey.

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. The comrades who have been named on these various committees will make their own arrangements as to the time of their visit. Try and consult the national presidents of those organizations and try and get your reports in to us at the earliest possible moment at the next session that may take place after the one we are in at the present time.

Miss **FLOOD**. Greetings committees will have to go tomorrow morning to the organizations to which they are detailed.

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. There are a number of delegations in waiting who are desiring to present their invitations as to where the next Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be held. We have advised them to be here at a certain hour and to be in waiting, and it will be a matter of courtesy upon our part now to invite them in to be heard. If there are no objections upon the part of the encampment at the present time, the officer of the day will invite all of those committees or representatives who have invitations for the Grand Army of the Republic to come in and find suitable seats for them somewhere near, so that they can be called upon to present their various claims for the next encampment. We will proceed.

Past Commander in Chief **OLEY NELSON**. Commander in Chief, I have been delegated by the Governor of the State of Iowa, the Chamber of Commerce of Des Moines, and the mayor of the city of Des Moines to extend to this august body an invitation to come to

the city of Des Moines for the next encampment. An appropriation has been made by the State, without any strings to it, by a unanimous vote both of the House and the Senate of the State of Iowa, and I extend to the body here a most cordial invitation not only from the Grand Army of Iowa but the legislative body of Iowa to come to Des Moines for the next encampment.

We have the facilities, and we are west of Chicago where we get the reduced rates, and Des Moines is a convention city in the United States of America. You have been there before, and you know what courtesies have been extended to you on previous national encampments. I yield to my second, to Judge Willett, on behalf of the invitation of the city of Des Moines. Judge Willett.

Past Commander in Chief JAMES W. WILLETT. Commander in chief and fellow comrades, I doubt not but that every one of you that has ever attended a national encampment in the city of Des Moines know in your recollection how comprehensively and patriotically the duties and obligations pertaining to the national session were carried out, and that no other place in the whole Nation has ever surpassed our ability in that regard. The patriotism of our people may be equalled elsewhere in their efforts in that regard, but it has never been surpassed.

We are centrally located, comparatively so, and the railroads that cross the State of Iowa give us reduced rates and always have, and reduced rates as they are by the hotels in the meetings of the national encampment heretofore held in the city. And we heartily welcome you to come there in the year 1938 for a double purpose.

It is the one hundredth anniversary of the State of Iowa, and we are satisfied that our people throughout the State will heartily contribute to your entertainment, to your entire satisfaction.

I could talk about this matter in special detail, but I prefer not to. But the invitation is done in the light of the surroundings that our legislature has appropriated the funds, and we know that the people and the citizens of the city of Des Moines and the people of the State of Iowa, each and all, will contribute to your entertainment; and therefore we put it up to you to say whether or not you will accept it. I hope and pray that you may heartily accept it, as heartily as we give the invitation. Thank you.

Past Commander in Chief NELSON. I wish to say that the secretary of the Commercial Club of the city of Des Moines will now appear and explain any details that might be in your mind. So that I call on our secretary of the Commercial Club of Des Moines.

Commander in Chief RUHE. You have heard the request, Comrades. Are there any objections to hearing the secretary? If not, he will proceed.

Mr. GEORGE E. HAMILTON, secretary, convention bureau, Des Moines. Commander in chief and veterans of the Grand Army, I esteem this an honor and a special privilege to have the opportunity of bringing to you, with the invitations you have heard, a most cordial and earnest invitation to meet with us, to come back to us again in 1938. I am only going to take a moment of your time. They have covered it well. It has been my privilege to act as sort of arrangements committee for the past 3 years. I believe we know what you need. We know how to prepare for your coming. I just



want to make this extra promise. I believe we will try and do even a little better next year. We have had the experience and so we know how to go at it. We have ample hotels to take good care of you—about 20 in the downtown district. Everyone can be assured of ample accommodations at reasonable rates. And so, comrades of the Grand Army, our doors are open wide and we bid you come in. Thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, the next city on the list extending an invitation is the city of Columbus, Ohio, which expressed a wish some time ago to present an invitation that the next encampment be held in that city. The representative of Ohio will now have the floor.

LIDA S. LUCAS, of Ohio. Commander in chief and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, I certainly deem this a distinct honor and a high privilege to appear before the national body of the Grand Army of the Republic and to extend to you on behalf of my home city a most cordial invitation to hold your 1938 encampment in our city.

I bear with me here in this portfolio a letter from our Governor, Hon. Martin L. Davey; a letter from our mayor, Myron B. Gessaman; and a letter from our chamber of commerce and from the hotel association.

As a citizen and representative of Columbus I pledge my hearty cooperation in the effort to meet every requirement of the encampment. I know we have ample hotel accommodations. It has been a long time since you honored us with your presence.

I want to read just one paragraph here. I will leave this portfolio with our commander in chief, and the officials may read these letters at their leisure. But I just want to read one paragraph from the letter written by the president of the chamber of commerce:

Our State administration, the city administration, and our business and civic groups join in this invitation, with the assurance that whatever financial requirements may be necessary will be forthcoming at such time as you may require same. We are in readiness to meet each and every requirement of your national organization.

Wishing you a most successful encampment at Madison and hoping that Ohio's capital city may be host to your membership and the various auxiliary groups in 1938. I am

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR L. EVANS,

*President, Columbus Chamber of Commerce.*

As I said, I will pledge my hearty support. I am a Columbus woman, and I am the Secretary of the Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic. So that I think the comrades know that I have their interests at heart, and I hope that you will vote to come to Columbus, Ohio, in 1938. Thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. Are there any other representatives here from Columbus that wish to add anything to the invitation given? Are there any of the comrades here that wish to add anything thereto? Hearing none, we are calling upon the next applicant, and that is a representative from the city of Pittsburgh, who will be heard. Kindly come to the microphone.

Mr. DAVID OLMSTED, executive vice president Pittsburgh Convention and Tourist Bureau. Commander in chief and veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, this is a very, very happy privilege



for me, having been over here—my ancestors—304 years. I am very happy to have the opportunity to enjoy your entertainment here in Madison.

I come from the Constitution State, the great State of Pennsylvania, that has been in the heart of the activities of this great Republic of ours from the very earliest beginning. I speak for 1,035 of your members who live east of Pittsburgh, also for 2,000 of your members, or 60 percent at least, who live east of the Mississippi River. I am asking you, and you are going to agree with me because of your reputation. You could not do anything else after a lifelong program of fairness. You could not do anything else but be fair in voting to come to Pittsburgh next year, because of those over a thousand members from Maine and New Hampshire and New Jersey and New York and all along the coast, who have come out here to the Middle West.

You talk about the railroad rates, and you don't stop to consider that they have had to pay the rates all the way out here. Now they are entitled to come only half way, because Pittsburgh is just half way between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, half way between Boston and St. Louis. Over two-thirds of the population of the United States can come into Pittsburgh overnight by train. No other city in America can begin to be so central to all of you as Pittsburgh.

Now we have waited 44 long years. We have waited for you to come to Pennsylvania. Now we believe that is long enough. These other cities have had your convention. You have honored them. We want the honor, we want the distinct pleasure and privilege of taking every one of you members, every one of you veterans, and looking after you so carefully and cordially that you will remember always the spirit of the Pennsylvania people who have come through from the beginning of this Republic, and where George Washington was the founder of Pittsburgh as well as the founder of the country, having gone there when he was 21 years old and spent the first 10 years of his business life, where John Brown started his activities. We are all aroused and joining hand in hand to work out the details. After the encampment is over you will all be so glad it happened that you came to Pittsburgh.

We have raised already \$10,000 just as a starter. We are going to have probably double that amount, so that we can give you the very best of everything. We have the very largest hotel in the world outside of New York and Chicago—over 1,600 rooms. But best of all it is the greatest convention hotel in America for this reason, that all of your groups can meet under one roof. They have got great ample ballrooms seating 1,500, 2,000, 800, and so on, so that you can meet together. We can give you 5,000 rooms at rates from \$1.50 single and \$2.50 double in fine, modern, up-to-the-minute hotels, with just the very finest of everything.

We have the largest ship on the great rivers, on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, holding 3,000, with five spacious decks. We want to give you rides on the beautiful Ohio River, which equals the Rhine in Germany or any other river in Europe. We want to give you a ride on the river, which will be complimentary.

We want to take you out to the Foster Memorial where we have the original manuscripts and where you will remember Stephen Foster wrote many of his songs, such as "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Black Joe," "Old Folks at Home;" those songs that you heard during the Civil War. As some of you know, Foster was born in Pittsburgh and died when he was only 37 years old, in 1865. We have all those original manuscripts, and his melodeon and flute there.

We have many other historic places, among them where George Washington with 40 men captured a party of French, an event that started the Seven Years War in Europe, which resulted ultimately in favor of England and made this country an English-speaking instead of a French-speaking Nation. We have everything there and we want to show you those things.

We have the money to entertain you. We have waited 44 years. We want you to come there. Your commander in chief cannot in his position extend an invitation, but you know in honor to your commander in chief and his home, where we have the great Civil War Veterans Memorial Hall, one of the most beautiful halls of its kind, erected at a cost of over \$1,000,000, a magnificent place. Everything now is at your disposal, and we want you to honor your commander in chief and come to Pittsburgh next year. Thank you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Is there anyone present to add to the invitation from Pittsburgh? Is there any comrade here who wishes to say anything relative to the invitation from Pittsburgh? Hearing none, the matter of invitation will resolve into any other applicants. Are there any other applicants here? The chair hears none.

Comrade ALBERT E. GAGE of Illinois. There has been so much said over this, and I don't want any partiality. I want to hit them all.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Have you an invitation that you wish to present?

Comrade GAGE. No; no invitation. When the time comes I want to have my spiel as to the choice.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The comrade just simply wishes to have his opportunity to speak when the time comes to consider the question. But we have a specific assignment at the present time, and that is the representative of the Gettysburg Commission, and the secretary of that commission in the person of this representative has been assigned the time of 4 o'clock, and of course it is a little beyond that, but we have to take things in rotation, and he is next in order to be heard. And that is the secretary of the Commission on the Reunion at Gettysburg next year.

That matter was referred to this encampment by the previous encampment and since that time there have been so many developments in reference to the manner in which that reunion is to be conducted that I notified the secretary that he would have to appear before this encampment and explain away, if possible, a great many statements that have been made throughout the United States, and especially in the papers of the southern press. And personally I feel that these objectionable features will have to be thoroughly explained to this encampment, and unless so done they will have to be removed by some method unknown to us at the present time before any comrade.



of the Grand Army of the Republic will give his consent to go to such a reunion.

It is but fair that the representative of the commission be given the opportunity to be heard, and then it will be up to you to question not alone what he stated but the sincerity of the statements that we have had pro and con in the press. Now is there is no objection——

Past Commander in Chief **RUSSELL C. MARTIN**. Isn't the proposition of the next encampment before the House?

Commander in Chief **RUE**. Not exactly, because we have fixed the time to hear these representatives, and we did the same thing for those other people. So that we will consider everything in its regular order. We granted these people that extended invitations an opportunity to appear at a certain time, and we have arrived after the time we promised to the other party. But I think we can get the matter before the House within a reasonable time. The officer of the day (Comrade Henry Held (of Wisconsin)) will escort Mr. Roy, the secretary of the commission, to the platform.

Before proceeding, I wish the representatives who presented those different invitations would retire from this encampment, for this is a matter for the Grand Army alone.

Comrades, allow me to introduce Mr. Roy, the secretary of the Gettysburg Commission, and we will listen to his statement in reference to this and then the questions that may be propounded will be taken up.

Mr. **PAUL L. ROY**, of Pennsylvania. Thank you, Mr. Commander, and greetings, members of the G. A. R., it is a happy privilege for me to be the executive secretary of the Pennsylvania State commission, and it is also a double privilege for me to address you this afternoon.

My commission was created by the 1935 act of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It was signed by the Governor after it had passed the Pennsylvania Legislature without opposition.

Our commission is established to perfect plans and preparations for the seventy-fifth anniversary of that titanic and historic 3 days' battle at Gettysburg and to prepare plans for the final joint reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg, Pa., from June 26 to July 6, 1938—next summer.

In 1913 the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was observed. May I pause just a moment? Can you all understand me? Am I speaking too fast? At the fiftieth anniversary—perhaps many of you gentlemen were present—there were 54,000 veterans of the North and the South under canvas at that time. The commission that handled that observance of the reunion of the Blue and the Gray comprised 96 men, 2 from each of the 48 States in the Union.

The third meeting of that commission, representing the State of Pennsylvania, 47 other States, and the Federal Government, was held in the Union League Club in the city of Philadelphia. For confirmation of these statements that I am about to make I refer you to the official history of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg," the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, compiled by Col. Lewis E. Beitler, secretary of that commission of 96, and printed, published, and circulated by the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

. At that meeting in the Union League Club in the city of Philadelphia the question was raised by representatives of the Southern States:



Shall the Confederate veterans be permitted to wear their gray uniforms and bring their flags and banners and standards? The commission studied this question and considered it very thoroughly, and then referred the matter to Gov. John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania. Governor Tener, if you please, Mr. Commander, is still living and will bear this out, as well as the official history of that reunion.

The Governor of Pennsylvania made the statement—I cannot quote him verbatim, but the gist of his statement is published in that history. He said: “When the great State of Pennsylvania invites visitors and guests within its borders, it does not dictate clothes, it does not dictate manners, it does not dictate your habits or your form of entertainment. You may come and do as you wish. If the Confederate veterans want to bring their standards and flags and banners, they may. If they want to wear their gray uniforms, they may.”

Photographs taken by the official photographer of the commission handling the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg and published in this history, and still available in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, will show that they wore their uniforms and that the flag of the Confederacy, which is not the flag of the United States, but the flag of the Rebellion—but the symbol of what they were fighting for, and which I am not here to contradict or to argue—that was away before my time. I hold no malice or animosity against any man, woman, or child, and I am not here to argue the requisites of that reunion in 1913.

But when we proposed our Blue and Gray reunion, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania State Commission, the Federal Commission—and I should say now that the Federal Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, a commission of five members, was made possible by an act of Congress passed a year ago last June. That Commission comprises the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War—about 4 weeks ago Mr. Woodring succeeded the late George H. Dern, of Utah, who was Secretary of War, but who died last October. Mr Woodring is chairman of the Federal Commission appointed by the President of the United States. The other members are Senator Joseph F. Guffey, of Pennsylvania; Congressman Harry L. Haines, of Pennsylvania; Congressman Marvin Jones, of Texas; and the Honorable Hugh L. White, Governor of Mississippi.

Now those commissions, the joint commissions, Federal and State, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, said that the Confederate veterans may bring their standards to Gettysburg, but that the flag of the United States shall be the predominant flag. The Confederate veterans tell me—they have told me on three different occasions—that they recognized that there is only one flag and that is the Stars and Stripes, but they would like to bring their standards and their banners.

There will be field tents erected at Gettysburg to accommodate those veterans who wish to stay in the field. There will be modern field equipment belonging to the Federal Government; tents to house eight men, in which there will be only four. There will be suitable and comfortable beds, wooden floors, shower baths, sufficient and proper latrines, the most perfect and best sanitation in all respects.

For those veterans who do not want to stay under canvas there will be rooms in the hotels, and we have five at Gettysburg; in the dormitory at Gettysburg College, and they were all recently remodeled and refurnished. Special elevators will be erected on the exterior

of the building. Of course, they will be enclosed, but they will be erected on the exterior of the dormitories to take you gentlemen to the second or third floor if you wish to go.

We are going to use 10 newly furnished buildings similar to the beautiful homes they are using for the United States model town—similar to it. There are 250 lodginghouses, State-inspected every year, clean and sanitary. We have ample conditions to take care of you gentlemen.

There will be a tent camp for you and a tent camp for the Gray. They will not be alongside of one another; they will be separate.

You will be fed the finest food that we can buy, under the supervision of the War Department and the Pennsylvania National Guard. Gen. Edward C. Shannon, who will supervise that, is a member of our State commission.

Now, the question of a flag, I understand very thoroughly, is a very ticklish proposition. But you gentlemen are not going to be embarrassed in any way or form. I pledge you that, as an adopted son of Pennsylvania. I am a native of Wisconsin, but my home is in Pennsylvania and has been for the last 12 years.

Pennsylvania has always been noted for its hospitality. Gettysburg is a small community, but we are proud of the fact that we entertain from 800,000 to 1,000,000 visitors a year, including the last nine Presidents of the United States, ambassadors of foreign countries, ministers, military attachés, West Point cadets, the War College at Washington, and many, many other very, very distinguished guests. We feel that the last 50 years have given us wide experience in entertaining people, and in playing host to you we are going to have a program that is not going to tire you.

While the reunion is going to last for 10 days, the active program will be July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Each and every surviving veteran of the Civil War who feels he is physically able to travel will have all of his expenses paid from the time he leaves his home until he returns home. In addition to that, we will pay the expenses of an escort for each and every one of you. It is your privilege to select your own escort, man or woman. We will pay all the expenses for both of you.

Now, by that I mean all expenses. There won't be any side issue that you will be called upon to "dish out" for. You are going to have all of your expenses paid.

The 4 days' program is going to be a very quiet, plain, simple affair. The President of the United States has tentatively accepted our invitation to dedicate the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, which will be dedicated to the memory of every man, woman, and child who participated in the war.

There will not be a parade of veterans. The Federal and State commissions have agreed that the only parade shall be a parade of American Legion men. The program of the Blue and Gray reunion at Gettysburg was endorsed by the national convention of the American Legion at Cleveland, Ohio, last year. The Pennsylvania Department endorsed it this year and extended an official invitation to General Pershing to review a procession of Legion bands, Legion drum corps, marching choruses, and drill units of the American Legion.



This reunion is for you gentlemen. It is not for the allied organizations. It is not for the American Legion, but the American Legion wants to pay tribute to you men, and they would like to pass in review in a very colorful procession, and at each and every item on our program you gentlemen shall occupy seats of honor. You will not be required to walk anywhere. Sufficient automobiles will be at your disposal, and you are to be our guests.

Now, I do not ask you gentlemen to select Gettysburg as your encampment city next year. I know that for 71 years you have been holding your annual encampments. You have much business to transact. We want you to come to Gettysburg to have a good time, and we are going to give it to you. Select your encampment city and go wherever you will, but I urge you, on behalf of the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania State Commission, the historical city of Gettysburg, and the Federal Commission, to accept our invitation and give us an opportunity to pay our final respects to you heroes of the Civil War.

If there are any questions you would like to ask, I shall be glad to make a very sincere effort to explain and answer them.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Who desires to ask the representative any questions? If so, they will kindly come forward here and speak through the microphone so that every comrade in the Grand Army can hear.

Comrade GEORGE R. STREETOR, of Indiana. I have a statement to make.

Commander in Chief RUHE. What is your statement?

Comrade STREETOR. Sit down, and I will tell you in a minute.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Oh, no; I am not taking your orders. You are taking mine. State what is your question or what is your statement.

Comrade STREETOR. I want to say I am a little blind, and I cannot see.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Speak right in front of it.

Comrade STREETOR. All right. I want to say this: The crime of Gettysburg is like an unredeemed sinner, the darkness of sin without a cross. I did, when I was a soldier of the Army, I never allowed a single idea to pass between me and the soldiers—the southern soldiers of Gettysburg. When I went up for the first time to the Capitol Building in Washington, to my dismay, Commander, I saw Lee in a statue by the side of Grant.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, that is not what is before us. We know all that. We are now talking about going to the Gettysburg reunion.

Comrade STREETOR. I am talking about that.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Washington has nothing to do with that. That is not in order. If you have anything to say in reference to the Gettysburg reunion or any questions to ask of the representative from Gettysburg, that is your purpose here; and if you have not, you will kindly take your seat.

Comrade STREETOR. Yes, sir. Well now, let me say just one word. I am talking about the turpitude of uniting on similar ground the patriotism of the United States, the fact that there was not and will never be any redemption or nothing redeemed in the Rebellion;



and when they come up to Gettysburg, where the decisive battle of the world was fought, and on equal terms—the rebels on equal terms shall come into contact with the soldiers of the North—I say here is something that God has not forgot and never will. He is the one that moves into the power of civilization through nationalities.

Comrade GEORGE T. LEECH, of Maryland. I would like to say a few words.

Commander in Chief RUHE. This man has the floor. Sit down.

Comrade STREETOR. I have been confused a very little by this incident, but I was saying this, that the crime of the Southern Confederacy is without a saviour, without a redemption. There is not blood enough and never will be, in the Southern United States—never blood enough to wash out the sin, the crime of the Rebellion. Now we know—I did refer to Grant and Lee as an expression of this idea that we are placing those men on the same level. They have no right to do that. That is something we cannot forget.

Commander in Chief RUHE. That is not in the question. Don't say anything about Grant and Lee.

Comrade STREETOR. I am not saying anything about them. But when they get up and plead awhile ago that we have a parade, that we are only a symbol we have gathered together, the real principle of secession will be rebaptized and given to the world.

A COMRADE. If he has a question, let him ask it.

Commander in Chief RUHE. He is perfectly in order now, because that is what he is contemplating. He has a right to ask a question. Have you anything more to say?

Comrade STREETOR. It appears I should not say anything more. Thank you for your kindness.

Commander in Chief RUHE. What you said is all right. If you are through, kindly sit down.

Comrade STREETOR. Let me thank you, comrades.

Commander in Chief RUHE. There was a comrade here, if he has got anything to say, any question to ask Mr. Roy, he will come to the microphone here and say what he has to say.

Comrade ALBERT E. GAGE, of Illinois. Commander in Chief, you have pretty near taken the wind out of my sails. I wanted to ask a leading question of this secretary. I want to ask it personally.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The secretary is not under discussion.

Comrade GAGE. My question is simply this: If I among other participants in the 1913 fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg who took a part in it in such a way that I know from both sides expressing it, therefore I am not going into any item about the question, but after the Fourth of July at Gettysburg we met in the hotel there, all classes of people, and we decided among ourselves to hold in the year 1938 a peace jubilee as an anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the seventy-fifth anniversary. I corresponded with the secretary of this commission. He wrote me a letter that they would take it up. I have had no answer since. That is the question I want to ask.

Is it possible for this commission and the Grand Army of the Republic and the allied orders, and the whole Nation for that matter, to throw this whole condition into a peace jubilee in 1938? That is what we started in 1913. That is my plea that we do that. All

honor to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania for what she has done. If you go you will get what I did, boys, at that battle reunion, you and every one of you here. Let's go anyhow, no matter what they do there. [Applause.] Let's go. Let's go.

If it is possible to make it a national affair, let the committee put their oars in and let us know. If it is not possible, let us know it right here and now and let us confine it locally. That is the question I want to ask him, Commander in Chief, whether this is to be for the Blue and Gray alone, of which I am the commander in chief and have been ever since I was elected. For nearly 30 years I have kept myself under a cloud, for the simple reason that every time that they found out that I had anything to say on the subject some comrade got up and said, "Oh, well, he is a rebel sympathizer." I tell you we are all Americans today, and if you were out associating with Confederates you would find there are men among them just the same as we are.

I want to tell you just what happened here last night. An old lady sat down by the side of me and she said, "What did you do in the Civil War?" "Why," I said, "I shot rebels." "Terrible," she said. "What do you suppose I enlisted for?" I said. "Well," she says, "it is terrible." I said, "We are Union veterans"——

Commander in Chief RUBE. Comrade, I don't think Mr. Roy can answer any questions that you and the old woman had up, but he will answer the question about the peace jubilee. Mr. Roy, will you answer the question as to whether the commission can change into a peace jubilee as proposed?

Mr. ROY. Our reunion is for the veterans, but every citizen of the United States is invited. We cannot pay the expenses of everybody, because it is going to cost us approximately half a million dollars now. But the whole backbone, the objective of our entire program, is peace, and the biggest feature is the dedication of the peace memorial. That will take place on the anniversary of the 3 days' Battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1938.

Commander in Chief RUBE. I wish to add something to that. The specific purpose for this reunion is stated in the act of the assembly, and that is what they are limited to. So, comrades, you know that the specific purpose is in the act of the assembly as passed, and that is what they will attend to. Now proceed. You have the floor.

Comrade GAGE. That being the case, I make a motion to this effect: That the consideration of the Grand Army of the Republic here assembled shall be that this is a local affair to the Grand Army of the Republic and the ex-Confederates; that no other motion will be taken into account concerning it.

Commander in Chief RUBE. The motion is out of order. This question is before us in all of its various phases, and every comrade will have a say in it. It is governed by an act of assembly. The Grand Army asks a question according to act of assembly, not by any motion you men make here.

Comrade GAGE. I am informed that we are not to be considered, our wishes are not to be considered or expressed—that is, to the commission. It has already undertaken the work. We can take it or let it go. I say, let's all go.



Commander in Chief RUHE. Don't jump to any conclusions. A point of order. Can't we be in order? After we hear everything that is to be said on this, then we can come to some conclusion. We want the different comrades to express themselves or ask questions. Past Commander in Chief Willett has the floor.

Past Commander in Chief JAMES W. WILLETT. This is one of the most peculiar situations that I have ever experienced. I have never paraded my ancestry, and I am not going to give it to you in detail now. But I wish to say to you that my maternal great-grandfather was a member of a Pennsylvania regiment during the War of the Revolution, that my ancestors are very remote, and a Willett was the first Colonial mayor of New York, or the Borough, and another Willett was the mayor of the Borough of New York immediately after the Revolution, and that my grandmother Willett was a sister of Gen. Rogers Clark. My paternal family resided in Kentucky, left there to go up in the military tract in Illinois, took sides, and the house was divided between itself.

Further illustration, that I lost two cousins at Resaca, one on each side. I have made peace with all my male relatives that I could reach. And I call attention to the location of the Willett plantation at Willett Landing on the Ohio River opposite Roanoke, and I am somewhat embarrassed.

I would like to ask the gentleman to verify the document that I show him and his signature on the inside, and then I want to ask him a question.

Mr. ROY. That is correct.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. Yes, sir. What do you mean by displaying the Stars and Stripes and that banner?

Mr. ROY. That is the adopted emblem of the Pennsylvania State commission for our 1938 program.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. Yes.

Mr. ROY. The observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the reunion of the Blue and the Gray, the two flags that were engaged at Gettysburg in 1863, and that is the emblem, the intertwined wreath consisting of the two emblems and the oak and laurel leaves underneath, denoting peace universal, the objective of our program. We have got a united Nation.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. And we got a united Nation without taking a single star out of the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.] And why should we recognize that flag? Why should the committee recognize it as an advertising scheme? I have been abused as regards this matter to the core and have been criticized in the South in the public press.

Years ago I was one of the individual members of this grand organization that sought to have a mutual society meeting, a peace meeting. They gathered together and, without discussing the question, told us to go to hell. Now that is history.

And now we are confronted, and I hold in my hand a clipping from a prominent northern paper where they say that the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has authorized and notified the southern boys that they may carry the Stars and Bars. And if they are to carry the Stars and Bars, what sort of compromise is that for a Union



soldier but hell and damnation? [Applause.] Now that is plain talk, but it is true.

Now, then, I feel that this matter should be submitted to a committee to consider this invitation, and to specify that in that invitation the infernal Stars and Bars should be kicked out; and it should be recognized by the Pennsylvania contingency that controls that affair. That is the way I feel and that is what ought to be done, because we ought not to be compromised.

Under no circumstances should we be called upon, directly or indirectly, to acknowledge and accept the Stars and Bars as a patriotic emblem of peace or any other institution or period of time. That is where I stand, and I honestly believe, from the few remarks that I have heard, that the commander in chief occupies pretty near the same position, and I know that there are others here.

And if a committee is raised to investigate this and report, I don't want to serve on that committee. I am abused by all hands—postal cards and everything of that kind—calling me a Tory and telling me that I ought to be shot before this time—not long ago—and abuse without limit. I don't want to be placed in a position where they will say I am too belligerent to give this matter mature consideration.

A COMRADE. You don't have to go.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. If I had the suggestion of a chairman of a committee to consider this, I would pick that comrade from Illinois, Comrade Ambrose; and I would like to suggest a committee with him as chairman to report upon this application and to modify, as far as future exhibiting any writing or display of that infernal banner, for the reception and acceptance of the commission. I want to go, but I don't want to go and be compelled to march either under the Stars and Bars or recognize the infernal piece of mechanism. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. Secretary Roy will now answer the statements made and the question involved therein.

Mr. ROY. I appreciate the position of our good comrade, Past Commander Judge Willett, and I am sorry that he feels that way, because it is not the intention of our commission to embarrass Judge Willett or anybody else, and we do not ask you to recognize the southern flag. You are not going to be asked to walk behind it or under it or go anywhere near it. The Stars and Stripes will be, as it has always been since you fellows made it so, the flag of the United States. [Applause.]

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. That concession being made should be incorporated in the report of the committee, and that would help possibly with the Pennsylvania commission and would put our boys right.

Comrade JOHN E. ANDREW, of Illinois. As for my part, I don't think it is necessary to have any commission. Let everyone go that cares to go. I want to go. I had a lot of relatives that wore the gray. I may meet some of them down there. My people settled in North Carolina, and there were as many wore the gray as wore the blue. I have traveled every State in the South and I have always met confederates and they have always treated me with the greatest respect, and I don't think there ought to be any commission at all.

Those that want to go, let them go. I want to go. I know I will meet some of my relatives down there.

A COMRADE. Here is another one.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Kindly preserve order.

Comrade ANDREW. I don't think it is necessary to have a commission. I was not afraid of the rebels during the war and I am not scared of them yet. They have treated me very nice. I have got a grandson, John A. Andrew, and I am very proud of him, too. While I have been wounded twice——

Commander in Chief RUHE. The question is the Gettysburg reunion with the rebel flag.

Comrade THOMAS AMBROSE, of Illinois. I have no question to ask, and therefore I may not be in order. But I should like to make a few remarks when this discussion is over, with a view of pouring a little oil on the troubled waters.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I would just say that your name was mentioned in some of the statements, so that you have a right to speak.

Comrade AMBROSE. Will you indulge this?

Commander in Chief RUHE. I say you have the right to speak. Your name was mentioned and you have a right to speak.

Comrade AMBROSE. I want to say that this discussion has greatly interested me. A short time ago I came across a paragraph written by a newspaperman who attended the Gettysburg reunion in 1913, and with your permission I shall read it. It is not long——

Most wars leave behind them a legacy of hate that lasts long, sometimes for centuries. Civil wars are proverbially the bitterest of all. It is not often that the hatred dies down in the lifetime of the participants. But when the veterans of the North and South met at Gettysburg in 1913 to celebrate jovially the fiftieth anniversary of the battle no one who was there can doubt the reality of the reunion. When the survivors of Pickett's men "charged" again up Cemetery Ridge and the survivors of Webb's forces bent down over the old stone wall and helped them up where 50 years before they shot their comrades down, it seemed as thrilling a sight to those who saw it as the original charge could have been.

Since 1865 this Nation has participated in two wars—foreign wars—one in Cuba and one in France. The hitherto invincible Germans, after their barrage and after their smoke screen, placed their pontoons across the river Marne and marched over. Irresistible to date, they fought for 3 days, but they came up against something there that they had never known before—a steel cable that held them back. It would give a little, but come back; and that cable resisted every attempt of these invincible Germans and gradually pushed that triumphant army back and back and back over the Marne, and so on and on until that eleventh hour of the 11th day of the eleventh month, when the hoarse throats of 10,000 thundering guns grew mute, I trust forever.

What was it they were up against? It was the boys from overseas, the men from the North, the men from the South, the men from the West, men with traditions of Gettysburg and of the Wilderness, traditions of Nashville and of Chickamauga, men who would be true to those traditions whatever might befall. And so with a smiling disregard of death they pressed on into battle and many of them, thousands of them, foremost fighting, fell.



Under what flag did they fight—these men of the North, and of the South, and of the West? Under the Stars and Stripes! And these men this day, the descendants of the men who fought in '61 to '65, will repeat what they did abroad whenever it may be necessary to repel a foreign foe from our shores. Never again let us go crusading overseas to fight the battles of ungrateful nations.

Let us go to Gettysburg, but let there be no Stars and Bars afloat. Not in dishonor but in honorable defeat that flag went down in blood and agony and tears at Gettysburg and was forever furled at Appomattox. To resurrect that flag now would be like exhuming a dead body. It died with the brave men that died with it, beaten down by men just as brave, who battled for their country and not against it.

Now let me quote some lines from a singer of the South who for 4 years wore the gray and when our fratricidal strife was ended became as loyal an American as any man who ever wore the blue. What a noble foeman must he have been, who, though vanquished, could raise his voice in these exultant words—

God lives and reigns! He built and lent  
The heights for freedom's battlement,  
Where floats her flag in triumph still.  
Furl the banners! Smelt the guns!  
Love rules—her gentle purpose runs—  
A mighty mother turns in tears  
The pages of her battle years,  
Lamenting all her fallen sons.

And I can tell you that I listened with sympathy and appreciation to the words that our commander in chief spoke yesterday in the cemetery at the graves of the Confederate dead; and I thought:

No more shall the war cry sever,  
Or the winding rivers be red;  
They banish our anger forever  
When they laurel the graves of the dead!

As was done yesterday—

Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day,  
Love and tears for the Blue,  
Tears and love for the Gray.

[Applause.]

I have not finished. A few more words. Let us then go to Gettysburg, but let us, men of the North and of the South, let us bury all animosities, all bitterness, all sectional hatred, and meet and feel as friends and brothers, no North, no South, but true and loyal Americans, owing allegiance to one country, the United States, with one national emblem for all—the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.] I thank you.

Comrade GEORGE T. LEECH, of Maryland. Commander in Chief and comrades, I suppose I am the only commander or ex-commander that ever objected to marching in a body behind the Confederate flag. About 4 years ago, on Flag Day, there was a procession in Baltimore, and the Department of Maryland was invited in the procession. I not only ordered the comrades of the Grand Army out but requested the auxiliaries to join with us in that procession. When the line was formed, a lady came to me and said, "The Confederate flag is



going to be in the procession, and you are going to march behind it." Said I, "Don't say all that. We will see whether we will march behind it." I went over to where they pointed and where the flag was unfurled. I took hold of the end of it and held it up.

I said to the lady that was standing by the side of the flag, "What do you mean by that flag?" She said, "That is the Confederate flag." I said, "No; not the true Confederate flag. I count 16 stars in that flag, and I cannot to save my life measure up more than 11 stars allowed to that flag. How can you place a flag at the head of your procession and call it a Confederate flag when it is a fraud? And the flag of all the Confederate States, or at least those that were left, that were in the Confederate Army, how they can recognize this 16-star flag I cannot understand." And I want to say this, comrades, you recognize it by following it; you recognize as a fact what Jeff Davis said, and nobody else, that Maryland and Virginia and Tennessee and Kentucky and Delaware went out of the Union. That is not a fact. Not a word of the truth is in it. Maryland never did go out of the Union, and voted three times against secession, and voted solidly for Bell and Everett, who were the Union candidates that were running at the same time Lincoln did.

Now, the question in my mind is—I want to say this, I have been in touch with Confederates ever since the war. The first thing I did after the war was to go in partnership with a man that had his shoulder almost knocked out by a Union ball. I was in close touch with him for 5 years. I was a companion and a partner with him in business, and we could not say a word either way. I have been in touch with them as companions; I have been in touch with them as school teachers. I have been in touch with them as relatives. I have never seen one yet of the women that was in favor of recognizing the fact that the Union Army won.

Only last week it was in the paper, in the Baltimore Sun, that Lee was not defeated at Appomattox; he was only tired and lay down to rest and the Union troops took advantage of it. That is what you have got to contend with, and acknowledging the flag that has on it 16 stars, you are acknowledging the fact that what Jeff Davis said was true, that Maryland was outside of the Union, and those other border States. Comrades, we were true to the Union. Sixty thousand Marylanders went down out of there and over 10,000 are lying around the South.

I want to say one more word and then I am done. I just wanted to bring your attention to the fact that this new flag has 16 stars in it, and the one that will be entwined with the American flag has 16 stars in it, and the one that Bossie—those of you that remember him—wanted me to hoist at the top of a pole had 16 stars in it. I told him it was a fraud. I say now it is a fraud. When we march behind that you say that Maryland went out of the Union. I am here denying that. In fact, I am providing that Maryland was loyal, with 10,000 killed and not a one of them willing to fight against Old Glory and the Stars and Stripes. Thank you. [Applause.]

Comrade FREDERICK H. BISHOP, of Massachusetts. I do not wish to take time, but it is late and I may not have another opportunity to ask the gentleman to describe what he wishes to produce in Pennsyl-

vania. May I ask you if you have the cooperation of the Confederate men in regard to this to come and bring their flag?

Mr. ROY. They have accepted the invitation from the State of Pennsylvania; yes, sir.

Comrade BISHOP. To come and bring their flag. I thought the Confederate flags were turned in and all destroyed when they surrendered. I have traveled on business through the South very broadly—almost every State. I have never met a southern man that will claim, or thought, in appearance, that there was any such thing living or existing as the Confederate flag. They were surrendered in good faith. They maintain that faith. I never have seen a Confederate flag in all the years that I have traveled through the South. It is brought up today for advertising purposes.

Comrade JULIUS H. REED, of Illinois. At the Battle of Gettysburg, on the evening of the 1st, the Sixth Corps was in charge of Manchester in Maryland. We had news of the battle of the first day at Gettysburg about 7 o'clock in the evening, with orders to report at Gettysburg. We left Manchester about 7 o'clock, made an all-night march, and arrived at Gettysburg at 12 o'clock on the 2d of July, and that afternoon Longstreet made his attempt to break our left along Cemetery Ridge, near where it unites with Little Round Top, and he might perhaps have gone through with that, but we had arrived. We had marched 40 miles. And when he saw my brigade come from Baltimore Pike on a run and saw the emblem of the Sixth Corps, which is a gray cross, on our banners, the battle was over. That is all there was. That was the end of his attempt to break our left flank, and that line from Little Round Top along Cemetery Ridge, over Cemetery Hill, east to Culps Hill, held. It never was broken anywhere.

The Sixth Corps were not a part of that line. We were simply held in reserve. The First and Second Divisions stood across east of Little Round Top in a perfectly safe place, and they never participated in that. But my position was moving that evening to support Sickles. And when Longstreet saw that banner of the Sixth Corps the battle was over. And the next morning we were around at Culp's Hill.

Had the battle of Gettysburg been anywhere else—they made three attempts, repeated attempts to capture Culp's Hill, because they wanted to control Baltimore Pike. They thought we were going to be defeated and we were going to retreat.

Comrade THOMAS H. STRITCH, of New York. I am speaking for the New York delegation. I was at Gettysburg in 1913. Seventeen members of my post were there. And the Rebel flag was paraded up and down those different pikes, Emmitsburg Pike, Martinsburg Pike, and every other pike. But they were offensively paraded, and they will do it again. I am not speaking for myself. I am speaking for the New York delegation. We will not march under the Stars and Bars. I won't take up any more your time, but that is our position.

Comrade IRA R. WILDMAN, of Connecticut. Eighteen years ago it was my privilege to be designated by the State of Connecticut to take the battle flag of the old Tenth Louisiana, which was annihilated at Cold Harbor in 1864, back to its sunny southern home. I was received in New Orleans with the utmost courtesy. The day that I presented the flag to the Confederates it was received by the commander of the Confederate Veterans Association with these words: "We receive this



flag as a memento of memory, to be placed in our Memorial Hall and never again flaunted."

I believe that is the sentiment today of those who fought against you from '61 to '65.

I attended a memorial service of the Confederates in Chattanooga cemetery. Now, you comrades, most of you or many of you at Chattanooga, attended. Did you see anything objectionable there in the way of the Confederate flag flaunted? I attended this memorial service, as I say, of the Confederate veterans. I was stationed in Chattanooga in the Regular Army during the reconstruction period. I got acquainted with a great many of those who had fought against us, among them the Rev. Dr. Borkman. They dedicated a tree to his memory. He was a chaplain in the Confederate Army.

I was asked to take the platform and say something to the Confederate veterans. I did. When I came off the platform a gentleman came up with a lady and said, "Commander, I want you to meet my wife. I am the son of the Reverend Dr. Borkman," he said. "But my father never preached such a sermon in his life as you preached here today. You have done more for the reconciliation between the North and the South than anything that has happened since the war."

A lady came up and introduced me to the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the president said, "When you five comrades entered the gates of this sacred precinct our hearts were filled with resentment, but after knowing your mission to our Southland we became converted Rebels, and I want you to meet my girls."

Now, that is the sentiment in the South as far as I have been. I have traveled pretty well over it. I believe, as I said, no Confederate veteran would wish to do anything in the way of flaunting that flag in front of you or me.

Mr. ROY. I don't want to be on the floor all the time, but I wish you would please understand you are not going to parade behind, under, or with the Confederate flag. You are not going to be asked to recognize that or pay any tribute or respect to it. The flag is the Stars and Stripes. There will be no parade.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Any other comrade wish to speak?

Comrade C. H. KINNEY, of Nebraska. Is Gettysburg taken in place of our reunion?

Commander in Chief RUHE. No; this is to be a reunion.

Comrade KINNEY. Does it take the place of our encampment?

Commander in Chief RUHE. No, no. This is a reunion.

Comrade KINNEY. Then we have our reunion?

Commander in Chief RUHE. We have our encampment afterward. They are talking about having a reunion in Gettysburg between the Blue and the Gray.

Comrade KINNEY. The other thing I want to say, after 70 years of their talk then they must come up with their rag and flaunt it before our faces, because it went down 70 years ago. If we go down there at Gettysburg and recognize their flag—of course, it will be over on the corner. If we go and recognize their flag that we fought 70 years ago, I say it is not fair to the Union Army and the veterans of the Northern Army to do that thing. I know; just go down there and fraternize; and if they have recognized the Stars and Stripes—a lot of them have never taken the oath of allegiance any-

where—they should come in and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They have never done it before. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the Southern Army never took the oath of allegiance, never have. They are refusing yet. Go down in Alabama, and they are teaching their children that the North was in the wrong in the Rebellion. If we go down there we recognize their flag. That is all I have got to say, gentlemen.

Past Commander in Chief JAMES E. JEWEL. The time is almost here for the meeting of the committee on resolutions, and the committee has not yet been appointed. I move you that we dispense with this argument and that we proceed immediately to selecting the committee on resolutions. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. I guess you are right. The motion made is in perfect order. We have given a good opportunity for everyone to be heard, and it is necessary that we proceed with the business that requires action of the encampment itself. The comrades will kindly be in order. There has been a motion made that we now proceed to the calling of the roll and ask the several departments to name their representatives on the committee on resolutions. This committee is to meet at 9:30 o'clock tonight. The reporter or secretary who has this in charge will kindly call the roll in regular order. When your department is called, please announce your member of the committee on resolutions.

(The roll of departments was then called, and the following members of the committee on resolutions were then reported by the several departments:)

California and Nevada, George L. Lockwood, Los Angeles; Colorado and Wyoming, A. J. Rawson, Olathe; Connecticut, Henry W. Burrill, Hartford; Illinois, William N. Hodge, Decatur; Indiana, Joseph B. Henninger, Indianapolis; Iowa, James W. Willett, Tama; Kansas, Charles Wingrove, Clay Center; Kentucky, M. H. Davidson, Louisville; Maine, John W. Fogler, Skowhegan; Maryland, George T. Leech, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Edwin H. Lincoln, Pittsfield; Michigan, John Killeen, Jackson; Minnesota, Charles H. Perry; Missouri, John Ferguson, Iberia; Montana, G. I. Reiche, Helena; Nebraska, C. H. Kinney, Raymond; New Jersey, William H. McCoy, Trenton; New York, Robert M. Rownd, Ripley; North Dakota, J. W. Carroll, Lisbon; Ohio, J. King Gibson, Dayton; Oklahoma, G. I. Gordon, Oklahoma City; Oregon, T. A. Penland, Portland; Pennsylvania, A. T. Anderson, Washington; Potomac, William F. Dorsey, Washington, D. C.; South Dakota, Levi Van Voorhis, Huron; Texas, John Shearer, Houston; Utah, Ira Stormes, Salt Lake City; Vermont, John H. Amadon, Waterville; Virginia and North Carolina, Charles Grandy, Norfolk; Washington and Alaska, W. A. Wilcox, Tacoma; West Virginia, Thomas Carder, Parkersburg; and Wisconsin, Henry Held, West Allis.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the several names given out. Some of the departments did not answer. If any of them should be present and determine upon a member later, they should notify headquarters or pay attention to where the committee is to meet.

It is customary for the commander in chief to designate the chairman of the committee, and the chairman makes the announcement as to where they are going to meet when he finds out what provision has been made. I will appoint the senior past commander in chief, Comrade Willett, as the chairman of that committee. I know he has had plenty of experience on the committee on resolutions, because I have been with him many, many years.



If there is any other comrade to be credited to any department that has been called and has not responded, why we will hear it. If not, they will have to get their representative on later. Hearing none, that part will be closed. The headquarters room will be the meeting place of the committee on resolutions. The hour is 9:30.

We would like to have the comrades at the campfire this evening. Our previous meetings have been so successful and so entertaining that I would like to have as many of the comrades present at the campfire tonight as can possibly go there.

Now, then, it is about as late as we can go, I think, after the ordeal we have gone through today. A motion for recess will be in order not later than 9 o'clock tomorrow.

Comrade ALBERT E. GAGE, of Illinois. I move that we take a recess until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Miss FLOOD. The Department of Wisconsin, Woman's Relief Corps, sent a greetings committee here, and they, of course, could not be admitted. They have sent in their flowers, and they are coming back to see you tomorrow. They sent you this beautiful basket. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. That is certainly very kind upon their part, and we regret very much that we were not able to see them this evening, but certainly will receive them tomorrow, and in the meantime if you meet any of them kindly acknowledge what we have received and how thankful we are. Now, comrade, renew your motion, please.

Comrade GAGE. I move that we now take a recess until 9:30 tomorrow. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, order for a moment. The comrade here has made a motion that we take a recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning, Thursday morning. Are there any remarks? All in favor of this recess show their consent by saying "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered. The recess will take place until 9:30 tomorrow morning. (5:46 p. m.)

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1937, MORNING SESSION, 9:35 A. M.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The encampment will be in order. The hour has arrived for terminating the recess taken last night. In opening this session the chaplain will deliver a short prayer.

Acting Chaplain in Chief MARTIN V. STONE. Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that Thou hast been pleased to give us another day of Thy mercy and blessing. We praise Thee for the gift of rest and of the recovery of strength and use of faculties which we enjoy. And now as we enter upon the duties of the day, wilt Thou so guide and bless us that each may have a part and each perform such service as Thou shalt approve. And then wilt Thou bless all our affiliated organizations. We ask in the name of Him who gave Himself for us, our Lord and Savior. Amen.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, in the proceedings which we had yesterday arrangements had been made for fixed times, those who appeared before you having come a long way. To accommodate them it was necessary to fix a time for them to be heard. All other

matters will only come up in regular order according to the rules of the order and of the encampment.

We have received the reports of the officers. The next order of business will be to hear the reports of committees. Precedence in the reports of committees will be to hear the report of the committee appointed for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations. That will be the first thing in order this morning. This committee has been working during the entire year for the purpose of revising the entire rules and regulations where they thought revision was necessary, and to include all the laws that were passed since the printing of the last laws, so that they may be codified and entered under their respective articles and sections.

At the close of the meeting of that committee it was decided that the commander in chief, who was chairman of that committee, make the report, and in order to do so I will ask the senior vice commander in chief to take the chair while we bring the matter of the report of the committee to your attention. Comrade Russell will please take the chair.

(Senior Vice Commander in Chief Henry F. Russell then assumed the chair.)

Comrade RUHE, Commander in Chief, this committee, in going over the rules and regulations, have made certain amendments that have been embodied in the articles and sections which they represent. It has been customary in the proceedings of the national encampment when such matters are reported, that if there are no objections to the article and section that they will be considered as having been temporarily received, because final action will have to be upon the whole matter. Wherever there has been no change it will be simply read by article and section and saying, "No change in the law." Kindly observe that. If, however, a comrade has anything to offer at the time of such report of no change, he must call the attention of the Chair and state what he wishes to offer in the matter, and then he will be given an opportunity to be heard.

I will now ask the secretary of the Grand Army, who was the secretary of this committee in revising the rules and regulations, to begin with the beginning of the laws and report as I have stated. Where an amendment has been made she will read that amendment. Where nothing has been changed, she will read the article and section and state, "No change."

Now, Mr. Commander in Chief, we are ready to proceed.

Senior Vice Commander in Chief RUSSELL. We are ready to proceed.

MISS KATHERINE R. A. FLOOD, secretary. Chapter I, article I, now reads:

This association shall be known as the Grand Army of the Republic.

Add to that:

This association cannot, shall not, and will not have any successors of any kind. This article cannot be altered, amended, or repealed.

Article II, no change. Article III, no change. Article IV, no change. Chapter II, article I, section 1, no change.



Section 2 at present provides for a charter surrender, and the committee recommend changing it to read:

No charter shall be surrendered by any post as long as one member desires continuance.

[Applause.]

And the rest of the section is eliminated.

Section 3, no change. Section 4, no change. Section 5, no change.

Article II: Section 1, no change. Section 2 at present provides for an investigating committee of three, and if one man can keep a charter you cannot appoint a committee of three. So the section is changed to read: "It shall then be referred to a committee for investigation and report." Section 3, no change. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, no change. No change in 9. And the whole of section 10 of that article, which refers to outposts—that has been out of use for many years—is eliminated.

Article III: Add to section 1:

Comrades who for any reason desire to change their membership from a post to membership at large shall be granted permission to do so, on written application.

Section 2, no change.

Article IV: Section 1, no change. Section 2, no change. Section 3, no change. Section 4 changed to read:

Members of disbanded posts who were in good standing at the time of such dissolution shall receive from the assistant adjutant general of the department certificates of membership at large, for which they shall pay to department headquarters \$1 per year as dues.

Article V (in regard to meetings): Change section 1 to read:

The stated meetings of the post shall be held at least monthly; except that posts having less than five members may hold meetings at the call of the post commander.

Section 2, no change.

Section 3:

Five members qualified to transact business shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of posts having 25 members, or more, but in posts having less than 25 members, any number of members present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4, no change.

Section 5, an additional section, to read:

Posts, at their option, may admit to their meetings, members in good standing in the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. They may not participate in any official proceedings of the post, by vote or otherwise.

Article VI: Section 1, eliminate from list of officers: Surgeon, sergeant major, and quartermaster sergeant. Section 2, no change. Section 3, no change. Section 4, an additional section, to read:

The post commander may, on the recommendation of the adjutant and the quartermaster, appoint a secretary, to assist the adjutant and quartermaster in the duties of their respective offices. They may not participate in the official proceedings of the post, except as it becomes necessary in the keeping and reading of records and reports. The secretary or secretaries so appointed must be members in good standing in one of the auxiliary or allied organizations officially recognized by the national encampment. (See ch. II, art. V, sec. 5.) The secretary must not be installed nor sign reports, as they must be signed

by the officers for whom the secretary has prepared them. A secretary must not be appointed for any officer but the adjutant and quartermaster.

Article VII: That is the election of officers. In section 1, paragraph 1, eliminate sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, and eliminate also the requirements for inspection of posts and add:

Posts may, in departments which have so voted, elect officers at a stated meeting in October and install at a stated meeting in November.

That leaves it optional with the department to elect in October or December and install in November or January.

Section 1, paragraph 2: Eliminate beginning with the last word in second line "and" through "sergeant" in the fifth line. That is the part of the paragraph providing for the appointment of the sergeant major and the quartermaster sergeant. You have already eliminated those officers, so that part of it must go out.

Section 3:

Posts may fill any vacancy in their offices at any stated meeting, provided notice has been given at a previous meeting of the date on which the proposed action is to be taken.

Article VIII: No change in sections 1, 2, 3, and 4. In section 5 eliminate the office of surgeon. Sections 6 and 7, no change. Section 8 eliminated entirely because that is the paragraph that states that the sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant shall assist the adjutant and quartermaster. Section 9 becomes section 8, section 10 becomes section 9, section 11 becomes section 10. Then sections 12 and 13 become 11 and 12.

In article IX, which provides for the election of representatives, that same change of October is added, so that you may elect your representatives in October instead of December:

Posts shall at a stated meeting in October—

In article X, bylaws, there is no change.

Chapter III: Article I, which provides for the organization of the departments, there is no change. In article II, section 1, on page 15, eliminate everything after the word "posts." That is the clause relating to the restoration of honors and the dropping of comrades from the post—just a simplification of the wording.

In section 2, no change. In section 3 we have the same change from December to October. In section 4 add:

Department encampments may, however, vote to make all members in good standing in the department, voting members of the department encampment.

Section 5: In the fourth line eliminate beginning "by resolution" through "transferred" in the sixth line. The law as it stands now, comrades, is, that when a comrade takes a transfer from the department—for instance, a past department commander transfers from Illinois to Florida and joins a post in Florida—he still has the right to go back to the Illinois encampment and vote unless he petitions the Florida encampment to admit him to membership. The committee decided that when a man went into another department he belonged to everything they had in the department and had no rights in the one which he left.

Article III, meetings: No change.



Article IV, officers: Section 1, no change. Section 2: Eliminate medical director. That is corresponding to the office of surgeon in the post. Section 3: An additional section, to read:

A secretary may be appointed by the department commander, on the recommendation of the assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, or elected by the department encampment as it may determine, to assist the assistant adjutant and quartermaster general in the duties of these respective offices. The secretary so appointed must be a member in good standing in one of the auxiliary or allied organizations officially recognized by the national encampment (ch. II, art. V, sec. 5), but shall not be installed. All reports and general orders may be prepared by the secretary, but the secretary's name must not be signed to such reports or general orders. A secretary shall be appointed for no other officer.

Article V: No change.

Article VI, which lists the duties of officers, eliminates medical director and assistant inspectors and assistant patriotic instructors.

Sections 2, 3, and 4, no change. Section 5, duties of the inspector, eliminates the part providing for payment for his services. Section 6, no change. Section 7, which refers to the post surgeon and the medical director, is eliminated; and then sections 8, 9, and 10 move up in number, and at the top of page 19 in section 10, where it provides for these officers to present written reports of the operations, the Rules and Regulations say "Departments" where it means "offices," and that change is recommended.

Article VII, on appeals: No change.

Article VIII at present is not complete. It says:

Each member present at a meeting of the department encampment shall be entitled to one vote.

And the committee has changed it to read:

Each voting member present at a meeting of the department encampment shall be entitled to one vote.

Article IX: No change. Article X: No change.

Chapter IV: Article I, no change. Article II, section 1, paragraph 1, providing for the representation of the past officers entitled to vote, is changed to include past surgeons-general, past chaplains in chief, past adjutants general and past quartermasters general. They were added by the encampment about 9 years ago, and we are putting it into the report so that it may be complete.

Section 1, paragraph 3, add after the word "commanders," "past senior and junior vice department commanders." That was adopted about 11 years ago.

Chapter IV: Article II, section 1, paragraph 3: Add after "commanders", past senior and junior vice department commanders.

Article II, section 1, paragraph 4, providing for the representation in the national encampment, change "200" to "50." That is, you have one representative for every 50 members.

In section 2, eliminate the balance of the section beginning with "Provided." That is in regard to the alternates representing certain representatives, instead of filling the vacancies, as you may have alternates to fill them as they were elected.

Section 3, no change.

Section 4, no change.

Article III, meetings: Section 1 is changed to read:

The national encampment shall be held annually between April and November as decided, in a city chosen by the national encampment, or by the commander in chief and the executive committee, if it becomes necessary to make a change.

Section 2, no change.

Article IV, officers: Section 1, no change. In section 2 the order of precedence should be changed to make it read correctly. As it now reads, some of the appointive officers precede the elective officers, and, of course, the latter always rank first.

Section 3, add a new section to read:

A secretary may be appointed by the commander in chief, or elected by the national encampment, as it may determine, to assist the commander in chief and adjutant general in the transaction of the national headquarters business. This secretary must be a competent stenographer, so that a verbatim record may be made of all official transactions, in an emergency. This secretary will attend to the detail work of the office, prepare all reports, general orders, etc., under the direction of the commander in chief and shall be a member in good standing in one of the auxiliary or allied organizations recognized by the national encampment. (See ch. II, art. V, sec. 5.)

Section 4, a new section to be added:

There may be admitted to the meetings of the national council of administration, the presiding officer and one delegate elected from the permanent membership of the national organizations of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. These representatives may sit in the meetings of the national council of administration; they may not have a vote and may have a voice in the proceedings only by a three-fourths vote of the entire membership of the national council.

Article V: In section 1, change the order of officers; inspector general to follow judge advocate general. That is putting them in the proper precedence.

Section 2, no change.

Section 3, no change.

Article VI, on page 23: Section 1, lines 8 and 9, eliminate assistant inspectors general, etc. Change inspector general to follow judge advocate; in last two lines, eliminate beginning with "and" to end of section.

Article VI: Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, no change. Section 7:

The judge advocate general shall perform the duties pertaining to his office and shall render to the commander in chief and to no other person, an opinion on any question submitted to him.

Section 8, the duties of inspector general and patriotic instructor as now provided, except to eliminate compensation for the inspector general.

Section 9, paragraph 1, change to read:

The national council of administration, 10 members of which shall constitute a quorum, shall meet immediately after the adjournment of the national encampment, and at such other times and places as the commander in chief may order. It shall audit the accounts of the quartermaster general and may propose plans of action.

Section 9, paragraph 2:

The national council of administration shall be represented between its meetings, except for the purposes of election of officers, by an executive committee, consisting of the commander in chief, senior vice commander in chief, adjutant



general, quartermaster general, and such members of the department elective representatives on the council as may be determined by the national council of administration in its meeting.

In section 10 we make that same change that we made in the departments—not departments of the officers but their offices.

Article VII, no change.

Article VIII—this is on the permanent fund: Section 1, no change. Section 2, no change. In section 3, in paragraph 1, change to read, the word “may” to “must.” At present it says: “The trustees may with the approval of the commander in chief select a fidelity or trust company to hold the funds,” but now it reads, “they must select a fidelity or trust company,” so that one member or trustee may not hold the bonds.

Section 3, paragraph 2, sixth line. This change was made at St. Paul: “shall not exceed the amount of \$4,000 of the permanent fund in any one year.”

Section 4, changed to read:

The trustees shall annually elect one of their number treasurer of the board of trustees, who shall give bond in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, such bond to be in a surety company approved by the commander in chief.

Section 5, no change.

Article IX: Section 1, the word “voting” is added, the same as it was on the department constitution.

Article X, no change.

Chapter V, article I, in regard to surrender of post charters. Sections 1 and 2, no change. Section 3, change to read:

Post charters shall not be surrendered while one member desires the continuance of the post, etc.

In the fifth line add:

If any post has any property, moneys, or effects of any kind unexpended when the post has disbanded, then such property, money, and effects shall become the property of the department.

Section 4 and section 5, no change. And section 6, relating to the commander in chief having power to revoke charters, is eliminated.

Article II, in regard to reports. In section 1, first line, change the word “commander” to “adjutant.” In the eighth line, after “junior vice commander in chief”, add “surgeon general, chaplain in chief, adjutant general, and quartermaster general.” The same change was made in the department.

Section 2, third line, eliminate “and surgeon’s.” Change “returns” to “reports”; and in the fourth line eliminate “and the medical director, respectively.”

Section 3, eliminate “surgeon general” and change to read: “turn over to the quartermaster general the returns”, etc. Sections 4 and 5, no change.

Section 6, in regard to consolidation of the reports of the assistant quartermasters general, provides that they shall be consolidated and sent to national. Very few posts are now sending in any figures, and we do not get six reports of quartermasters showing any money on hand. Most of them say they have no money on hand. They pay \$2.50 for per capita tax and they do not have any left. So there is nothing to report, and the section has been eliminated.

Section 7 becomes section 6.

Article III, dues and revenues, now provides: "The national encampment, at its annual sessions, shall assess a per capita tax on each department not exceeding 25 cents per annum, on each and every member in good standing therein. Such tax shall be payable," and so forth. That is changed by eliminating "not exceeding 25 cents per annum" and making it read: "The national encampment, at its annual sessions, shall assess a per capita tax on each and every member in good standing. Such tax shall be payable annually." Then in the first line on page 31 eliminate beginning with "department commander" through "in each year" in the third line, and add "before February 1." As it is now printed it provides for semiannual reports, and, of course, we only have annual reports now, and it is just a correction.

Section 2, no change. Section 3, second line, change "per capita tax" to "dues." It now reads that a post can assess a per capita tax on its members. Posts shall assess dues, and we are making that change in the report.

Article IV, no change in any section.

Article V, section 1, no change. Sections 2, 3, and 4 eliminated. Section 5 will then become section 2.

That seems to be all of the recommendations offered by the committee. The rest of the rules and regulations stands as it is printed here. The committee which submits this recommend unanimously that these changes be submitted to the encampment for action.

Comrade RUIE. Commander in Chief, your committee submits this report after a diligent search of all the laws pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic. The preparation took considerable time during the entire year and was made from time to time and sent to every member of the committee. The committee met here last Friday, according to the appointed time, all the members being present except one, who was detained by illness in the family and was unable to get here. That member has since arrived and has voiced no objection whatever.

The committee went over every section from A to Z. It was read to them by the secretary, carefully discussed, and then approved seriatim. They did not bunch the whole matter together, but they passed a motion of approval or disapproval upon every section that you have heard read, and also passed a motion upon the words "no change" when they were submitted.

Now, during the time of the reading of our report by the secretary no objections have been voiced and, according to custom of the national encampment, those sections under their respective articles were accepted as read. Now, it remains for this encampment to accept that report as a whole, and if that is done by the necessary two-thirds majority they will become the laws of the national encampment in the future.

Now, Senior Vice Commander in Chief, I would ask you to request the encampment to take such action as they desire upon this report.

Senior Vice Commander in Chief RUSSELL. Comrades, you have heard the comrade. Are you ready to take any action on this now?

Comrade JOHN W. GRIMES, of California and Nevada. I move you, sir, the report be adopted.



Past Commander in Chief JAMES E. JEWEL. There was one section that we seem to have overlooked that ought to be amended. We provide that so long as one person wanted to continue his post he could do so; but section 1, chapter III, article I, provides that it requires five posts to constitute a department. Now I suggest that we add to that section, chapter III, article I, section 1, at the end of the section:

*Provided*, That no department shall be disbanded so long as one post in good standing chooses to carry on as a department—

And I move that be added.

Comrade RUHE. Now in answer thereto I wish to advise that this question was taken under consideration by the committee, and it is absolutely superfluous, because as long as that one post is in existence and that one member holds that post that is the department. That was taken under consideration. And only when that one member wants to disband, the department ceases to exist. You could start a department, say, after this encampment, with 20 posts, and they could dwindle down, and dwindle down and dwindle down, and they are still a department when it has gotten down to one post. It is still a department.

Past Commander in Chief JEWEL. Not according to the law.

Comrade RUHE. Yes, sir. Because it says no post can be disbanded as long as one member wishes to hold it. So that post cannot be disbanded as long as that one member wants to hold it. If he did not want to hold it, he would not have any post and there would be no department. But as long as that one man holds that one post, it is still a department. That matter was talked over and talked over, and we could not get away from the fact that as long as one member wanted to hold that one post the department was there. It could not be extinguished by anybody else except by that one member, and no law that you could put in there could make it a department or unmake it a department. That one comrade was the supreme power; as long as he held the post he held the department. That was the consensus and unanimous opinion of the committee.

Comrade GEORGE T. LEECH, of Maryland. I would like to ask one question: Does this resolution include the past as well as the future? Does this resolution or article added to the regulations include the past as well as the future? I will give you the reason for that question.

Comrade JOHN E. ANDREW, of Illinois. The question has not been stated. There is nothing before the house.

Comrade LEECH. I want something up before the house. I want to know where I stand personally. I belong to a post that has been disbanded.

Comrade RUHE. For the information of the comrade I will advise him that that question has been answered a number of times through correspondence.

Comrade LEECH. Never to me, and I have written a dozen letters.

Comrade RUHE. Members of disbanded posts claimed they had received no notice, and some of them reported other questions under which they were rather dissatisfied with a disbandment of the post. I told them that they could make reapplication, and when the new laws were in effect no department could refuse to recognize any one

member who wanted to rehabilitate that post, and that would be the case when these laws are passed. Any member of the Grand Army of the Republic who has been deprived of membership in that way and wishes to rehabilitate that post, all he needs to do is to make application, and should any department undertake to refuse, then he has the right of appeal, and I know when it becomes a question before the commander in chief that post will be rehabilitated with that one member if none of the others chooses to join.

Comrade LEECH. That is the kind of an answer I wanted.

Comrade E. G. ROBINSON of California and Nevada. I would like to ask a question. If the charter has been taken away, can it be required or requested again that that charter be returned to that post? There are members in good standing who have paid their own per capita tax.

Senior Vice Commander in Chief RUSSELL. You have heard the question. Are you ready to vote on the report of the committee? All in favor of the report will say "Aye." Contrary, the same sign. So ordered.

Commander in Chief RUHE (resuming the chair). Comrades, there are three greetings committees at the outpost waiting to be heard. If there are no objections we will admit the first one that has applied. We wish to give each organization separately the opportunity of appearing before this body.

Miss FLOOD. The local tent of Madison sends greetings through this committee. Tent No. 18, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Mrs. SUE MILLER. This is really the happiest moment of my life. This is the first chance I have ever had to bring greetings to the comrades of my father. It just makes me so happy. I am going to tell you that my escorts are both daughters or wives of Civil War veterans. This is Mrs. Mary Owens and this is Mrs. Helen Lang. We certainly hope that you will have a very fine convention. We won't take your time, but we did want to bring you greetings. I must tell you it is from the new baby tent, Dr. Jane Wilson Tent No. 10.

Mrs. HELEN LANG. It is with pleasure that I bring you these greetings. I wish you a very happy and successful convention.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Past Commander in Chief Nelson will kindly reply to this committee.

Past Commander in Chief OLEY NELSON. Commander in Chief and the committee who visit us this morning, Daughters of Union Veterans, we are very happy in our convention here this morning to think that we have such beautiful greetings from the Daughters of Union Veterans of the city. May you go on with your work and God bless you all, is the salutation of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Will the officer of the day kindly escort the committee to the outpost?

Miss FLOOD. Greetings from the national encampment, Sons of Veterans, and from the Department of Pennsylvania. The Sons of Veterans are in waiting.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, I will not constantly call you up and down from your seats, because it is very laborious. For that reason I will extend the courtesies that formerly were done. I had experience yesterday getting up and down, I don't know how



many times, and I could hardly walk when I got through. I am not going to put you comrades to that same ordeal.

Officer of the Day HENRY HELD, of Wisconsin. Commander in Chief, this is the delegation from the Sons of Veterans.

Past Commander in Chief TITUS RUCH, of Pennsylvania. Commander Ruhe and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, we know that you are immensely busy and we are not going to take your time. But we are coming this morning to extend our heartiest greetings from the Sons of Union Veterans, with the hope that we may meet with you for many more years to come, and with the assurance from my organization to say to you that when the last one of your men has passed to the campfire above that your sons will teach our boys to pay those same tributes in the future as you so loyally did to your comrades in the past. May you have a successful meeting, and may you rest assured that the heartiest greetings of your sons come this morning. Thank you.

(Accompanying Mr. Ruch were Addison A. Quinn, of Massachusetts, and Phil Byron, of Illinois.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. I will ask Past Commander in Chief Stacey to reply to the greetings.

Past Commander in Chief ALFRED E. STACEY. We know your good work and are very glad to think that we have an ally that is so active in advancing the interests of the G. A. R. I thank you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The officer of the day will kindly take the committee to the outpost.

We are now under the head of "reports of committees." Have any of the visiting committees any report to make? If so, we will hear them.

Past Commander in Chief RUSSELL C. MARTIN. The committee on the address of the commander in chief is ready to report. The report is with the shorthand reporter, and he will read it.

(Whereupon the shorthand reporter read the following report of the committee on address of the commander in chief:)

Your committee on the commander in chief's annual report of the work during his term of office feels he has accomplished much good that will bear fruit for years to come, building a love for our grand country that we saved during the bloody Civil War. His report breathes patriotism, love of country, and our flag. We feel that we should express our appreciation for his splendid secretary, Miss Flood, who has so ably assisted him during his term of office. Our prayer is that both may live many years and continue teaching love for our country and flag.

RUSSELL C. MARTIN.  
JOHN E. ANDREW.  
OLEY NELSON.  
J. R. HOFFMAN.

Senior Vice Commander in Chief HENRY F. RUSSELL (in the chair). You have heard the report.

Past Commander in Chief MARTIN. As chairman of the committee I would like to make a motion that it be accepted. (Motion seconded.)

Senior Vice Commander in Chief RUSSELL. The chairman of the committee asks that the report be accepted. Are you ready for the question. All in favor of the motion will say "aye." Contrary, the same sign. So ordered.

Commander in Chief RUHE (resuming the chair). Is the committee on the reports of other officers ready to report?

Miss FLOOD. Commander in chief, there is a committee of Sons of Veterans at the outpost who want to extend an invitation for the encampment to meet in the city of Dayton, Ohio. They maintain that the lady who presented the Columbus invitation was not an official.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I am in favor of keeping to the regular proceedings now, but they will be given an opportunity to be heard. We have no reason to doubt at the present time that the invitation from Columbus made through the lady that was here was not authentic, because we have received this morning a number of telegrams from Columbus verifying it. So I do not wish to start a controversy. If there is any controversy between them they will have to settle that outside of this encampment and not in the encampment.

So the encampment will now hear the report of the committee to whom the reports of other officers were referred. Is that committee ready?

(The report of the committee, which had been handed in at the desk, was then read to the encampment by the shorthand reporter, as follows:)

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF OTHER OFFICERS

Your committee, appointed to consider the reports of officers, have examined them carefully and feel they should be commended for the spirit shown therein. We recommend the adoption of all reports.

Fraternally submitted in F., C. and L.

E. J. FOSTER.  
M. H. DAVIDSON.  
JOHN H. AMADON.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the report of this committee upon the reports of other officers. What is your wish?

Comrade CHARLES E. NASON, of Maine. Move that it be accepted. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the report be accepted and adopted. Are there any remarks? The question has been called for. All in favor of this motion will give their consent by saying "Aye." Contrary? It is so ordered, Miss Secretary.

Miss FLOOD. Colonel Jackson wants to know how many of the comrades will want to go to the Marine Band concert tonight. Raise your hands. I should say about 50.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Yes; not less than that. Comrades, I would like to ask as many of you as possibly can to go to the concert tonight. You will listen to one of the finest organizations in the country, and I am going to appeal to you as my comrades. I want you to go and pay respect to my comrades in the Marine Band tonight. [Applause.]

Miss FLOOD (reading):

The greetings committee to visit the ladies of the Grand Army visited that convention and were received with respect and honor.

A. T. ANDERSON.



Commander in Chief RUHE. The report will be received and filed and made of record in the journal. Any committees in waiting?

Past Commander in Chief JAMES E. JEWEL. Commander in Chief, the committee appointed to visit the Women's Relief Corps have performed their duty and carried to them the greetings of the Grand Army of the Republic. We had a very fine reception. We found the Woman's Relief Corps over there in full force, and they are still our loyal auxiliary. We had a fine time. Thank you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The report will be received and filed and made a part of the report in the journal.

#### REPORTS OF MEMORIAL COMMITTEES

Past Commander in Chief JEWEL. The committee appointed to prepare proper resolutions upon the death of George E. Pounder beg leave to make this report [reading]:

(The memorial will be found at p. 277 of this journal.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the memorial submitted by this committee. What is your pleasure?

Comrade J. W. CARROLL, of North Dakota. Move that it be accepted and placed on file.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Naturally, I would say that the memorial be received and made part of the journal. An expression on my part will not be amiss. He was appointed by me as my chief of staff, and I was very sadly surprised a few weeks after returning home from the encampment at Washington to be advised of his death. He was wrapped up in the fact of having this encampment here in Madison. He was looking forward to and would have taken a wonderfully active part in the affairs here, but unfortunately he had to take another journey—that journey we all take alone. The report will be received and given a page in the journal, as is customary, by this encampment.

Officer of the Day, will you admit and bring forward to this platform the greetings committee of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic?

(Committee presented to the commander in chief.)

As many of you as can stand on the platform will come up. We are limited as to space. Our comrades are, like myself, weak in the knees. So I have made it a rule to allow them to be seated, instead of constantly calling them up and down. We are now very much pleased to receive you and have you express your greetings.

Mrs. CLARA M. SAWYER, past national president. Commander in Chief Ruhe and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, no greater honor can be conferred upon a committee by our national body than to visit you, who are our own, and to bring to you the greetings of a national president so well known to our commander in chief. I regret that words fail me to express her love, her devotion, and her undying respect for this grand organization. Commander Ruhe, I know it would be her pleasure to address you in your encampment. However, that devolves upon this committee, composed of past national presidents of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the department president of Pennsylvania.

I want to say that we have just been visited by your committee and we have enjoyed the wonderful message which they brought to us,

and I can truthfully say to you that the Ladies of the Grand Army join you in your sentiments, in your declaration that no change in our Constitution shall be made. [Applause.]

We have opened our doors to those of other countries with the best of intentions. They have accepted; they have come to our shores, and now America is hardly good enough for them. However, the same boat that brought them over can take them back. [Applause.] We will not hold them.

But we believe that when our sons have to live 21 years in America before we think he is competent to run the Government, we feel that an outsider should do the same. [Applause.]

Now, Commander Ruhe, it was my pleasure last evening to visit your committee on resolutions and to explain, so far as I could, just what the Ladies of the Grand Army have in view for the future. We have brought to you a resolution which shows that we are registered to erect a national shrine to the memory of the Union veterans of the Civil War, the Army nurses, and those who gave their lives to save our Union from '61 to '65. We know that hundreds of thousands of boys paid the great sacrifice for their Union and that flag, and it is those boys as well as you who have been spared these many years that we wish to honor, not for a short time, but always, by the erection of a fitting shrine in the city of Washington, the Capital of our country, and we ask only your approbation of what we are trying to do, and we are so closely bound to you and as an organization have worked with you and for you for more than 50 years.

The first to enlist to help the Grand Army of the Republic very soon after its organization were the members of the Soldier's Family of the State of Maine, and they were the auxiliary to the Grand Army of that State. That was in 1869. Ever since then the Soldier's Family have been on their job, and it has been our pleasure always to serve you in every possible way.

To me this visit to Madison means much. My uncle enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin, the old Eagle Regiment. My husband was a private in the Twenty-fifth Volunteer Regiment of the State of Maine. And so my work, my rightful work, has been with the veterans of the Civil War, and we hope that you will accept what we bring to you—all the courtesies, all the honors, and all our devotion, not only of the years past but in the years to come.

And be assured that when the Grand Army is no more the Ladies of the Grand Army will honor, respect, and carry on for you, and your name will never be forgotten. [Applause.]

Commander Ruhe, it gives me great pleasure, in behalf of our national president, whom you well know Sister Frances Kuhns, to bring to you the badge of her convention and to say to you that she wishes for each and everyone of you, not only a prosperous encampment but many years to come to us and talk as your splendid committee talked today. And we are always for the Constitution and for our flag. [Applause.]

Mrs. ETHEL M. IRISH, past national president. I would not take one moment of your valuable time, but I am a product of Wisconsin. I was born and raised here in this State, and have lived here during all my life. My father was mustered in out here at Camp Randall,



and I feel that I would not like to leave this hall where there are so many of the comrades that I have worked for as department president and national president of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic all these years without saying just a word. Sister Sawyer has covered the ground, but I want to say that as I looked at the grand parade yesterday, the Boy Scouts, that flag, and the veterans marching, what a wonderful psychological effect that has upon both the young and old.

You have done so much in patriotic education for the city of Madison by holding your encampment here this week. Now we read so much and hear so much about communism. It is an indication that we should never, never relax our vigilance. But my feeling is this, that with thousands and thousands and thousands of American citizens saluting that flag and pledging their allegiance to it, all we need do as good American citizens is to follow the example of the Grand Army of the Republic, to keep their ideals as they followed Lincoln, and uphold Lincoln's ideals. So long as we do that the God of nations will keep our Government and our country.

Some years ago when I was a very young woman I referred to the United States as these United States, and Lawyer Gooding, of Fond du Lac, said to me, "Young lady, don't you ever let me hear you say "these United States" again, because we fought 4 long years of war to make it 'this United States.'" And I have always remembered that, and I have perfect faith that as long as we follow your example as you stood by Lincoln that our country is safe. I thank you.

Mrs. MARTHA J. VAN DUZOR, past national president. Commander in Chief and my dear comrades, I won't take up any of your time. Sister Sawyer was the official spokesman for the national president. I don't want you to stand. For all these dear "boys in blue" my personal greeting is, may God bless each and every one of you.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE MAHAR, past national president. Commander in Chief Ruhe, and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, I know that you are busy, and we are busy, and all I am going to do is to extend to you my greeting and to every comrade present here the greetings of Missouri. We wish for you a most happy and prosperous convention, and may you come back many, many more years.

Mrs. LILY PATTERSON, department president of Pennsylvania. Commander in Chief Ruhe and your national body, I extend the greetings from the Department of Pennsylvania and wish for you also a very harmonious convention, and hope and wish that God gives you all a very safe journey back to your homes. I thank you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I will ask Past Commander in Chief Martin to respond to the greetings.

Past Commander in Chief RUSSELL C. MARTIN. It is a great privilege to be allowed to talk to the committee from the organization of the Ladies of the Grand Army, and to see these national officers who have been carrying on their work. They come to visit us and bring to us these words of cheer and happiness. They are still living and still working and they are going to work for our benefit not only today but every day in the future. We want to thank them not only for what they have done, but for what we hope that they will do.

And to this young lady here who seems to be the chairman of this committee, I want to shake her hand and just say to her that we are glad you came and we wish you luck.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The officer of the day will conduct the committee to the outpost.

Comrade CHARLES E. NASON, of Maine. Commander in Chief, I have a motion which I want to bring before this encampment. I move you that all greetings from allied organizations be postponed until the business of this encampment is concluded. We have had very few of them. There are 34 departments. Each one of them has the right to claim the same privileges with those that have come in. We don't want to sit here and listen to political talks. We have got business of importance to transact, and many of us leave some time tonight; practically all of us tomorrow morning. And I move you that all greetings be postponed until we conclude the business of this encampment. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you are playing with fire. Those organizations are advised when we are to be in session, and the Woman's Relief Corps were advised that they could send their committee here this morning. Now, we cannot treat them discourteously. I agree with the comrade we have business to perform and we don't want to listen to political arguments. Some of these arguments that are termed political are very amusing to me. They talk about communism, and they don't know what they are talking about. If they would listen to the expounding of these various isms over the radio by the Forum in New York they would get an entirely different opinion, and I guess some of them would be ashamed of themselves before they got through.

The first sentence that the speaker of communism uttered one evening was: "Our first rule is that he who does not work does not eat." I don't know of any political motive of any kind that equals that. But I do know of a gigantic political imitation that was the W. P. A. They undertook to act just exactly as the Communists, only they didn't assess the Communists themselves like they do, but they assessed the thrifty, industrial people of the United States and voted to pay an enormous amount of money. Now, I am not going to tell you in detail, but I am going to tell you of a personal experience I had with four or five hundred of them. It was the grandest, most gigantic steal that I ever heard of in all my life. They spent not hundreds, but thousands, of dollars on one little thing that could have been accomplished in perfect condition for less than one-twentieth of the cost and it is not in condition now. The improvement cost over 20 times what it could have been done for.

Comrade ALBERT E. GAGE, of Illinois. I move that we proceed with the regular order of business.

Past Commander in Chief OLEY NELSON. The committee on memorial on the death of Comrade Van Sant is ready to report.

Commander in Chief RUHE. That committee is in order.

Past Commander in Chief NELSON. There is a motion before this encampment.

Commander in Chief RUHE. No; there is not. The commander did not entertain that motion under the circumstances, because the appearance of these greetings committees had been arranged for.



We will have the report of the committee on memorial to Past Commander in Chief Van Sant.

(Whereupon, at the request of Past Commander in Chief Nelson, the shorthand reporter read the memorial to Past Commander in Chief Van Sant, which will be found at p. 278 of this journal.)

Past Commander in Chief Nelson. I move that the report be accepted and placed on file. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. You have heard the memorial on Past Commander in Chief Van Sant. It has been moved and seconded that the report be received and filed and receive its regular page on the minutes of the journal. Are there any remarks?

In reference thereto I wish to say that Comrade Van Sant and I met many years ago at one of the encampments, and we formed a friendship at that time that was interrupted only by either his absence or mine at one of the national encampments. I met him the last time at Grand Rapids, and I renewed our acquaintance and I was very much pleased that he had returned, and he assured me that he was very much pleased that he was able to return.

If there are no other remarks we will put the question. All in favor will give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary. It is so ordered. The memorial will be placed on a page in the journal.

Past Commander in Chief RUSSELL C. MARTIN. The committee on memorial to Past Commander in Chief Town is ready to report.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The committee is in order.

(The memorial was read by the shorthand reporter, at the request of Past Commander in Chief Martin, and appears at p. 276 of this journal.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the report of the committee on memorial to Past Commander in Chief Town, who died in office as quartermaster general of the Grand Army of the Republic. What is your wish?

Senior Vice Commander in Chief HENRY F. RUSSELL. I move its adoption. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that this report be received and adopted and be given the usual page in the journal. Are there any remarks? (Calls for the question.)

Hearing no other remarks, I will state that Comrade Town and I were old friends ever since the day practically that I attended the first department encampment, and we were close friends in Pennsylvania, he taking an active part in the eastern part of the State, while the western part of the State practically devolved upon myself and my comrade friends. I was hit pretty hard during the administration; lost three of the principal officers.

All in favor of receiving this report and placing it in the record will give consent by saying "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered.

Are there any other reports?

Past Commander in Chief JAMES W. WILLETT. I regret the fact that the committee on resolutions are not ready to report. There is one special matter that the committee desire to communicate with you on before determining their action, and as chairman I detailed the comrade from Illinois to confer with you in that regard. And we cannot make a report until that conference, and we cannot make a

report until the afternoon meeting under the circumstances. And I suggest to you that you have a conference during the noon hour with Comrade Ambrose in that regard, so that the committee may consider the matter in full detail. I trust that every member of this body will be present here this afternoon when we make our report. It is not the voluminous character of it, as the forceful and patriotic matter that we will present to you, and it is absolutely necessary, and I could not give it attention this forenoon, because every member of that committee wanted to be present here at the general business, and we would like to be present at the business of the afternoon, and we would like to have this postponed.

And in the meantime I want to call a meeting of that committee so that we may be in attendance this afternoon as members of this body. Now, that is the situation. About what hour do you think you will adjourn?

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrade Willett, it is now 20 minutes after 11, and the committee of greeting from the Woman's Relief Corps, which we advised would be heard this morning, is in waiting. I would favor that after hearing this committee on greeting and after having given the comrades a short statement so that they will have a knowledge of the importance of the matter that is going to come before us and taking care of any small details that may need attention upon the part of this body, when the time of 12 o'clock arrives I will ask the encampment for a recess, for the importance of this committee work cannot be underestimated. It is the most important question that has come before this encampment, and I believe for the last 10 or 15 years, and we want to handle it; and if you will go according to the advice in my address, you will settle that question now and not leave it to somebody else who will at that time know a whole lot less about it than we know now and that you know now. So this committee will meet in the meantime and we will go over the matter and be ready to report at the end of the recess.

Now we will hear this committee on greeting. The officer of the day will escort the committee from the Woman's Relief Corps to the platform.

Officer of the Day HENRY HELD. Commander, I present you the representatives of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I am very glad to see the committee, and you may proceed with your greetings.

Mrs. IDA HEACOCK BAKER, national president. Commander in Chief Ruhe and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:

As national president of the Woman's Relief Corps I am here accompanied by my past national presidents that are in attendance at our convention. We have come to extend our greetings to this seventy-first encampment and give you the report of your auxiliary for the year just closing. [Reading:]

#### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

To C. H. WM. RUHE, *Commander in Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMMANDER: It is a privilege and an honor to present to you and through you to the Seventy-first Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the



Republic, a brief summary of the work accomplished by the National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, from June 30, 1936 to June 30, 1937.

Number of departments-----	36
Number of provisional departments-----	2
Number of corps in the order June 30, 1937-----	1, 858
Number of persons assisted-----	52, 405
Amount in cash expended for relief-----	\$47, 522. 19
Estimated relief other than cash-----	\$270, 401. 34
Total expended for relief-----	\$317, 923. 55
Number of soldiers' graves reported decorated on May 30, 1937-----	366, 330
Number of schoolrooms in which flags were placed-----	987
Number of flags given to Sunday schools, churches, lodges, court-rooms, and schoolhouses-----	2, 792
Total number of flags given-----	47, 028
Total amount expended in patriotic work-----	\$21, 333. 97

In addition to the above we have contributed the following amounts:

For Spanish War veterans-----	\$290. 30
For World War veterans and nurses-----	11, 311. 44
For soldiers' homes-----	1, 405. 97
For soldiers' widows' homes-----	2, 133. 93
For soldiers' orphans' homes-----	483. 00
For child welfare-----	2, 423. 57
For Americanization work-----	2, 298. 57
Cash balance on hand in general fund of the corps, June 30, 1937-----	154, 663. 73
Total value of corps property-----	1, 072, 713. 02
Total assets-----	1, 227, 376. 75

I had the honor of presenting a beautiful silk flag to Hon. W. B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America; a wrist watch to Jack Arthur Obermeyer, honor student in economics at Annapolis Naval Academy, and a pair of binoculars and Army pistol to the winner in drawing, Cadet C. H. Snyder, at West Point Military Academy. On Grand Army Day, April 6, in observance of your seventy-first anniversary, it was my privilege to give a radio talk on a national program originating in the Columbia Studios in Washinton, D. C.

We presented three scholarships of \$150 each this year to three worthy young people. Our Junior Clubs have passed the experimental stage, and with 22 new clubs and three departments we feel justified in our pride for this work with the youth. The response to the call for help for flood-stricken areas in January brought the wonderful grand total of \$47, 679. 76.

Your auxiliary is happy to bring to you this fine report of our activities for the year, and we renew our pledge to continue along the lines you have established.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.

IDA HEACOCK BAKER,  
President, the National Woman's Relief Corps,  
Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Commander in Chief RUHE, I am presenting you this flag for your desk in Memorial Hall, where you are the superintendent. Have it on your desk from morning, when you come in, and all through the day, and remember that the Woman's Relief Corps are standing by the principle of the Grand Army of the Republic, who preserved this flag of our United States. [Applause.]

Now, may I present my past national presidents; but they are to make a bow and not speak to the encampment?

Commander in Chief RUHE. Before granting this request, Sister President, I wish to personally thank you for this tribute. It shall receive an honored place in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall and remain there as long as I do. I have in that office a large flag that reaches almost to the ceiling. It is the emblem of

our organization as well as the emblem of this United States of America, and I thank you most cordially for giving us the same, to be held before our eyes when we perform our duties.

You will now present your corepresentatives to the assembly here.

Mrs. BAKER. I am going to stand before the "mike." I will present them as they stand in line. Mrs. Bell W. Bliss, Mrs. Marie L. Basham, Mrs. Grace B. Willard, Mrs. Catherine McBride Hoster, Mrs. Margaret J. Lewis Bennet, Miss Kate G. Raynor, Mrs. Annie Poole Atwood, Miss Beatrice J. Tyson, Mrs. Lizetta Coady, Mrs. Mary J. Love.

And now I have the very great pleasure of presenting to you our national president-elect, Elizabeth L. Kothe, of Iowa, who will lead the work of your Auxiliary this year. She is going to express a word of greeting to you.

Mrs. KOTHE. Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, past commanders in chief of the grandest army in all the world, and comrades, have no fear for the future. The Woman's Relief Corps is with you always. [Applause.]

Mrs. BAKER. Commander in Chief, I ask that Mrs. Bennett say a word, and you say then there are others. They are not asked, but Mrs. Bennett is invited by your commander in chief.

Mrs. MARGARET J. LEWIS BENNETT. Commander in chief, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, past national commanders, and officers of the Grand Army, I am sure this is a real pleasure and privilege for me to be allowed to say a word to you today. I want to say, with your permission, that Pennsylvania will ever be appreciative of the kindness and cooperation and the election and installation of one of our outstanding comrades in Pennsylvania. I do not need to ask you if he measured up to your expectations, because when we were contending for him we knew that we were giving to you the best Pennsylvania had to offer. And so, comrades, I am happy that you have taken such good care of him this year; and I am so glad that he has, as I know, measured up. And now will you give him back to us so that we can still take care of him as our own C. H. William Ruhe?

And I hope, comrades, as you would show your appreciation for our Commander in Chief from Pennsylvania—and how many have you had, and how many quartermaster generals and adjutants and all officers from Pennsylvania that have served you so well? In memory of these men that served you, and as past national president of this auxiliary, I hope to see you in Pittsburgh next year; and I thank you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, another of the ladies, Mrs. Bliss, and I wish for her to say a few words.

Mrs. BELL W. BLISS. Comrades, as a past national president and a native daughter of Wisconsin, born and raised here, and loyal to Wisconsin, I bid you hearty welcome to our great State of Wisconsin. And if you don't have a good bed and all you want to eat of cheese and butter and milk, it is your own fault. [Laughter and applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. I certainly am pleased that your committee has visited us, and I will request the oldest of the past commanders in chief—I am not saying in years, but the oldest in service—Judge Willett, to address the delegation.



Past Commander in Chief JAMES W. WILLETT. Commander in Chief, representative committee of the Woman's Relief Corps, this is an unexpected pleasure for me at this particular hour and time. I have had a great experience in life and have belonged to a great many institutions on the side, but of all the organizations, without regard to any, the Grand Army of the Republic has been the great solace of my after life, and I presume it will be until I have passed to the Great Beyond. It has been my fortune to work as a commander in chief at the head of this organization in the year 1922-23, and for a few years prior to that time, for some reason or other, there had not been the necessary visitation of subordinate organizations, State and otherwise, and the Woman's Relief Corps drew on me. The fact is they sent a committee as large as yours, and I could not get a word in until they all had a say.

They gave me to understand that they should expect me to make a canvass of the United States insofar as there were located organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic. I said, "How about funds?" "Funds! What do you mean?" "Why, I mean money. Expenses." "We will pay the money." And they put it up. [Applause.]

Now, comrades, I made this one condition, that my dear wife should be permitted to accompany me, and it was so agreed, and they put up \$5,000 for that expense. [Applause.] I made a tour of the United States, visited in person 26 States and the principal cities of the Northland and some in the South where the Grand Army of the Republic had a footing. And I chartered a Pullman car and invited the heads of the auxiliary and the allied societies from State to State to travel with me; and I only traveled during that year in that behalf 30,000 miles. That is not much, but I put that much on paper and settled with them at the end of the period and showed to them that I had expended all of the money from time to time but \$200.

Mrs. BASHAM. Tell each one that we all paid our own expenses, please.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. Yes. I hadn't reached that. The attendants from State to State in the Pullman, each one paid their individual expenses, and there was a rare exception now and then when the hotels would charge us anything. But when they did we paid our expenses. And I kept an account of it and made a report, and that \$200 was left.

"Well," I said, "what are you going to do with that?" "Well, never mind. We will take care of that." One of the principal speakers and members of that organization came in afterward with a bar pin and gave it to Mrs. Willett, and so went the \$5,000.

But there never was a better investment on the part of either their organization or ours, because we needed renovation at that time, and I did the best I could in the fullness of my nature and character, and aided everywhere that I went by those who filled the car, and every one of them learned to talk from the rear end of the train at the stopping places. We had a master of transportation, a wealthy son of a veteran, and it was a huge enterprise and it paid well, as the development of these organizations has shown from that time to this.

And today, ladies, I call your attention to the fact that you have a right from now on to a representative in our council. We do not give you a vote, but we have passed an amendment of the law that permits us to take you in for our counsel and association, and I am delighted to be able to tell you that at this hour.

Now, I must not extend this talk, because we need our time, and others are to speak, I presume. But be that as it may, I cannot find words in the English language at my command that will suffice for me to describe to you how I adore the individual membership of your organization and respect your loyalty to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. BAKER. Thank you, Past Commander in Chief Willett, for this wonderful response to the greetings from your auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps. We will want to retire now. We are not going to have any others to talk to you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. My thanks for your visit. Officer of the day, convey this committee of greeting to the outpost.

The officer of the day will escort the next committee to this platform after he first dismisses the one he is escorting out.

The Madison Auxiliary. This is a committee of greeting from the local auxiliary of the Sons of Union Veterans, and they have a word to say to you and you will kindly give them your attention.

Mrs. HELEN McGOWN, of Madison, Wis. Commander in Chief Ruhe and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, I have the privilege and the honor of bringing this basket of flowers from the local auxiliary in Madison. We are not going to take up any time with any talk, because we know that you are very, very busy. But we do wish for you a most happy and successful encampment, and we hope that you will have just the same in the future years. Thank you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrade Stone, will you kindly respond to this committee?

Acting Chaplain in Chief MARTIN V. STONE. You not only have pleasant faces, indicating enjoyment in your work, but by your flashing eyes you show that you are concerned in our affairs. Everything in your life would indicate promise of future greater things. We wish not only to accept with gratitude your visit here but to congratulate you upon the progress you are making and express our hope that it will not cease while you are living.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Thank you very much for your visit. The officer of the day will kindly escort the committee to the outpost.

Comrades, your attention for a moment. During our deliberations yesterday and today quite a number of communications have arrived, and we now have an opportunity and time to bring them to your notice. The secretary will read those communications, and kindly give them the necessary attention so that you will know exactly what they pertain to and what they say.

Miss FLOOD (reading) :

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 7, 1937.

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,

*Commander in Chief, Grand Army of the Republic:*

In the name of the American Legion and for myself personally I am privileged to greet the Grand Army of the Republic on the occasion of its seventy-first national encampment. I wish that I might say something which could add to the



luster of your achievements, but that is impossible. Your service to our country is engraved so deeply in the hearts of all good Americans that nothing will ever efface it, and to the end of time your deeds will be written in history's scroll of honor. No words were ever penned which could enhance the valorous record you have made for yourselves. Providence has spared you to witness for yourselves the greatness of the Nation you saved. May your years yet be many, that you may enjoy to the fullest the honors you have so richly earned. A million men of the American Legion are proud to salute you and the gallantry of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HARRY W. COLMERY,  
*National Commander, The American Legion.*

[Applause.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 7, 1937.*

Comrade C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,

*Commander in Chief, Grand Army of the Republic,*

*Madison, Wis.:*

Greetings from the Department of the Potomac.

JOHN M. KLINE, *Commander.*

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MILWAUKEE, WIS., *September 6, 1937.*

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC:

To the commander in chief, officers, and delegates assembled in convention: Greetings. Wishing you a most happy and successful convention, good luck, and good health.

Yours in comradeship,

CINVENT P. KIELPINSKI,  
*Deputy Chief of Staff, Army and Navy Legion of Valor,*  
*Milwaukee, Wis.*

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ST. PAUL, MINN., *September 6, 1937.*

Commander in Chief C. H. WM. RUHE,

*Headquarters, Grand Army of the Republic,*

*Madison, Wis.:*

Greetings and best wishes for a successful and harmonious convention. May the legislation you enact redound to the lasting benefit of your membership and set an example for progressive and united patriotic movement.

EFFIE WILSON,  
*President Tent No. 9,*  
*Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.*

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SANTA CRUZ., CALIF., *September 1, 1937.*

TO COMMANDER OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC IN

CONVENTION AT MADISON, WIS.:

Comrades! This is to offer to the convention my hearty greetings of good will and fellowship.

I served for 3 years in the Stuart Horse Artillery, General Lee's Army, as private, corporal, and sergeant, and was surrendered at Appomattox.

The beneficent treatment accorded us at that time and since has not been equaled by the victors to the vanquished in all the recorded history of the world. Our politicians and leaders of 1861, in their short-sighted vision, made a most egregious blunder in their attempt to dissolve the Union.

The question of secession was once and forever settled by the arbitrament of arms, and we accepted in good faith. The bitterness of the strife is now buried in the sea of oblivion; and as comrades we march together under one flag—Old Glory—in maintaining the glorious destiny of our common country.

Yours in comradeship,

GEO. W. SHREVE.

Presented by my good friend, John W. Smith of the Grand Army of the Republic, commander Santa Cruz Post.

AUGUST 30, 1937.

Committee to convey greetings to Grand Army of the Republic and affiliated patriotic orders at National Encampment, Madison, Wis.: Maj. A. E. Gage, of Grand Army of the Republic; Maj. Geo. S. Geis, of Spanish War; Edw. Longfellow, of World War; from American Veterans' League, Chicago, Ill.

Three telegrams which came in this morning from Columbus:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 8, 1937.*

COMMANDER IN CHIEF C. H. WILLIAM RUHE.

*National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.*

The State of Ohio cordially invites you to meet in its capital city of Columbus in 1938, with the assurance that a wholehearted and cordial greeting awaits the Grand Army of the Republic and auxiliary groups and that all requirements will be provided.

MARTIN L. DAVEY,  
*Governor of Ohio.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 8, 1937.*

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,

*Commander in Chief, National Grand Army of the Republic.*

The city of Columbus will consider it an honor and a pleasure to entertain the National Grand Army of the Republic and auxiliary organizations in 1938. Every consideration will be given the survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic and their friends.

MYRON B. GESSAMAN,  
*Mayor of city of Columbus.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 8, 1937.*

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,

*Commander in Chief, National Grand Army of the Republic.*

Greetings to the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment and auxiliary groups assembled in convention at Madison, and a cordial invitation to come to the city of Columbus in 1938.

ARTHUR L. EVANS,  
*President, Columbus Chamber of Commerce.*

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the reading of the various communications which have been received by post and by wire. What is your wish?

Comrade OVERTON H. MENNET, of California and Nevada. I move that they be received and placed on file. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the communications read to you be received, filed and made of record in the Journal. Are there any remarks? All in favor will give their consent by saying "Aye." Contrary. It is so ordered, Miss Secretary.

Now I will ask your indulgence for a moment. I want to consult about this recess and the committee meeting, so that we will be ready for you at the time of reconvening.

Past Commander in Chief JAMES W. WILLETT. I wish to announce that there will be an adjourned meeting of the committee on resolutions at 1:30 prompt at headquarters on this floor. I wish everyone to be there. Please give it attention, so that we may have our material ready for report when this encampment reassembles. Please be there, everyone of us, because it is important.



Commander in Chief RUHE. For the benefit of the comrades I wish to announce that that conference with the chairman of the committee on resolutions and with the junior vice commander in chief, who is very vitally interested in the question before us, will take place in my parlor on the seventh floor. It will take some little time, and then I suppose some of us will eat a bite of lunch before we go, and then we will have to go to the meeting of the committee on resolutions, and it will take us all that time to discuss the matter and come to some definite conclusion. I would therefore ask some comrade to make a motion that we now take a recess until 2 o'clock, so we can thoroughly thresh out the question and be ready to give you something definite relative thereto. What is your wish?

Comrade THOMAS H. STRITCH, of New York. I rise to make that desired motion, that we now take a recess until 2 o'clock. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that this encampment now take a recess until the hour of 2 o'clock, and I want to give the explanation on the record, for the purpose of giving the committee an opportunity of working out a very serious problem for this encampment. The future record wants to see what we are doing. Are there any remarks? All in favor give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered.

(Accordingly, at 12 noon, the encampment took a recess until 2 p. m.)

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1937, AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:10 P. M.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, I have just come from the committee on resolutions, and they are likely to appear in a very few minutes.

(Ten-minute recess.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. The comrades will kindly come to order. We have been waiting to have this loud speaker put in order. At the time we took the recess there was under consideration hearing the report of the committee on resolutions. That committee is now ready to report, and I call upon its chairman, Judge Willett, to make such report as they are ready to bring before this encampment.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. Commander in Chief, in view of the fact that the committee of the Sons of Veterans are in waiting out here, I think we had better take care of them first before we commence the committee report.

Miss FLOOD. It is the auxiliary. They were here yesterday and have come back now when I told them to.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Officer of the day, you will kindly escort the greetings committee to the platform.

Officer of the Day HELD. Commander, I present you the Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the committee with the greetings from the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans.

Mrs. MARGARET L. WATERS. Comrade Ruhe, and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, I am Margaret L. Waters, past na-

tional president of the Sons of Union Veterans' Auxiliary, and my home State is Massachusetts. I see Comrade Foster over here in your group, and other comrades who have met many times.

I am glad indeed in behalf of our national president, Mrs. Ida L. Lewis, to bring to you the greetings of the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary. I have not really words in my vocabulary to say what is in my heart to you comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. We love you dearly. We love you for your own sake individually, and we dearly love you for the great work you have done for America. We owe the existence of our organization to what you did and what you dared for us and what you have given us—over 70 years of wonderful service since the war besides those 4 years in the war.

There is no need for me to stand here and tell you all the lovely things that we feel for you, because I know that you are in a hurry to get through. But just to say that we love you dearly and that we pledge to you our life's work to keep green the memory of what you "boys in blue," the boys of '61 to '65, did for this country. [Applause.]

There is a little thought that comes to my mind at this time. It is a little jingle that I think perhaps would be appropriate, and it goes like this:

Isn't it strange that princes and kings,  
And clowns that play in sawdust rings,  
And common folk like you and me  
Are builders of eternity?  
Each is given a bag of tools,  
A shapeless mass and a book of rules,  
And each must fashion, ere life has flown,  
A stumbling block or a stepping stone.

Let me say that the Grand Army of the Republic has builded all these many years, not any stumbling blocks but many, many stepping stones that we may step up to success. [Applause.]

Let me wish for you continued success, and may you be with us many, many years and lend us the inspiration that we need to carry on the work that you have begun.

There was one of the members of this committee had to leave this noontime and go home, and I took the opportunity to bring with me our newly elected national secretary, and she comes from the home State that your national secretary comes from, the State of Massachusetts, Maude B. Warren, of Massachusetts, and I am going to let her speak for herself.

I am going to tell you again that Ida L. Lewis is grateful indeed for the many courtesies extended to her by the Grand Army, by you, Commander in Chief, and by your national secretary, Katharine Flood, of Massachusetts. Thank you.

Mrs. MAUDE B. WARREN, national secretary. Commander and comrades all, particularly comrades from Massachusetts, I am happy indeed to be a member of this committee that comes today with greetings. We know, comrades, there are always a few special moments we always remember most. This is one such moment in my life. Always in my life I have been proud of my grandfather who fought with you boys, but today I am prouder than ever of him and so glad to be able to greet you comrades who were my grandfather's buddies.



My name is Maude B. Warren, from Massachusetts. I am happy to say that I am privileged to serve with your secretary this coming year. Thank you.

Mrs. LILA MACEY, of New York. To our National Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic: I am Lila Macey, of the State of New York. I see some of my Grand Army men here. I am very proud that I happened to be called to come with the greetings committee to the Grand Army of the Republic. I am sorry that I cannot say what some of these ladies can tell you—that they are daughters and granddaughters. I am simply the niece of a Grand Army soldier. But I am proud of the relatives I had who were soldiers, and I am proud of the heritage they left. I hope God will spare you for many, many years and give you good health. I hope we will all meet again in another year.

Mrs. WATERS. Commander in Chief, in my enthusiasm and my interest for you in not keeping you and not taking up your time, I forgot to present you this basket of flowers from our national president, with her love. I hope when the flowers are gone that you will remember that we have hearts just bubbling over with love for you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Mrs. Chairman of the delegation, I want to thank you most cordially for this gift, and I assure you that your cordiality is reflected upon every member of this encampment. And inasmuch as Massachusetts predominates on this committee of greeting, and it also comes from the home of our secretary who was mentioned in the greeting, I am going to ask Past Commander in Chief Foster, who also hails from Massachusetts, to respond to these kind words of greeting.

Past Command in Chief EDWIN J. FOSTER. Commander and dear old boys, and now I am going to say “dear girls.” I am very glad to be here with you today and enjoy what you are saying. But for myself, I have been for the past few weeks in such a condition that I was hardly able to speak on account of this affair right down here that I am feeling of now. And so, nevertheless, it keeps me in a condition that I feel rather out of sorts; I know that the different ones that have been talking to you now mean what they say, and that is that they believe just as they always have, and they have been friends of ours in every respect. I thank you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The last one of the greetings committees, that from the Daughters, is at the door, and I would ask the officer of the day to escort that committee to the platform.

Comrades, I have the pleasure of introducing to you a committee from the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, who will bring to you the greetings of that organization.

Miss GRACE HURD, Past National President, of Washington. To my father's past comrades here—your Daughters. I don't know as we are quite as cool as you are over here, but our heart is more than interested in the work and in the memory of our fathers. Our national president, Sister Adelle Murphy, sent these three representatives to your organization to bring our love and our best wishes for you, but especially for our commander in chief is this little personal gift to you. It is a little box of something. I know you are going to enjoy it after awhile. But for all the rest of the comrades here we just bring our love from all your Daughters across the way.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I thank you most sincerely for this personal gift, I assure you.

Mrs. MARY TYLER, Department President. I am from the Wisconsin Department, Daughters of Union Veterans, and I bring you greetings and love from your Daughters.

Mrs. EUGENIA SALISBURY. I am the department president of California and Nevada. We have come to you under the strict obligation to say to you how deep our love is for you, and that we are working and willing to serve on as long as we live and give you all the comforts that we can as Daughters.

I have seen the shining faces  
Of the soldiers of today;  
My heart goes out in love for them  
And pride at their array.

But the kindly grizzled faces  
Of the men whom Lincoln blest,  
As they older grow are the dearer  
And ever seem the best.

And I've never lost the loyalty  
In childhood's days begun,  
For the Comrades of my Father  
And the boys of Sixty-one.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I will ask the comrade who hails from the same section, Past Commander in Chief Martin, to reply to this delegation.

Past Commander in Chief RUSSELL C. MARTIN. Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, it gives me the greatest pleasure in the world to have a word to say to the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. They are working for us, and they have a love for us probably as deep as any others of their line, and maybe a little bit more, and we are proud to have them come to this encampment and bring their greetings to us.

There is something more behind all this than this voice that they have given to you, because behind that voice is a great work of a great organization that is working for us more than they are for themselves. And they are carrying this work of love and friendship and patriotism all over this great land of ours today. We are delighted to have them come here and visit us, and we know by their being here how interested they are. If you are visiting anybody, if you show yourself there, it is an evidence of your interest. And they have come here today to show us their love and friendship for the Grand Army—these Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, we will now hear the report of the committee on resolutions. Comrade Willett, chairman, will please report.

Past Commander in Chief JAMES W. WILLETT. Commander in Chief, your committee on resolutions submit the following report:

There was submitted to the committee a petition of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic in connection with a resolution for the promotion and erection of a memorial shrine in the city of Washington, D. C., and after mature deliberation and debate this committee concluded that it would be far better for us as an organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, in view of the fact that



there is quite a large number of the veterans of the Civil War that are not represented as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, that notwithstanding that fact they are entitled to recognition under such circumstances. In other words, it was our opinion that if the shrine was erected that it should be erected as a memorial to the Union soldier entirely. And for that reason we postponed it by unanimous vote indefinitely, leaving the matter open if they wish to present it in a different way so as to include the Union veterans, it might be further considered and thus stand not absolutely refused but continued indefinitely subject to the further action of the petitioner. And I move you that the action of the committee be approved by his encampment.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the motion. They ask for the approval of this decision upon this resolution. What is your wish? All in favor of the approval of the action of the committee will say "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered. Proceed, Mr. Chairman.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. Further reporting, there was presented to us by Comrade Ambrose, of Chicago, Ill., a copy of a resolution that was adopted by the Department of Illinois at its last encampment concerning the matter of the use of the term "War Between the States," and it reads as follows, to wit:

Whereas the war of 1861-65 was not a war between the States, but a civil war; and

Whereas it was a war waged by the National Government to compel the seceding and rebellious States to return to their allegiance; and

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States, in numerous decisions has held that the war of 1861-65 was a civil war; and

Whereas many Confederate generals, including Beauregard, Law, Hood, J. E. Johnson, Kirby Smith, Cheatham, Basil Duke, and others have written for publication articles under the title and description of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," and never used the term "War between the States"; and

Whereas Congress has published the records of that war in many volumes entitled "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion"; and

Whereas in February 1911, on motion of Congressman Charles Bartlett, of Georgia, approved by General J. Warren Keifer, then Congressman from Ohio, the Congress passed a resolution changing the designation "War of the Rebellion" to "Civil War"; and

Whereas there was no treaty of peace following the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston, nor proclamation made by any State or the National Government that the war was ended; and

Whereas it is beyond question that the victor and not the vanquished has the sole right to give the war a name; and

Whereas for more than 60 years following the Civil War, the designation "War Between the States" had never been heard or found its way into print; and

Whereas the phrase "War Between the States" was coined by the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a soothing substitute for secession and rebellion; and

Whereas such designation is not descriptive of what actually took place and is absolutely untrue: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That to substitute "War Between the States" for "Civil War" would be abject surrender to southern propaganda; and be it further

*Resolved*, by the Grand Army of the Republic at its seventy-first national encampment, held at Madison, Wis., September 5-10, 1937, That we strongly protest the use of the phrase "War Between the States" in any publication concerning the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and that wherever such phrase occurs there be substituted the words "Civil War" to conform to the designation given by the immortal Abraham Lincoln in his Gettysburg address, "We are now engaged in a great civil war."

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the adjutant general to the chairman of the Pennsylvania State Commission in charge of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

And that series of resolutions was adopted unanimously by your committee without a single adverse vote, and I move the adoption of the vote and report of the committee. [Motion seconded.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the motion, which has been duly seconded, that this series of resolutions be adopted. Are there any remarks?

Comrade GEORGE R. STREETOR, of Indiana. I move to lay that on the table.

Commander in Chief RUHE. That motion has precedence. Is there a second to that motion? (Motion seconded.) It has been moved and seconded that the resolution be laid upon the table. Are there any remarks? You can raise a point of order.

Comrade STREETOR. I moved that, and I withdraw it.

Commander in Chief RUHE. He withdraws it. Is the second ready to withdraw the second?

A COMRADE. Yes.

Commander in Chief RUHE. We come back to the original motion, that this resolution be passed as reported by the committee. Are there any further remarks? All in favor will give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary? The resolution is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. Your committee adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the commander in chief appoint a committee to notify Paul L. Roy, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania State commission, that we are willing to attend a reunion of citizens of the United States who at one time were opposed to one another in a civil war and who now wish to join in a reunion at Gettysburg in 1938 for the purpose of showing to the citizens of the United States our reconciliation to the results of that Civil War; and at such reunion to have in view only the flag of this United States of America.

[Applause.]

Which resolution was adopted by unanimous vote, and is now reported for your consideration, and I move that you reaffirm and adopt the same. [Motion seconded.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, it has been regularly moved and seconded that this resolution as reported from the committee be adopted. Are there any further remarks? All in favor will give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary. It is unanimous on the floor just as well as in the committee.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. Commander in Chief, in this connection the committee discussed the proposition as regards a committee to consider these matters during the interim between our recess and the next encampment, and they suggested, and it was by a vote and common consent of the committee that the present commander in chief appoint himself as one of the members of that committee, and I move you that the vote of the committee on that subject be affirmed and adopted by this encampment. You that are of that mind say "aye." Contrary, "no." It is unanimously adopted, and you are elected to serve after you are retired from office. [Reading:]

The Grand Army of the Republic, at the close of its Seventy-first National Encampment, held in Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin, for itself and its



auxiliary and allied societies, expresses its sincere gratitude to the Governor and State of Wisconsin, the mayor and citizens of Madison, the Madison and Wisconsin Foundation, the University of Wisconsin, the United States Marine Band, the management and employees of the Hotel Loraine and other hotels where our members were quartered, the patriotic societies of Madison and Wisconsin, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, for the extremely kind and gracious reception tendered to them. We feel that the entire people of your beautiful city have, without exception, sought to make our visit here a grand success.

We leave with feelings of much regret at parting and will ever remember the pleasant time we have had in your midst as your guests, with especial acknowledgment of your friendly treatment and the newspaper courtesies extended in their behalf. The patriotic devotion of your people toward the veterans of the Civil War and their attendants, all and singular, will ever linger in our memory. And as we leave you for our homes, we wish you continued joy and peace in your own pleasant home surroundings, and as we separate we again thank you without reserve for your extreme hospitality.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Comrade IRA R. WILDMAN, of Connecticut. Second the motion, and by a rising vote.

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that this resolution be accepted by this encampment by a rising vote. Are there any remarks? All in favor of this resolution of thanks for the generous treatment we have had will rise. There is no contrary.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. Commander in Chief, this concludes our report at this time, and we have nothing further to offer. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. Will someone just make a motion now that this report of the committee on resolutions be accepted as a whole?

Comrade OVERTON H. MENNET, of California and Nevada. I move you that this report of this committee be accepted as a whole. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee on resolutions be accepted as a whole. Are there any remarks? All in favor will give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered unanimously. Mr. Chairman, of how many members is this committee to consist?

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. Whatever you think is appropriate.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I think three is appropriate.

Past Commander in Chief WILLETT. That is what we talked of, say three and not to exceed five.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I will appoint it right here, so that the encampment will know just what to expect. Comrade Ambrose, now the junior vice commander, of Illinois, who brought a series of resolutions in reference to the same matter before the committee, will be appointed as the chairman of that committee; the chairman of the committee on resolutions, Past Commander in Chief Willett; and, at the request of the committee itself, I will serve on that committee. So that will be the three members who will constitute that committee, and they will at the proper time report to the incoming administration so that the whole matter can be referred, if necessary, to the executive committee by the commander in chief. The question is concluded.

Past Commander in Chief **RUSSELL C. MARTIN**. We had a visit from General Hines in which he gave to us the greetings of the President of the United States, and I would like to move that these greetings be responded to by a letter from this encampment showing their appreciation of receiving his greetings, and be conveyed to the President by General Hines. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. Comrades, you have heard the motion made by Comrade Martin, past commander in chief. What is your wish? [Calls for the question.] Are there any further remarks? All in favor of this motion that the greeting of the President be acknowledged and that the conveyor of those greetings convey our acceptance thereof and our thanks therefor to the President—all in favor of that motion will give their consent by saying “aye.” Contrary. It is so ordered.

Comrades, our chaplain in chief, Comrade Gibson, has been prevented from attending this encampment on account of an accident to his son, who is confined in a hospital in Miami, Fla. And he wrote us in reference thereto, expressing his regret that he was unable to be at this encampment. Also the adjutant general, who was looking forward to coming to this encampment, was stricken with a very, very severe cold some weeks ago and it was impossible to get rid of it and didn't appear to improve any. I saw him just the day before I left, and he was very, very sorry and expressed his regret at not being able to be here. The secretary has suggested that we send a telegram to each of those comrades. What is your wish?

Comrade **CHARLES E. NASON** of Maine. I move that a telegram be sent to them. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. It has been moved and seconded that a telegram of sympathy and condolence be sent to our chaplain in chief and also to the adjutant general. Are there any remarks? All in favor will give their consent by saying “aye.” Contrary. It is so ordered.

There is a committee present from Dayton, Ohio, who wish to present the invitation from that city in reference to holding the 1938 encampment there. The officer of the day will escort that committee here so that they may make their request to the encampment. Kindly give your attention to this committee.

**Mr. WILLIAM J. SCHULTZ**, commander, Department of Ohio, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Comrades, as department commander of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, I greet you. The Gem City of the West, Dayton, Ohio, desires your presence in 1938. The Governor of Ohio, Governor Davey, has instructed me to say to you that you are not only absolutely welcome but the State of Ohio will subscribe the sum of \$25,000 if you will come. The Commander of Earnshaw Camp, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, will go into greater detail.

I happen to be a resident of Cincinnati. You know what we did for you in Cincinnati. Cincinnati will help its sister city, Dayton, which is 60 miles distant from Cincinnati, and we assure you a welcome there, the like of which Ohioans can give to the Grand Army of the Republic, just the same as we gave our quota of men to Missouri, Kentucky, and neighboring States. You know they used our soldiers as their soldiers.



I would like to say right here that when Missouri put up a monument for the Union soldiers they put up a monument this high, and when they put up one for the Confederate soldiers they put one up as high as this room. That is the way Missouri treated her Union soldiers.

I now have the pleasure of introducing Commander Heald, of Earnshaw Camp, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. HOWARD F. HEALD, Dayton, Ohio. Commander in Chief, comrades of the Grand Army, for a few years we have been endeavoring to bring to Dayton, Ohio, the Grand Army convention. It is not just merely a passing fancy with us, but we desire your presence in our city so that we can show you our appreciation for the things that you have done and to show you that we are standing back of you 100 percent.

We have the written invitation with us of the mayor of our city and the chamber of commerce of our city, and we have in our possession the written approval of the Governor of the State of Ohio that an appropriation will be made by the State sufficient to take care and warrant the expenditure of money for your convention.

We are exceedingly anxious to have you there this coming year. It has been mentioned throughout the past few years that Dayton had failed you back in 1927. I want to tell you, so that you may know and rest assured that the citizens of Dayton were not the ones who failed you in 1927. In 1927 we had made preparations to go to the State legislature and two men in our city requested that we leave the entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic in their hands. One has since died and the other has lost his business and is out of the city. We have been aggrieved by the circumstances that occurred in 1927 and have been ashamed that Dayton should hold a reputation of that kind.

We ask you to consider the city of Dayton for 1938, that we may be able to redeem ourselves in your eyes. I thank you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. That is the statement of the committee from Dayton, subject to your consideration. The officer of the day will now escort the committee to the outpost.

Comrades, your attention for a moment. There was a committee appointed for the purpose of preparing a memorial for the first adjutant general of my administration. This committee is not in attendance at the encampment at this time. The memorial, however, will be prepared and entered in the Journal, provided there are no objections upon the part of this national encampment. A motion by a member of this encampment should be passed that such be done, will be acceptable to your commander in chief.

Comrade GEORGE N. LOCKWOOD, of California and Nevada. I move that the proposition be carried out just as stated by you. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that this memorial be prepared and entered on a page of the Journal, as is customary. Are there any remarks? All in favor will give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary. It is so ordered. (See p. 275 of this Journal for the memorial to Past Adjutant General John Little.)

Your attention, comrades. We have heard from the various committees tendering invitations, and I have no knowledge of any fur-

ther invitations to be tendered. There have been some explanations made, and I wish to call something to your attention myself. It does not pertain to any one single location but in this case applies to three different locations, and that is in the matter of transportation. It was something that came up during our encampment which is being held here now, the lines west of Chicago making a rate of one fare for the round trip. The eastern lines wanted the 2-cent rate per mile, and the 3-cent rate per mile for Pullman service. It left a great many under the first impression that they were going to get in the West one fare for the round trip and in the East we would have to pay full fare. This impression, however, was very erroneous. The round-trip fare in the West was at the high rate, 3 cents per mile. That would make a rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents one way. Conditions, however, were very good in the West. In the East they stuck to the 2-cent rate, but there was a modification of this kind.

If parties of 25 wanted to go at once they placed at their service a large coach, with the opportunity of securing a pillow at the rate of 25 cents and advising to bring blankets, with a guaranty of a full seat for each passenger, and a rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents a mile, and they could return whenever they pleased. So there was no difference in the rate between the East and the West, only a difference in the accommodations, and a slight one at that.

I want the comrades when they consider the matter of the invitations here to bear that in mind, because undoubtedly the same conditions will prevail in 1938 that prevail now. There will be practically no difference in the rate of fare, but there will be some difference in the accommodations because you may have to go in parties in order to secure the same rate of fare. But you can return when you please.

That is all I have to say. It does not pertain to any particular locality. It pertains to all those that are east of Chicago.

Now, if the encampment is ready to take up the question of location of the encampment for 1938, it will be in order.

Comrade OVERTON H. MENNET, of California and Nevada. I move that we now take up the question of our next encampment. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that we now proceed to the selection of a locality for holding the national encampment, which would be the seventy-second, in 1938. How do you wish to proceed? Do you wish to list the entire number of locations at once and call the roll? (Cries of "yes.") If so, if that means with unanimous consent, we will do so. I will ask first for the secretary to read off the cities that have made applications, and read them in alphabetical order.

Miss FLOOD. Columbus, Dayton, Des Moines, Pittsburgh.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the names—Columbus, Dayton, Des Moines, Pittsburgh—four. Are you ready to proceed to a vote? If so, kindly be in order. This is an important matter and we want everyone to understand thoroughly what is to be done. The roll of departments will be called alphabetically, as it has been the custom in the past, and when your department is called the chairman of your delegation will rise and cast the vote of that department, which will consist of the number of members that



are in their seats. Kindly observe this: A vote in a national encampment means the number of delegates that are in their seats entitled to vote.

Now when the names of the departments are called—beforehand kindly poll the vote of the members that are in their seats, and then announce the vote.

First, tellers. Will someone kindly announce from Ohio who is here near Columbus? The assistant adjutant general has been named as a teller. Who is here near Dayton, of the same State? Who is here from Des Moines? John P. Risley, from Des Moines. John Speer, of Pittsburgh.

Comrades, you will proceed to poll your vote and be ready to answer when the roll is called. We will give you a few minutes more time so that you will get your preparations properly made. When you think you are about ready, if you will call the Chair's attention thereto we will then proceed with the roll call.

Are you ready, comrades? The roll will be called and when your department is called the department commander or whoever is in charge of the delegation will rise and announce the number of votes for the city that you desire to go to. And please bear this in mind, you can only vote one vote for every delegate that is present, and that is all. The roll call will proceed.

(The roll of departments was then called, with the following result:)

Department	Columbus	Dayton	Des Moines	Pittsburgh
California and Nevada			6	3
Colorado and Wyoming			5	
Connecticut			2	5
Idaho			2	
Illinois	1	2	7	
Indiana		3		4
Iowa			6	
Kansas	5		5	
Kentucky			1	1
Maine				11
Maryland				1
Massachusetts		1	5	
Michigan			6	
Minnesota			4	
Missouri			4	
Montana		1		
Nebraska		1	2	
New Jersey				2
New York				13
North Dakota			2	
Ohio	7			
Oklahoma			1	
Oregon			1	
Pennsylvania			2	2
South Dakota			1	
Utah			1	
Vermont				1
Virginia and North Carolina			1	
Washington and Alaska			1	
Wisconsin			5	1
On platform	1		4	

Commander in Chief RUHE. The total vote cast has been 140. The tellers agree in their tally, after checking up. Of this vote Des Moines has received 74, Dayton has received 8, Columbus has received 14, Pittsburgh has received 44. Des Moines having received a clear majority of the votes cast is entitled to the encampment for 1938.

Comrade JOHN P. RISLEY, of Iowa. Comrades, I just want to extend thanks for the Department of Iowa for bringing the encampment to Des Moines in 1938. I want to assure you that you will have all the courtesies that you have had at any other meeting.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The secretary of the Madison Foundation, who has been so instrumental in the success of this encampment, is at the outpost, and no doubt has a message for you. Kindly give your attention now because I am going to ask the officer of the day to escort him to the platform. The officer of the day will escort Colonel Jackson to the platform.

Colonel Jackson, I bid you welcome. Comrades, I wish to introduce to you Colonel Jackson who, as I stated to you, has been so instrumental in making this encampment the great success that it has been. And he desires now to have something to say to you. I will ask him to go before the microphone, and see what complaint he has to make of this encampment.

Colonel J. W. JACKSON. Mr. Commander and gentlemen, just a word of greeting to tell you that we are still at your service as long as you are here, and the city council has just passed a special resolution by which we are going to keep you here for the rest of your lives. So you might just as well sit back and take it easy.

It has been a truly grand experience for this capital city. You have written history while you have been here. Perhaps it may take a week or month after you are home to realize how far-reaching has been the effect of what you have done this week.

Of course, to me it has been a marvelous experience. My dear daddy went into the Eagle Eighth under "Old Abe" from this city. My grandfather was the medical director in command of Camp Randall, where you held your services the other day. So you know that deep down in my heart I have seen my daddy and granddaddy in all of you and everything that you have done.

We are immensely proud, men, that you would honor us by coming here. If there is anything left to do, we ask you to command it.

And now just a word to tell you that Mayor Law and I were able to attend the services of the dear comrade who has gone West. I carried to his room day before yesterday for the commander in chief a word of greeting, and the dear comrade said to me: "Tell the commander and my comrades that I will carry on to the end." And he did. I like to think that I, too, may have the privilege of saluting you as my comrades.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Colonel Jackson informs me that arrangements have been made for the transportation of the comrades to the concert this evening and bringing them back to the hotel when the concert is over. Please bear that in mind. As I requested today, I would like as many of you to go there as possible, for you are going there to greet my comrades there just the same as I greet you here. Be on hand here at the hotel between 7 and 8 o'clock and you will be taken there.



Comrades, it is the rule in the organization that all business must be disposed of before we proceed to the election of officers. Does any comrade know of any business that should have been transacted which we have not taken care of? Does any officer know of any business that should be taken care of before we proceed to an election?

Comrade IRA R. WILDMAN, of Connecticut. I understood that the committees that were appointed to extend the courtesies of this national encampment to our allied associations were to make a report. Have I been correctly informed?

Commander in Chief RUHE. What committees do you refer to?

Comrade WILDMAN. The national encampment yesterday appointed a committee to extend the greetings of this encampment to the Sons of Union Veterans and their auxiliary, and so on.

Commander in Chief RUHE. We have been hearing the reports of those committees for 2 days.

Comrade WILDMAN. I asked the secretary and she said we would be called on. I just bring it up. If we have got to do it, I want to do it.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Why, it has been called frequently, "Are there any other committees to report?" while they were making reports of greeting the different organizations. We do not call the name of the organization, but we do call for the report of the committee on greetings. If the comrade has any report to make, we will be only too glad to hear it.

Comrade WILDMAN. I was sent out on an errand. I supposed the comrade from the committee might make the report during my absence. We have no written report, but I will say as chairman of that committee we all went out and we were all very cordially greeted, and we extended the greeting of this national encampment to them. Especially did I feel honored in going there for I was ushered in by our own Mae Bassett from New Haven, and was received very cordially as becoming a sort of a resident of this State by marrying into it, by Mrs. Ida Lewis, national president. I will make that as a verbal report.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The report will be recorded properly. Are there any other committees who have failed to report?

Miss FLOOD (reading):

COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

Your committee appointed to visit the Sons of Union Veterans with greetings from the national encampment has called on the Sons of Veterans and they wish to extend to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic their best and sincere good wishes for a long life and prosperity.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH BAUER.

IRA STORMES.

WM. F. DORSEY.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the greetings committee to the Sons of Union Veterans' report. It will be received and recorded and made a part of the record. Are there any other committees to report?

Is there any matter that should be placed in the form of a motion which could be entertained? You have now had every opportunity for the transaction of the necessary business. The commander in chief will now entertain a motion that we proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Comrade A. J. RAWSON, of Colorado and Wyoming. I move you we proceed to name a commander in chief for the ensuing year. [Motion seconded.]

Commander in Chief RUBE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the next order of business would be the election of officers. Are there any remarks? All in favor will give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary? We will proceed to call the roll and ask for nominations of candidates for commander in chief.

(The roll of departments was then called by the secretary for nominations, with the following responses:)

Past Commander in Chief RUSSELL C. MARTIN. The Department of California and Nevada has a candidate for the high office of commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Comrade Overton H. Mennet. Past Commander in Chief Willett will nominate our candidate.

Past Commander in Chief JAMES W. WILLETT. Commander in Chief, comrades: We have reached the time in our affairs when in my judgment it pays to select as a candidate for the important offices an individual comrade, if we can find him, that is of good health and mentality, and without any disparaging remarks with regard to others, including myself, I beg leave to say to you that one of the best specimens, physically and mentally, of manhood in this organization at this encampment is our particular comrade, Comrade Mennet, who is nominated for the position of commander in chief. A resident of Los Angeles, a retired physician, a genial, courteous, first-class gentleman, and—we all know that—a prominent, patriotic member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The fact is, when you come to look him over, he possesses the elements in that regard which we are looking for. I am not saying a word against the others. I am simply advancing the fact that he is thoroughly competent in every respect, without question.

Then follows the fact that he is a resident of Los Angeles, Calif., and the Department of California and Nevada, as an organization, is numerically, as I understand it, stronger than any State in the Nation. I think I do not overdraw, and when you take into consideration the requisitions and the necessities that we are under, I cannot think of a more genial, first-class, No. 1 candidate than this good comrade I have mentioned.

And in behalf of Iowa and the Iowa representatives in this audience, I second the nomination of Comrade Mennet as the California candidate, as the western candidate, as a universal candidate for the position of commander in chief during the next year of our existence, and hope and pray that he may be elected, and that we will have an opportunity, as much as I anticipate, in having a commander in chief who will retain his mentality and his physical ability during the period of office.

I trust and pray that all of you have made his personal acquaintance during your stay, and I leave the matter in your hands and in your mind if I have not spoken the truth concerning it.

Then, again, the great West. Of course, we realize the fact that California not long ago had a commander in chief, but she may never have another, even after we shall have elected Comrade Mennet. I am looking for service and praying that at the time of making a selection that we select the physical and mental preparation in life



and take that into consideration in our advanced infirmities and years.

I trust that you will look at the matter as I do, and leave with you the hope that he may be successful.

Comrade IRA R. WILDMAN, of Connecticut. If you could have stood at Spangler's Spring last year when we returned from Washington with Comrade Martin, Comrade Mennet, and myself as a lady snapped us, and heard Comrade Mennet recite Lincoln's Gettysburg address, you would have no doubt in your mind who is the proper man for commander in chief for the ensuing year.

Comrade HENRY KELLER, of Kansas. I am rising to ask you to elect a man from Kansas as commander in chief, Comrade R. H. McWhorter. He was just in his teens, a high-school boy, on the border of Kentucky. He recruited a regiment of cavalry. He served 3 years. I have known him for 40 years. He is honest in every respect. He is fully able to take care of this Grand Army convention. I hope this organization will give us a commander because we have wanted one for years. Kansas was called the soldier State. It is No. 1 in agriculture, also in education. We feel that we have been kind of put off, and we want a commander.

Comrade THOMAS H. STRITCH, of New York. New York is in favor of Comrade Mennet as the next commander in chief.

Comrade SOL ZARBAUGH, of Ohio. Commander in Chief, Ohio has a candidate for commander in chief. We have several reasons for that. It was stated 2 years ago that Comrade Secrest would be our candidate for commander in chief, but he passed on. Now we have a man that is the equal of any man, any comrade, in our Nation, for this position. He may not be a man that could preach a baccalaureate sermon to the colleges, but he is a man, a comrade that has a wonderful war record. He is the greatest fellow to entertain young people, and he has made us one of the finest department commanders that Ohio has had for years. And his war record is this:

He enlisted in 1863 for 6 months, served that enlistment, came home with an honorable discharge, and reenlisted and went back into the service and remained there till the close of the war.

Now he has had a wonderful memory. Young yet, active, walks without a cane, erect, marches in all of our parades, and he is a fine entertainer in a campfire or a convention. You have had him here. He is senior vice commander at this time. He is a past department commander of Ohio. The comrade has been in our convention for years and years, asking for nothing until our department brought him out and insisted on his being elected department commander because of his usefulness in the Department of Ohio.

Now I am not going to take up your time. You are acquainted with Comrade Henry F. Russell, our senior vice commander at this time, and I am positive that if you will elect Comrade Russell you will never regret it, and Ohio will appreciate it. Ohio has not had a commander for a number of years, and it is conceded by the boys, by the comrades throughout the Nation, that we are entitled to it. Now Ohio will appreciate the election of our senior vice commander at this time, Comrade Henry F. Russell. Thank you.

Comrade A. B. GARRETT, of Ohio. I want to second the nomination of Comrade Russell. I have been in the Department of Ohio during his term there. I want to say to you that he transacted the busi-

ness in an expeditious manner not surpassed by any comrade we have had in the last 10 years, and I believe that will be appreciated by the comrades who desire to have the business of the encampment transacted expeditiously.

(The calling of the roll of departments was continued and concluded without further nominations.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the nominations—Comrade Mennet from California, Comrade McWhorter from Kansas, and Comrade Russell from Ohio. Those are the three candidates, and when the roll is called you will announce your vote for such candidate as has been the choice of your delegation. Your department commander, or whoever is in charge of your delegation, will arise and announce the number of votes that you are going to cast, and if you are divided you will announce the candidates and how they are to be divided. If they are cast solidly, you will name the candidate for whom they are to be counted.

Comrades, please preserve order. The roll will be called. There are no ballots to be prepared, and your department commanders can easily go over the personnel that are in their seats. You are only allowed to cast the votes for those who are present in seats and voting. The roll will now be called, and kindly give the matter your close attention, so that we can get through as speedily as possible.

Comrades, I have appointed two tellers here, Comrade Ambrose and Comrade Jewel. They will keep the tally in connection with the shorthand reporter who is keeping the records here. We will now begin to call the roll.

(The roll was then called, with the following result:)

Department	Mennet	McWhorter	Russell
California and Nevada	10		
Colorado and Wyoming	5		
Connecticut	6		
Idaho	2		
Illinois	3		3
Indiana	5		1
Iowa	5		
Kansas		9	
Kentucky	1		
Maine	11		
Massachusetts	1		
Michigan	5		
Minnesota	4		
Missouri		2	
Montana	1		
Nebraska		4	
New Jersey	2		
New York	12		
North Dakota	2		
Ohio			8
Oklahoma			1
Oregon	1		
Pennsylvania	4		
South Dakota		1	
Utah	1		
Vermont	1		
Virginia and North Carolina	1		
Washington and Alaska	1		
Wisconsin	4	1	1
On platform	6		



Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, the total number of votes cast was 125, of which Comrade Mennet received 94, Comrade McWhorter 17, and Comrade Russell 14. Comrade Mennet having received a clear majority of the total votes cast, I declare him elected as commander in chief for the ensuing year.

Comrade RICHARD H. McWHORTER, of Kansas. I am 100 percent for him.

Comrade HENRY F. RUSSELL, of Ohio. I move that Comrade Mennet will go away from here with the unanimous vote of this encampment.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Is it seconded? [Motion seconded.] It has been moved and seconded by the candidates that the vote for commander in chief be made unanimous.

Comrade McWHORTER. I second that.

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been seconded by Comrade McWhorter. All in favor of this will give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary. It is so ordered that the vote be made unanimous by action of the two other candidates. It is so ordered.

Comrade McWHORTER. I am 100 percent, and the reason I ran for Kansas is the simple fact that John Brown, when he came into the State—a great fight was made on whether it should be a slave State or a free State, and John Brown fought for a free State and lost his life; and I think Kansas ought to be recognized by the Grand Army of the Republic, the greatest body of men on the earth.

Comrade MENNET. Commander in Chief, our national officers, and comrades, I have no words at my command to thank you for the honor and confidence you have placed in me by your unanimous vote here in this seventy-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

To the full extent of my ability and my strength I pledge myself to you, to the comrades and the allied orders, to fulfill to the full extent all that there is in me, and I give you my full year of service as far as in me to do so.

You have had a wonderful commander in chief the past year. It will be hardly possible for me to give you the administration that he has given you, but so far as I am able I will give you the best I can. And I thank you again and again for this honor and confidence you have placed in me this afternoon.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Next in order will be nominations for senior vice commander. That has always been conceded by unwritten law to go to the department where the encampment is being held. This being the State of Wisconsin, I will ask the representatives from that State if they have a nomination to offer. Wisconsin has the floor.

Comrade JOHN W. HART, of Wisconsin. I have in my mind a candidate who is known quite well in the affairs of the G. A. R., a man that has held quite a number of important offices in the activities of the different department affairs. This name that I hold is Henry Held, who is capable, I think, of disposing of all of the affairs of the office that would come under his jurisdiction. I think that he is capable of taking care of all of them, whatever may be submitted to him. So I thank you. I wish to place him in nomination for the office of senior vice commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the nomination made by the representative from the State of Wisconsin, which, by common consent, is the department on this occasion that is entitled to the senior vice commander in chief. It is a matter of form for me to ask, however: Are there any other nominations? The commander hearing none, he is ready to receive a motion instructing the adjutant general, or, in this case it would have to be the secretary, to cast the vote of this encampment for the nominee for senior vice commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade LEWIS H. EASTERLY of Colorado and Wyoming. I make that motion that the secretary cast the ballot for the comrade just mentioned. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. It is moved and seconded that the secretary cast the vote of this encampment for the candidate named, Henry Held, of Wisconsin. Are there any remarks? All in favor give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered.

Miss FLOOD. I cast the unanimous ballot of this encampment for Henry Held for senior vice commander in chief.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The secretary announces that she has cast the ballot containing the vote of this encampment for Henry Held, of Wisconsin, for the office of senior vice commander in chief, and that comprising the entire vote of this encampment, I declare him duly elected as senior vice commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year. Will Comrade Held kindly step up to the microphone so that I may introduce him?

My congratulations. Comrades, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Comrade Held, your elected senior vice commander in chief, who will tell you something over the phone.

Comrade HENRY HELD of Wisconsin. My comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is almost impossible for me to actually form words in my heart to express to you for this courtesy of electing me as a running mate to our commander in chief newly elected. I say to you that I can say conscientiously I am well qualified to carry out the business connected with this office and I will cooperate with the commander in chief to the fullest of my ability; that we will prove to you that we are able to handle all the work that is required.

You know I am quite a speaker, and I have a microphone of my own. I speak so much in larger halls and I am in the habit of talking loud. But I want to say to you that I had 4 years of Civil War in the Eighteenth Ohio. I enlisted in 1861 and I served 2 years and 5 months. After the battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout with the Fifteenth Army Corps of old Black Jack we went to Huntsville, Ala., and went into winter quarters. At that same time Abraham Lincoln called for veterans, and there and then our colonel opened up a recruiting office in our regiment and recruited us for veterans, and I enlisted for 3 years more, and I got 30 days furlough, and I was discharged in 1865.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I will promise you as a soldier and as a man I will devote my fullest ability to fill the office to the letter, and you will not be ashamed but be pleased when I render my year's service. I thank you.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The next office to be filled is that of junior vice commander in chief. The secretary will call the roll for nominations.



(The roll of departments was then called by the secretary and the following nominations made:)

Past Commander in Chief JAMES E. JEWEL. On behalf of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming we desire to present for your consideration a candidate for junior vice commander in chief, the only man in our department that was ever elected to succeed himself as department commander. He is a young man yet in comparison with most of us. He is one of the youngest men; in possession of all of his faculties, mental and physical; and he is fully qualified to fill any position of the Grand Army of the Republic. I nominate Comrade Alba Rawson, of Colorado.

Mr. Rawson, come forward here and let us see who you are. Comrade Rawson has a defective eye, and I want to tell you a little story about a soldier with a defective eye. During the war they were recruiting and an Irishman came up who was blind in one eye. And he said, "I have enlisted and I want to go." The doctor said: "You have only one eye. You are blind in the other." "Ah," the Irishman says, "when I shoot I shut one eye."

So here is Comrade Rawson. I introduce Comrade Alba Rawson, of Colorado, as our candidate for junior vice commander in chief. Thank you.

Comrade HENRY W. BURRILL, of Connecticut. Commander in Chief and your staff, now for the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, I have a comrade of which I say, and I say it without doubt, that he is a comrade who can fill any position granted to him through the Grand Army of the Republic. Words can sometimes convey inspiration, but the sweeter eloquence comes from within the silent beating heart. I am going to bring from my silent beating heart to you a comrade who, if it had not been for him, nine comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic could not have been with you today. You may ask why. I, as one of them, hold a check of \$150 to pay my expenses from Hartford, Conn., to this encampment, and through this comrade for a number of years having gone to the legislature and there pleading with a heart that was most sincere, as though he was talking to some girl, they granted us \$2,000 to \$2,500 for the expenses of the Grand Army of the Republic going to all national encampments.

Now, I am going to show you how, in words that I know will interest all of you here. When the capitol of the State of Connecticut was built, it was built within the appropriation. Again, the man who was at the head of the Travelers Insurance Co. built that building within its appropriation. Now I am going to inform you that I was listening in the store where I was, and one said—they got pretty warm, too. James G. Batterson made the Travelers' Insurance Co. Governor Jewell of our State, Henry C. Robinson, most noted lawyer in our State, Spicer Cleveland, who was a man that was put forward with money that he married, were there. So they got so hot over the conversation that Henry C. Robinson said this: "Do you believe, Governor, that James G. Batterson is next to the Supreme Being?" "Oh, no," said the Governor, "I don't. But I do believe he is the brainiest man we have got in Connecticut."

And so I am going to tell you that the brainiest comrade we have got in the State of Connecticut is Ira R. Wildman, of Connecticut,

who can fill any position that you are willing to present to him. I thank you for this opportunity, and I know that when the year is up you will say that I did not make any mistake in putting up the name of Ira R. Wildman.

Comrade THOMAS H. STRITCH, of New York. I have a candidate to offer for the office of junior vice commander in chief to the comrades of this convention. We of New York have had the experience of having him serve us as department commander. He has filled the bill from A to Z. He is a tip-top fellow. He is a gentleman in appearance, he is a gentleman in feeling; and I heartily endorse Comrade Robert M. Rownd, of New York, for the office of junior vice commander in chief.

(The calling of the roll of departments was continued and concluded by the Secretary without further nominations.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, the roll has been called and three comrades have been placed in nomination: A. J. Rawson, of Colorado and Wyoming; Ira R. Wildman, of Connecticut; and R. M. Rownd, of New York. The roll will be called and the department commander, or whoever is in charge of the delegation, will rise and announce the vote of his department. But you will only cast one vote for each member that is in his seat voting. I notice the encampment is very much depleted, so you cannot vote for any more than are in their seats.

We will proceed now with the roll call, and kindly pay attention and announce the vote speedily so that we can get through with the election as soon as possible.

(The roll was then called by the Secretary, and the several departments announced their votes as follows:)

Department	Rawson	Wildman	Rownd
California and Nevada			6
Colorado and Wyoming	5		
Connecticut		9	
Illinois			5
Indiana			5
Kansas	2		
Kentucky			1
Maine		7	
Massachusetts		1	
Michigan			1
Minnesota			1
New Jersey		2	
New York			12
North Dakota		2	
Ohio	4		4
Oklahoma			1
Pennsylvania			1
Vermont		1	
Virginia and North Carolina			1
Washington and Alaska			1
Wisconsin		2	

Comrade IRA R. WILDMAN, of Connecticut. I wish to ask the consent of this national encampment to withdraw my name, and make a motion that the adjutant general cast the ballot of this encampment for my comrade from New York.



Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrade Wildman has made the request that he withdraw his name and asks his supporters to cast their vote for Comrade ROWND, of New York. There cannot be any objection to that, so it will be granted.

Comrade A. J. RAWSON, of Colorado and Wyoming. I wish to withdraw my name also, and let it be unanimous for the comrade.

Commander in Chief RUHE. That leaves but one candidate, Comrade Rownd of New York. The Commander in Chief will entertain a motion that the Secretary cast the vote of this encampment for Comrade Robert M. Rownd of the Department of New York.

Comrade WILDMAN. I make the motion.

Comrade ALBERT E. GAGE, of Illinois. The vote of this encampment is unanimous for Comrade Rownd of New York for junior vice commander in chief.

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the vote of this encampment be cast by the secretary for Robert M. Rownd for junior vice commander in chief. Those in favor will say "aye." Contrary? So ordered.

Miss FLOOD. I cast the unanimous ballot of this encampment for Robert M. Rownd, of New York, for junior vice commander in chief.

Commander in Chief RUHE. And I now declare Comrade Rownd duly elected to the office of junior vice commander in chief for the ensuing year. Will the comrade kindly step forward? Comrade Rownd, I congratulate you. Comrades, I wish to present to you the junior vice commander in chief-elect, who will have something to say to you.

Comrade ROBERT M. ROWND, of New York. My dear comrades, I esteem this as an appropriate opportunity in which to express my deep appreciation for this very great honor. I enlisted at the first call in 1861 and served until the close of the war. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. The next office to receive nominations for is surgeon general. What is your wish?

Past Commander in Chief JAMES E. JEWEL. I wish to place in nomination our present incumbent, Dr. Cowan, of Indiana, for that office. (Seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. The present incumbent has been nominated. Are there any other nominations? If not, a motion for the Secretary to cast the vote of this encampment for the present incumbent will be in order.

Comrade THEODORE WELLS, of Ohio. I so move. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. All in favor will say "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered.

Miss FLOOD. I cast the unanimous ballot of this encampment for Dr. Edward H. Cowan, of Indiana, for surgeon general.

Commander in Chief RUHE. And I now declare him duly elected as surgeon general of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year.

The next office is chaplain in chief.

Comrade CHARLES E. NASON, of Maine. Commander and comrades, we have reached that point in the existence of our organization where we should choose those who are best qualified and best

in service. No man has ever served the organization of the Grand Army more faithfully than our present incumbent as chaplain in chief, J. King Gibson. By an accident to his son he is prevented from being here today. It gives me pleasure to nominate him for reelection as chaplain in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, Comrade Gibson has been nominated for the office of chaplain in chief. Are there any other nominations?

Comrade THOMAS H. STRITCH, of New York. I have a nomination for that office. Commander in Chief and comrades, I have a candidate that is present for that office. His name is Comrade Stone, and he is here present. I venture to say in the presence of everybody that he is capable of filling the bill. New York nominates Comrade Stone for the office of chaplain in chief.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrade Stone has been nominated. In the absence of the chaplain in chief I requested Comrade Stone at the beginning of this encampment to act during the same. So that you know who he is: Comrade Stone on my left. He officiated as chaplain in chief during the present encampment.

There are two candidates now, Comrade Gibson, the present incumbent, and Comrade Stone, who has just been nominated. The roll will be called and you will cast your vote just the same as you have been doing, and be as expeditious as possible so that we can get through. The candidates are Comrade Gibson and Comrade Stone.

(The roll of departments was then called by the secretary, with the following result:)

Department	Gibson	Stone
California and Nevada		4
Colorado and Wyoming		5
Connecticut	2	
Illinois		3
Indiana	3	
Kansas		2
Kentucky	1	
Maine	4	
Massachusetts		1
Michigan		1
Nebraska		1
New York		12
North Dakota	2	
Ohio	5	
Pennsylvania		1
Virginia and North Carolina	1	
Wisconsin		1

Commander in Chief RUHE. The total vote cast was 49, of which Comrade Stone has received 31 and Comrade Gibson 18. I therefore declare Comrade Stone duly elected as chaplain in chief for the ensuing year of the Grand Army of the Republic. Will Comrade Stone come forward a moment?

Comrade MARTIN V. STONE, of New York. Commander in Chief and comrades, I have no words to express just what is in my heart



when I stand in this presence where some of the most learned and dignified and otherwise capable men have served so wonderfully as chaplain in chief of this organization. I came here to this session without expectation of any office of any sort. Some of the comrades who have known me best know that I have never been disposed in my life to put anything in the way of any comrade at any time. When I enlisted it so happened I put in the full time of my service and returned to my home without injury; and I have given such service as has been asked when asked before. And now with your kindness and the wonderful uplift of your affection, as expressed by this vote, I am ready to serve as best I can. Thank you.

Junior Vice Commander in Chief THOMAS AMBROSE. Comrades, may I have your attention for a moment? I wish to propose a vote of thanks to our retiring commander in chief.

Commander in Chief RUHE. He has not retired. We are not through with the election.

(At the request of the commander in chief the shorthand reporter then read the following list of comrades nominated by the several departments as members of the council of administration:)

Department	Name	Address
California and Nevada	Russell C. Martin	Los Angeles.
Colorado and Wyoming	James E. Jewel	Fort Morgan, Colo.
Connecticut	Edward T. Abbott	Bridgeport.
Illinois	Thomas Ambrose	Chicago.
Indiana	John H. Hoffman	Ligonier.
Iowa	Oley Nelson	Slater.
Kansas	W. W. Nixon	Jewell.
Kentucky	M. H. Davidson	Louisville.
Maine	Charles E. Nason	Gray.
Maryland	George T. Leech	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Joseph T. Stoddard	Chelsea.
Michigan	A. C. Estabrook	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	W. W. Holcomb	St. Paul.
Missouri	A. J. P. Barnes	Joplin.
Montana	G. I. Reiche	Helena.
Nebraska	John S. Davisson	Omaha.
New Jersey	William H. Bilbee	Trenton.
New York	Calvin L. Vincent	Elmira.
North Dakota	J. H. Seright	Denbigh.
Ohio	Sol Zarbaugh	Toledo.
Oklahoma	G. I. Gordon	Oklahoma City.
Oregon	T. A. Penland	Portland.
Pennsylvania	J. L. Chapman	Scranton.
Potomac	Wm. F. Dorsey	Washington, D. C
South Dakota	Levi Van Voorhis	Huron.
Texas	John Shearer	Houston.
Utah	Ira Stormes	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	John H. Amadon	Waterville.
Virginia and North Carolina	Charles Grandy	Norfolk, Va.
Washington and Alaska	W. A. Wilcox	Tacoma.
West Virginia	Thomas Carder	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	Charles M. Hambright	Milwaukee.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I am advised that these names have been submitted from time to time, and that not all of the departments have reported. Of course, the vacancies that are left may be filled

later. The commander in chief will entertain a motion that the names of those who have been submitted and recorded as members of the council of administration be confirmed by this encampment.

Comrades, there was a motion made and seconded that the comrades whose names have been read be declared elected members of the council of administration of this encampment to serve for the ensuing year. Are there any remarks? All in favor will give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered.

Now we have two vacancies on the board of trustees. One vacancy was created by the death of Comrade Taggart, whose term expired with this encampment. We would like to have a candidate pretty close to Pennsylvania, for the funds are on deposit in the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, a concern that stands highest in the whole world for having assets in reference to liabilities. For every dollar that they owe they have over a hundred dollars in assets, and I don't think anybody would like to see the account removed from that trust. Comrade Taggart died just a few weeks ago. So the term is for a candidate for 3 years, and while I don't know any of the parties I would suggest this. Has the delegation from Ohio anyone that they would like to name for that? It would be handy to the trust company, so that communications would reach them always in one day. Has Ohio a candidate whom they would like to mention?

Past Commander in Chief **RUSSELL C. MARTIN**. If Ohio doesn't have anybody, I would like to nominate Sol Zarbaugh for 3 years, and Comrade C. H. William Ruhe for 2 years.

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. Comrades, you have heard the nominations, Comrade Zarbaugh for the 3 years and your humble servant for the 2-year term which I relinquished when I was elected commander in chief. What is your pleasure?

Surgeon General **EDWARD H. COWAN**. I move that recommendation.

Comrade G. I. **GORDON**, of Oklahoma. Move that the nominations be closed and that the clerk cast the ballot.

Commander in Chief **RUHE**. It has been moved and seconded that the nominees proposed by the comrade on my left be elected to the board of trustees by acclamation. Are there any remarks? All in favor give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered.

That, I think, completes the elective officers, and the others will be by appointment. Is there anything further that you have on the docket?

Chief of Staff **HENRY HELD**. Comrades, I was very much disappointed. I was in hopes the comrades would be kind enough to socially and quietly remain in this convention until all things were finished. I have a little bit of something to do that I wanted to bring before this great body of boys in blue, who are interested in this as much as I am.

I want to say to you today that I am faithful to the comrades whom I corresponded with and who remitted to me their mite for this little token of appreciation and of love that you have given me to perform.

I am going to cut it a little short, but I want you to understand that here, instead of your capital of the State buying one of these, we give it to him. I feel grateful. The little instrument which I have



in my hand is purchased with the money that you have contributed. It is a token of the love that they have in their hearts to send to me to execute for them, to present this little token of love to the commander in chief. It didn't mean much to you, but it means lots to the commander in chief when he gets out of his office where he has been so faithful, and over these many years, that we could really make him ruler of many more things.

And so now, Commander in Chief, I wish to present to you a little of the sweetness of life. You have been faithful and we love you, and we hope that you will be kept in health and strength to continue on. And this little token, you will remember the comrades. We realize that when you look upon it you will remember this day, this month, in the city of Madison in the State of Wisconsin where this meeting was held, and it will call your memory back.

I want the secretary to have this honor of putting this little instrument upon his coat. We want you to have this, Commander in Chief, and I wish to say to you that we think much of you for what you have done. And may the blessing of God keep you with us in health and strength and that we, your comrades, may be permitted to meet again in the next encampment.

Commander in Chief RUBE. Chief of Staff, I thank you sincerely for the effort that you have made in respect to this beautiful badge, and I thank you most sincerely for the kind words that you have spoken. To those who have contributed to this and to those who have not, equally go my thanks for the splendid reception that I received at your hands, for the kind words that they have spoken at different times, and for the appreciation of the efforts that have been made by me in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic.

One short year ago I made a promise. It was for you to say whether I fulfilled my duty. I did the best I could, I thought, for Madison, Wis., both in and out of the encampment. We have come here and we have proven a great success. I am proud of your achievement and I am proud of the various meetings which we have had in this Madison, Wis. There have been novelties introduced that we will never see again. By good fortune we have had experiences of that kind. Some fall to our lot.

I want to add one little incident to the episode of my life that I gave to you last night. Years ago, when I was a young man, I was not a bad looking chap. I had a nice position. I was a member of a fine orchestra, and quite often played in the theater where there was a very fine concert or something special, and I advised in many instances the manner in which the music was made to conform with the plays. For instance, if a play was of a certain name and the producer had taken that libretto and written an opera for it, I always suggested to the conductor that he play the overture of that opera for the play. It met with wonderful recognition on the part of the stars. And we always had a male quartet in the orchestra, in which I sang first tenor, and inasmuch as they were four very fine musicians, considered at that time, you can realize that we had a fine quartet.

There came to the theater a star, the finest Juliet that ever appeared on any stage—Adelaide Neilson. We looked over the score of the music, and I found that there was a male quartette in it that sang at the tomb scene at the close. I looked it over and I handed

it to the conductor and I asked him if it would not be a good thing for us to try it in the music room as long as the rehearsal was over. We did it two or three times. That was all that was necessary. The conductor arranged with the prompter that at the close of the scene he hold the curtain, which was necessary when this quartette was produced. Unbeknownst to the star we appeared upon the stage, the prompter held the curtain, and we sang the quartette at the tomb. When the curtain finally was lowered the star came out of the tomb and, with tears streaming down from her eyes, stood in front of us and said: "Boys, they never did that as nice as that before. You have done something for me that is a lesson."

In addition to all that has been said I want to assure you that my activities in the Grand Army of the Republic will not cease at my retirement from office. I shall take an active part and will be at the service of my successor or the encampment when we part.

It will now become necessary to install the officers of this encampment who are to serve for the ensuing year. That lot always falls to the senior past commander in chief. Comrade Willett has done that frequently, and I am going to ask him to install the officers again and to do it in the short form that we have adopted of late years. I will ask the present officer of the day to present the officers elect. I think we better come down on the floor, because there is not room enough on the platform here and there is too much in the way.

A comrade here wishes to say something to the encampment here. He has the floor. Kindly speak.

Comrade W. H. CHESBROUGH of Wisconsin. This is for our commander and our comrades here in the rear. In June last year—I live near here, in Beloit, well acquainted in Madison. And the mayor, Governor, and chamber of commerce and others came to me and said, "It is the desire of Madison to have the next encampment. What do you think of it?" Well, I had to think a little while. "If so, at Washington we are going to ask you to extend the invitation to come here." It took me a little time to decide whether I wanted to. I got invitations from six or seven of the officials here, and what they were to do, and then I went on. Things were a little indefinite, and the result was six other cities were all in Washington for the convention, and finally Madison won.

Then I was approached by a great many saying, "Madison never, never can take care of it." They were worrying me a lot wondering if they could. Everybody I see here, including our commander and all the others, say that it has been excellent. Is that so, Commander? The treatment?

I am happy, because I took some responsibility in trying to get them to come—one of them. Now we won it, I am so pleased I can hardly express it. I want to thank you for this. I want to know if all our comrades back me up in saying it has been a wonderful success. When we do a job we get praise or censure for it. It was a success and I am proud of it. I am a Wisconsin boy. I am a true child of Wisconsin. I am proud of Wisconsin, more so than I ever was before.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrade Jewel, will you act as installing officer?



Past Commander in Chief JAMES E. JEWEL. Comrades, the hour has arrived when you are to be installed as officers of the Grand Army of the Republic. Commander-in-chief-elect, are you prepared to name your adjutant general?

Commander-in-Chief-elect OVERTON H. MENNET. I am. Russell C. Martin, of Los Angeles.

Past Commander in Chief JEWEL. Are you prepared to name your quartermaster general?

Commander-in-Chief-elect MENNET. Samuel S. Fowler, of Philadelphia.

Past Commander in Chief JEWEL. Judge advocate general?

Commander-in-Chief-elect MENNET. James W. Willett.

Past Commander in Chief JEWEL. National patriotic instructor?

Commander-in-Chief-elect MENNET. I have to leave that vacant. I have not decided. The secretary is Miss Katharine R. A. Flood.

Past Commander in Chief JEWEL. The other officers are not to be installed. You can appoint them afterward.

(The following officers were then duly installed by Past Commander in Chief James E. Jewel, Comrade Thomas H. Stritch, of New York, acting as officer of the day.)

Commander in chief: Overton H. Mennet, Los Angeles, Calif.

Senior vice commander in chief: Henry Held, West Allis, Wis.

Junior vice commander in chief: Robert M. Rownd, Ripley, N. Y.

Surgeon general: Dr. Edward H. Cowan, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Chaplain in chief: Martin V. Stone, Jamestown, N. Y.

Adjutant general: Russell C. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.

Quartermaster general: Samuel S. Fowler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge advocate general: James W. Willett, Tama, Iowa.

Past Commander in Chief JEWEL. I now present to you your commander in chief, who will serve you during the coming year. He is now prepared to enter upon the duties of his office.

Commander in Chief OVERTON H. MENNET. Comrades, it is with much pleasure that I can stand before you as your commander in chief. I am sorry that the full membership of this encampment is not here that I could address them. I will defer further remarks until after the camera men get through with this, and then I will continue the business of the order.

I want to have the members of the council of administration to meet me here right away, right after the adjournment. The council of administration will meet here and we will have our first session as a council of administration.

Is there any further business to come before this encampment? There being no further business to come before the encampment, I therefore declare this seventy-first annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic closed sine die. (6:05 p. m.)

**REPORTS OF OFFICERS  
AND OF COMMITTEES**

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HENRY F. RUSSELL  
SENIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF





THOMAS AMBROSE  
JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

## REPORT OF SENIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

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ALLIANCE, OHIO, *August 1, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: First, I want to express my thanks to all of my comrades for the honor they conferred on me by electing me senior vice commander in chief. The duties have not been many, as I have not been called on for many special affairs.

After leaving Washington, D. C., last September I stopped at Gettysburg and spent some time looking over the battlefield. Some time later I was tendered a reception in Alliance by the patriotic orders at which over 300 were present. In January I went to St. Cloud, Fla., for the winter.

Memorial Day was observed all over Ohio in a very desirable manner. Attendance of the comrades at schools at Memorial time is almost a thing of the past, as the comrades are not strong enough to do these things any more. Flag Day was observed generally. We have less than 200 comrades in the State and only about 50 attended the encampment. I was sorry Commander in Chief Ruhe had to leave so early, as it was a disappointment to us all. I have attended all our patriotic meetings in Alliance and many other special meetings and receptions over the State.

Sincerely yours in F., C., and L.,

HENRY F. RUSSELL,  
*Senior Vice Commander in Chief.*



## REPORT OF JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

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CHICAGO, ILL., *July 14, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: A year ago when I was honored by election as junior vice commander in chief, I stated that it would be my pride and my pleasure to discharge the duties that would devolve upon me according to the best of my knowledge and ability, and I have done so.

When I accepted the honor and made the promise I little thought what this would entail.

In Chicago, no meeting of a military or patriotic character is considered complete without the presence of a representative of the Grand Army, preferably a national officer.

Following is a list of some of the activities of your junior vice commander in chief:

Sunday, November 8, Armistice Day, by invitation I attended a meeting at the Chicago Historical Society, and was seated with representatives of foreign nations and other distinguished guests and gave a 2-minute talk which was well received.

Friday, January 22, by invitation I attended a meeting of Ellsworth Tent No. 5, Daughters of Union Veterans, the occasion being a flag presentation, which called for a formal speech.

Friday, February 12, Lincoln's birthday memorial services were held, which, as first vice president of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association, I conducted, at the request of the president.

Tuesday, April 6, Army Day, I attended a banquet at the Union League Club, the sole G. A. R. representative among some 20 other distinguished guests. I sat with Col. Frank Knox and the assistant corporation counsel. Local military dignitaries and the mayor spoke. Each distinguished guest was named and asked to take a bow. The audience rose to but two—the other was His Honor, the mayor.

Saturday, April 10, I attended the annual meeting of the Sons and Daughters of Union Veterans Banquet Association at the Sherman House, which called for a speech. Seventeen members of the Grand Army were present.

Tuesday, April 27, I attended a meeting of the Sixth District American Legion at their hall, the occasion being a public initiation of about 100 new members in the presence of 800 people. As usual I was called on for a few remarks, which were so well received as to bring a letter of appreciation from the commander and a special honor to be mentioned in my report of Memorial Day parade.

Friday, May 14, I attended a meeting of Chicago Medical Post No. 216, American Legion, jointly with Sons of the American Revolution, Veterans of the Spanish War, and others. The principal

speaker was Colonel Alva J. Brasted, chaplain in chief, United States Army. I also made a formal speech.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 18, 19, and 20, I attended the seventy-first annual meeting of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Decatur, where, on account of the illness of the commander in chief, I was officially detailed to represent him at all meetings of the department and of the allied bodies. The Camp Fire was especially noteworthy, with its appropriate setting, music, and speeches by Past National Commander Hayes, of the American Legion, United States District Attorney Doyle, the mayor, and the representative of our commander in chief. The audience of a thousand or more was responsive and appreciative.

I attended officially the noonday luncheon of the Sons of Union Veterans, the evening dinner given by the Woman's Relief Corps, the fathers' and daughters' banquet by the Daughters of Union Veterans, and the reception and concert at the armory Wednesday evening. Thirty-four of our comrades led the parade on Wednesday which was participated in by various organizations, the streets being lined apparently by the entire population, including thousands of school children given the day off for the occasion.

At the business meeting of the department, a resolution was adopted protesting the erection of a marker honoring Jefferson Davis at the national capital; another protesting the use of the term "War between the States" in any official literature relating to the proposed celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the latter being offered by your junior vice commander.

The city authorities did all that could have been expected toward making the encampment what it proved to be, an unqualified success.

Saturday, May 22, I attended a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Association of Cook County.

Sunday, May 23, by invitation of Dr. Preston Bradley attended services at the Peoples Church, and, following the sermon, spoke for the Grand Army. At 2 p. m. attended memorial services under the auspices of Columbia Post No. 706, Grand Army of the Republic, at Forest Home Cemetery; Knights Templar and American Legion Post participated. There was instrumental and choral music and Dr. Bradley and your junior vice spoke.

Thursday, May 27, I spoke to the children of the Lyman Trumbull Public School—about 500 being present.

Friday, May 28, I was one of three speakers on the program of Cyrus Hall McCormick Post, No. 1831, American Legion, at their hall.

Saturday, May 29, 10 a. m., with Mrs. Glennola G. Sill, chairman of publicity, Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Association of Cook County, I participated in a coast-to-coast broadcast over Station WBBM on the Origin, Purpose, and History of the Grand Army. At 8:45 p. m. and again at 10:45 p. m. spoke of Memorial Day over Station WLS, with coast-to-coast hook-up.

Sunday, May 30, I participated in Memorial Day services at the Chicago Historical Society. I spoke for 15 minutes, followed by Senator James Hamilton Lewis. Lieutenant Bottomley, of Woodlawn Post, No. 175, American Legion, had charge of the program, and the Woodlawn Post Band and Cook County Chorus furnished



the music. Later I deposited a votive wreath in the Lincoln room of the museum, with appropriate ceremony.

Monday, May 31, 10:30 a. m., I read General Logan's Order No. 11 at the services at George H. Thomas Post lot in Rosehill Cemetery.

At 1 o'clock I attended a reception in Memorial Hall, Governor Horner, Senator James Hamilton Lewis, and other notables being present.

At 2 o'clock rode in the parade and took station in the reviewing stand as reviewing officer for the Grand Army, where I was the recipient of a most unusual compliment: When the Sixth District Corps of the American Legion came opposite to my station they came to a halt, faced the grandstand, and saluted. A member told me afterward that the honor was intended solely for me in acknowledgment of my visit and speech a month before. It is estimated that 60,000 were in the Memorial Day parade and that 225,000 were banked on both sides of the street along the line of march.

Sunday, June 13, I attended Flag Day exercises at the Chicago Historical Society. Other distinguished guests were the French consul general and the Polish consul.

Monday, June 14, I attended Flag Day exercises by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. There was music by the Board of Trade Band and Bugle Corps. Col. Frank Parker was the principal speaker, and your junior vice commander prefaced a brief address with greetings from the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Grand Army of the Republic. It was a fine gathering and a notable program.

Saturday, July 10, by invitation of Miss Lucy S. Stewart, I spoke at a meeting of Daughters of Union Veterans (Phoebe M. Mathews Tent No. 82) in Evanston, on The Grand Army, Then and Now.

What further service the remaining 8 weeks of my official life may hold for me is upon the knees of the gods, but whatever duties they may involve will be discharged according to my knowledge and abilities.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.

THOMAS AMBROSE,  
*Junior Vice Commander in Chief.*



DR. EDWARD H. COWAN  
SURGEON GENERAL





REV. J. KING GIBSON  
CHAPLAIN IN CHIEF

## REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., *July 25, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: I have had no duties to perform as Surgeon General during the past year, but I have attended the meetings of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., and the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War; I also attended the department encampment of the Department of Texas at San Antonio, only two comrades attending besides myself. I believe there are only five comrades left in Texas, but Department Commander Shearer says there will be a yearly meeting as long as there is one left. The department convention of the Women's Relief Corps was held at the same time.

Since I spend 6 months of the year in Dallas, Tex., I have made many friends there and I can see every year a more friendly feeling of the Confederate veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy. They have been especially nice to me and made me a guest of honor when they were giving the "old boys in gray" a dinner. It now looks like the war is over in Texas.

At our Indiana encampment in June 44 comrades were registered out of less than 150 in the State, most of them being too feeble to attend. The "boys," though, resolved to meet annually as long as two or three were able to come together.

Anticipating a pleasant encampment, I am

Sincerely in F., C., and L.,

EDWARD H. COWAN, .  
*Surgeon General.*



## REPORT OF CHAPLAIN IN CHIEF

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MIAMI BEACH, FLA., *July 1, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: Our seventy-first national encampment is approaching and reports are due. Circumstances have assigned my chief contacts to the section where once floated the banner of secession, but now is a loyal part of our country. I cherish cordially the reception which has been given me as a representative of the Grand Army of the Republic, as apparent in various engagements.

Coming to the facts presented by department chaplains I must say that the most distinguishing thing is the rapidly thinning ranks which confront us. However, running through the reports we discover the same devotion evident in the past. My heart was thrilled as I read the record, even though I am constrained to refrain from tabulation. No more cheery report was received than the one from the comparatively weak Department of Louisiana and Mississippi.

All the reports speak with something like old-time enthusiasm of memorial Sunday and Memorial Day, the cooperation of patriotic societies, the interest of the citizens of our Republic; things which embolden our hearts and incite gratitude to God.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.

J. KING GIBSON,  
*Chaplain in Chief.*

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 7, 1937.

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,  
*Commander in Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: Last September when you were elected commander in chief, as commander of your post I rejoiced in the honor which had been given you, but I did not anticipate at that time that your election would bring to me any additional duties and responsibilities. However, when the death of Comrade John Little left a vacancy in the office of adjutant general last May, and you tendered me the appointment, I was glad to accept and do whatever lay in my power to make your administration a success.

When the report of the adjutant general was prepared for printing last year, the Department of Virginia and North Carolina was reported as delinquent, but before the opening of the national encampment this department had reported and paid its per capita tax. This left 41 departments in good standing at the beginning of your term of office, but in December 1936, the Department of Tennessee surrendered its charter, leaving 40 departments in good standing. We have been in correspondence with the former secretary of the Department of Tennessee to ascertain what became of the 15 comrades formerly belonging to the Department, with a view of having them remain in the Grand Army of the Republic as members at large. As a result we have today received from her the name of one comrade, a past department commander, with \$1, his dues for this year. We appeal to the members of the auxiliary and allied orders in Tennessee to locate the other comrades and see that they retain their membership.

While the losses for the year have been heavy, they are not so great as one would expect, considering our advanced age. The losses for the year are shown by the following summary:

		Members	Posts
In good standing, Dec. 31, 1935.....		4, 397	1, 146
Gains by muster, transfer, and reinstatement.....		154	7
Total.....		4, 551	1, 153
Loss by death.....	1, 114		
Loss by all other causes.....	112		
Total loss.....		1, 226	205
In good standing, Dec. 31, 1936.....		3, 325	948



Consolidated report of posts and membership of the Grand Army of the Republic, showing gains and losses for the year ending Dec. 31, 1936

Departments	Dec. 31, 1935		Dec. 31, 1936		Posts		Members	
	Posts	Mem- bers	Posts	Mem- bers	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama.....	2	5	2	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	5	18	2	5	-----	-----	3	13
California and Nevada	50	436	46	339	-----	4	10	107
Colorado and Wyo- ming.....	12	52	10	38	-----	2	-----	14
Connecticut.....	24	76	21	60	-----	3	2	18
Delaware.....	4	24	4	21	-----	-----	4	7
Florida.....	5	56	5	43	-----	-----	4	17
Idaho.....	6	26	6	17	-----	-----	-----	9
Illinois.....	112	345	97	270	-----	15	5	80
Indiana.....	65	248	54	177	-----	11	2	73
Iowa.....	28	188	21	205	-----	7	78	61
Kansas.....	83	289	62	192	-----	21	-----	97
Kentucky.....	8	20	5	18	-----	3	-----	2
Louisiana and Mis- sissippi.....	6	41	4	39	-----	2	-----	2
Maine.....	29	104	25	94	-----	4	6	16
Maryland.....	3	25	2	12	-----	1	-----	13
Massachusetts.....	87	236	74	173	-----	13	1	64
Michigan.....	62	184	45	120	4	21	14	78
Minnesota.....	53	130	43	93	-----	10	-----	37
Missouri.....	16	87	13	59	-----	3	-----	28
Montana.....	7	17	5	8	-----	2	-----	9
Nebraska.....	38	125	31	93	-----	7	-----	35
New Hampshire.....	6	22	8	16	3	1	-----	6
New Jersey.....	14	56	10	41	-----	4	1	16
New York.....	108	396	92	289	-----	16	3	110
North Dakota.....	4	6	2	3	-----	2	-----	3
Ohio.....	91	301	79	240	-----	12	6	67
Oklahoma.....	5	29	4	19	-----	1	-----	10
Oregon.....	15	124	12	99	-----	3	-----	25
Pennsylvania.....	54	255	44	200	-----	10	13	68
Potomac.....	3	19	1	13	-----	2	-----	6
Rhode Island.....	11	33	9	17	-----	2	-----	16
South Dakota.....	14	50	14	34	-----	-----	-----	16
Tennessee.....	3	15	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	15
Texas.....	3	12	2	9	-----	1	-----	3
Utah.....	4	15	4	9	-----	-----	-----	6
Vermont.....	2	10	1	6	-----	1	-----	4
Virginia and North Carolina.....	3	6	3	5	-----	-----	-----	1
Washington and Alaska.....	24	122	21	84	-----	3	-----	38
West Virginia.....	8	40	8	30	-----	-----	1	11
Wisconsin.....	69	152	57	127	-----	12	-----	25
Members at large.....	-----	2	-----	3	-----	-----	1	-----
Aggregate.....	1, 146	4, 397	948	3, 325	7	205	154	1, 226
Net loss.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	198	-----	1, 072

We desire to express our sincere appreciation to the board of directors of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall of Allegheny County for the use of a well-equipped office, and the secretary joins me in thanking the employees of the hall for the help they have so



GEORGE SANDS  
ADJUTANT GENERAL





SAMUEL S. FOWLER  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

willingly given when necessary. Miss Flood desires particularly to acknowledge her indebtedness to Miss Carrie Scheffter, Memorial Hall secretary, for her assistance during the 3 months she was unable to use her right hand.

I appreciate the assistance given by Miss Flood in the work of the office and to you, commander in chief, I express my sincere thanks for the honor bestowed on me, and wish for you a splendid encampment.

Sincerely in F., C., and L.,

GEORGE SANDS, *Adjutant General.*



## REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1937.

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: I submit herewith the report of the quartermaster general for the year ending August 10, 1937.

The recent death of our beloved Quartermaster General Samuel P. Town, July 9, 1937, left this duty unfinished and your appointment of myself to this office leaves the remainder of this year in my hands. Allow me to thank you very much for the honor of following so distinguished an official as Comrade Town. I assure you my best efforts will be made to discharge this duty faithfully.

This report shows the usual activities of our allied associates in their work of love for the general good of the Grand Army of the Republic. We will all continue to pull together in fraternity, charity, and loyalty to the end so rapidly approaching.

Yours in F., C., and L.,

SAMUEL S. FOWLER,  
*Quartermaster General.*

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

*Transcript of books Aug. 10, 1936, to Sept. 30, 1936*

Cash balance in all funds as reported to seventieth national encampment	\$4, 938. 10
Subsequent receipts:	
Sold cabinet and chair in Des Moines, Iowa	\$25. 00
Woman's Relief Corps	1, 000. 00
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War	1, 000. 00
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	500. 00
Dr. Josephine Baird-Bennett, Washington, D. C.	10. 00
	<u>2, 535. 00</u>
Total	7, 473. 10

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Travel	\$428. 35
Salaries	100. 00
Expenses	570. 72
	<u>1, 099. 07</u>
Balance	6, 374. 03
To be credited as follows:	
General fund	2, 198. 51
Southern memorial fund	4, 175. 52
	<u>6, 374. 03</u>
Total	6, 374. 03

*Statement of disbursements, Aug. 10 to Sept. 30, 1936, by Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general*

Date	No.	To whom paid and for what purpose	Travel	Salaries	Expense
1936 Aug. 24	59	Western Association of Railways: 8,000 identification certificates for national encampment, Washington, D. C.-----			\$46. 46
	60	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Expenses moving headquarters to Washington, D. C., includ- ing carfare, Pullman, meals, etc-----	\$75. 00		
Sept. 11	61	Campbell Printing Co., Des Moines: 250 list of department command- ers and assistant adjutants general, \$10; sales tax, 20c; 5,000 General Orders No. 5, \$45; postage and sales tax, \$8.40-----			63. 60
	62	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Paid extra stenographer for Au- gust, \$27; telegrams and stamps, \$4.52; paid expenses in Des Moines, \$19.88; paid Mayflower Hotel, expressage and phones, \$14.72-----			66. 12
Sept. 24	63	Oley Nelson, commander in chief: Allowance for traveling expended by him in excess of appropri- ation because of 3 extra trips to Washington, D. C.-----	200. 00		
	64	John Risley, adjutant general: Traveling expenses Des Moines, Iowa, to Washington, D. C., and return, Pullman, meals, porters, etc-----	77. 05		
		Office expenses paid in Des Moines for supplies, express- age, etc-----			15. 00
	65	Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Traveling expenses for quarter- master and secretary, Philadel- phia to Washington and return-----	25. 00		
	65½	Salary for balance of September-----		\$25	
	66	Bishard Printers: 500 copies of roll of encampment, \$140.25; sales tax, \$2.81; 500 copies of officers' reports, \$112.75; sales tax, \$2.26-----			258. 07
	67	National Publishing Co.: 1,000 General Orders No. 6-----			22. 25
	68	Gude Co., Inc.: Spray for G. A. R. memorial service-----			5. 00
	69	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary, balance of September-----		75	
		Paid hotel for telegrams, tele- phones, on bills of officers, post- age, and public stenographer, \$20.39; paid Miss Burns, ste- nographer, \$10; for tips, etc., to hotel employees, \$20; paid Sept. 10 to Oct. 1, taxis, tele- grams, tips in connection with encampment, \$18.25-----			68. 64



Statement of disbursements, Aug. 10 to Sept. 30, 1936, etc.—Continued

Date	No.	To whom paid and for what purpose	Travel	Salaries	Expense
Sept. 24	70	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher: Re- pairs and cleaning typewriter, \$3.50; black record ribbon, \$1; rubber cushion, \$1.25; express- age from Des Moines, Iowa, to Washington, D. C., \$2.80-----			\$8. 55
	71	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.: Freight on 3 boxes from Des Moines to Washington, D. C.-----			14. 03
	72	J. King Gibson, chaplain in chief: Typing and postage-----			3. 00
	73	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Hotel room and meals in Wash- ington, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, 1936, \$25.20; railroad fare, pullman, meals, taxis, tips, Washington, D. C., to Philadelphia to Pitts- burgh, \$26.10-----	\$51. 30		
		Total-----	428. 35	\$100	570. 72

ACCOUNT CURRENT

DEBIT

Cash received for term ending Aug. 10, 1937 (balance in all funds as reported in the supplemental report dated Sept. 30, 1936) :		
General fund-----	\$2, 198. 51	
Southern memorial fund-----	4, 175. 52	
		\$6, 374. 03
Subsequent receipts:		
Sale of supplies-----	115. 25	
Per capita tax-----	68. 92	
Permanent fund-----	4, 000. 00	
Woman's Relief Corps for southern memorial fund---	500. 00	
Dividend from Nebraska bank on check of Woman's Relief Corps-----	50. 00	
Donation from P. D. C. Thomas Barr-----	5. 00	
Allegheny County reimbursed G. A. R. for steel cabinet bought last November-----	29. 75	
		4, 768. 92
Total-----		11, 142. 95

CREDIT

Cash paid out for term ending Aug. 10, 1937 :		
Supplies -----	\$102. 75	
Travel -----	1, 834. 58	
Salaries -----	2,800. 00	
Expenses-----	1, 167. 99	
Woman's Relief Corps: Refund of dividend received on check involved in failure of First National Bank, Hastings, Nebr., which W. R. C. made good to the G. A. R.-----	50. 00	
Southern memorial fund-----	1, 000. 00	
		6, 955. 32
Total in all funds Aug. 10, 1937-----		4, 187. 63
To be credited as follows:		
General fund-----	\$512. 11	
Southern memorial fund-----	3, 675. 52	
		4, 187. 63

*Statement of total number of posts and membership, sale of supplies, per capita tax, southern memorial fund, etc., for term ending Aug. 10, 1937*

Department	Posts	Members	Supplies	Per capita tax	General fund	Southern memorial fund
Alabama	2	5		\$0. 10		
Arkansas	2	5		. 10		
California and Nevada	46	339	\$13. 25	6. 78		
Colorado and Wyoming	10	38	1. 00	1. 00		
Connecticut	21	60		1. 20		
Delaware	4	21		. 42		
Florida	5	43	1. 60	. 86		
Idaho	6	17		. 34		
Illinois	97	270	2. 35	5. 40		
Indiana	54	177		3. 54		
Iowa	21	205		4. 10		
Kansas	62	192		3. 84		
Kentucky	8	15		1. 00		
Louisiana and Mississippi	4	39		. 78		
Maine	25	94		1. 88		
Maryland	2	12	. 25	. 24		
Massachusetts	74	173	2. 95	3. 46		
Michigan	45	120	. 60	2. 40		
Minnesota	43	93	1. 15	1. 86		
Missouri	13	59	1. 35	1. 18		
Montana	5	8		. 50		
Nebraska	31	93	. 85	1. 86		
New Hampshire	8	16	. 45	. 32		
New Jersey	10	41		. 82		
New York	92	289		5. 78		
North Dakota	2	3		. 25		
Ohio	79	240	3. 90	4. 80		
Oklahoma	4	19		. 38		
Oregon	12	99	2. 70	1. 98		
Pennsylvania	44	200		4. 00		
Potomac	1	13		. 26		
Rhode Island	9	17		. 35		
South Dakota	14	34		. 68		
Texas	2	9		. 18		
Utah	2	9		. 18		
Vermont	1	6		. 08		
Virginia and North Carolina <sup>1</sup>	3	5		. 20		
Washington and Alaska	21	84		1. 68		
West Virginia	8	30		. 60		
Wisconsin	57	127	1. 35	2. 54		
Aides-de-camp			81. 50			
Woman's Relief Corps						\$500
Permanent fund					\$4, 000. 00	
Member at large, C. G. Matthews				1. 00		
Dividend from Nebraska bank on check of W. R. C.					50. 00	
Donation from P. D. C. Thomas Barr					5. 00	
Allegheny County reimbursed G. A. R. for steel cabinet bought last November					29. 75	
Total	949	3, 319	115. 25	68. 92	4, 084. 75	500

<sup>1</sup> 10 cents last year's tax.



Statement of disbursements for term ending Aug. 10, 1937, by Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general

Date	No.	To whom paid and for what purpose	Supplies	Travel	Salaries	Expenses	General fund	Southern memorial fund
1936 Oct. 19	1	C. H. William Ruhe, commander in chief: Advance traveling expenses-----	-----	\$300. 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2	Expended for freight and express, Washington, D. C., to Pittsburgh, Pa., and Des Moines, Iowa, to Pittsburgh, Pa., also drayage-----	-----	-----	-----	\$31. 45	-----	-----
	3	The Stewart & Steen Co., Philadelphia: 5,000 engraved lettersheets-----	-----	-----	-----	50. 25	-----	-----
	4	Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Salary for October-----	-----	-----	\$50. 00	-----	-----	-----
	5	Postage on mailing free blanks to departments----- Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for October----- John Little, adjutant general:-----	-----	-----	150. 00	10. 00	-----	-----
29	6	Salary for October----- Petty cash for office-----	-----	-----	33. 33	25. 00	-----	-----
	7	Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Paid McCandless Printing Co., 150 lettersheets im- printed, \$3.25; 200 general orders No. 1, \$6.50; Thos. B. Smith Co., bond, \$12.50; Thos. W. Price, clasp envelopes, \$1.20-----	-----	-----	-----	26. 45	-----	-----
	8	Paid McCandless Printing Co., 5,000 A and B re- ports, \$40; American Type Foundry, electrotpe, \$1.50-----	\$41. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	9	Jamestown Metal Furniture Co.: 1 metal cabinet, 4 shelves, 78 by 36 by 18-----	-----	-----	-----	29. 75	-----	-----
	10	William C. Elliott, printer: 500 envelopes, \$3.50; 500 No. 10 envelopes, \$4.50; 500 No. 12 envelopes, \$5.50; 500 manila envelopes, \$5.75-----	-----	-----	150. 00	19. 25	-----	-----
Nov. 2 25	9	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for November----- John Little, adjutant general:-----	-----	-----	33. 33	-----	-----	-----
	10	Salary for November----- Office expenses-----	-----	-----	-----	14. 21	-----	-----

11	Dec. 15	Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Salary for November				50. 00			
12	18	Paid McCandless Printing Co. for printing 250 vouchers					9. 00		
13		Gordon Elliott: Reporting Seventieth National Encampment, Wash- ington, D. C.					200. 00		
14	Dec. 15	Expense attending the encampment, Des Moines, Iowa, to Washington, D. C., and return, also postage on transcript	81. 88						
15		McCandless Printing Co., Philadelphia: Imprinting letter sheets for commander in chief and staff				150. 00	14. 75		
16		Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for December							
17		Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Salary for December				50. 00			
18		Office expenses, supplies					4. 87		
19		John Little, adjutant general: Salary for December				33. 34			
20		Office expenses, stenographer							
21		Postage and telegrams					30. 00		
22	1937	Commercial Press, Pittsburgh: 1,000 shipping labels, \$5; 4,500 general orders No. 2, \$50; parcel post on orders No. 2, \$6.23; signature cut, "John Little," \$3.50; 2,500 countersigns, \$9					11. 70		
23	Jan. 4	Gidas florist: Wreath for Chief of Staff Pounder, \$10; telegram, \$1.25					73. 73		
24		C. H. William Ruhe, commander in chief: Advanced traveling expenses					11. 25		
25		Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Advanced travel ex- penses Pittsburgh to Madison, Wis., and Washington, D. C.	500. 00						
26		Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for January	200. 00						
27		Office expenses: Telegrams, postage, express, and supplies				150. 00			
28		John Little, adjutant general: Salary for January					31. 25		
29		Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Salary for January				33. 33			
30						50. 00			



Statement of disbursements for term ending Aug. 10, 1937, by Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general—Continued

Date	No.	To whom paid and for what purpose	Supplies	Travel	Salaries	Expenses	General fund	Southern memorial fund
1937 Feb. 24	24	John Little, adjutant general: Salary for February			\$33.33			
	25	Office expenses: Supplies, postage, telegrams, and extra stenographer Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for February				\$45.47		
	26	Balance due on expense to Madison, Wis. Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Salary for February			150.00	9.38		
Mar. 18	27	McCandless Printing Co.: Imprints on 500 lettersheets, \$3; imprints on 150 chief of staff, \$1.25			50.00			
	28	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for March			150.00	4.25		
	29	John Little, adjutant general: Salary for March			33.34			
Apr. 7	30	Office expenses: Telegrams, postage, and supplies				14.28		
	31	Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Salary for March			50.00			
	32	Commercial Press: Notices for aides-de-camp				6.50		
26	33	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Editing journal of the Seventieth National Encampment, Washington, D. C. C. H. William Ruhe, commander in chief: Advanced traveling expenses				100.00		
	34	Commercial Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Rubber-stamp signature, "John Little," \$3.50; 4,500 general orders No. 3, \$30.50; postage on general orders No. 3, \$3.85		\$500.00				
	35	Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Salary for April				37.85		
36 37		Postage			50.00			
		Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for April			150.00	5.00		
		John Little, adjutant general: Salary for April			33.33			
		Office expenses: Postage, telegrams, notary fees, and certificates of magistracy				26.63		

38	May 6	McCloy Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.: Office supplies			13. 63		
39		Flo Jamison Miller, Monticello, Ill.: Appropriation from southern memorial fund for decoration of graves in southern departments				\$1, 000	
		Grace L. Johnson, national secretary, W. R. C.: Refund from First National Bank, Hastings, Nebr., on check made good by National W. R. C.				\$50	
40	8	Jos. K. Davison Sons, Philadelphia: 100 aides-de-camp badges, \$55; 25 department commander R. S., \$6.25					
41	21	Commercial Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.: 500 No. 10 envelopes	\$61. 25				
42	25	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for May		150. 00			
		Office expenses: Telephone, telegrams, and expressage			22. 26		
43		George Sands, adjutant general: Salary, May 1 to 20 due estate of John Little, \$22.22; May 20 to 31 due Adjutant General Sands, \$11.11		33. 33			
44		Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Salary for May		50. 00			
45		Harris Bros., florists: Wreath for Adjutant General Little			10. 00		
46	June 4	C. H. William Ruhe, commander in chief: Balance of traveling appropriation		200. 00			
47		Commercial Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Signature cut of Adjutant General Sands, signature rubber stamp			6. 50		
48	21	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for June		150. 00			
49		George Sands, adjutant general: Salary for June		33. 34			
		Office expenses: Postage, \$12.30; telephone and telegrams, \$11.92; supplies, \$3.10; typing, \$10					
50		Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general: Salary for June		50. 00	37. 32		
51	July 2	Commercial Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.: 4,500 general orders No. 4; \$56, parcel post, \$6.09					
52	19	McCandless Printing Co., Philadelphia: Imprint on 500 lettersheets			62. 09		
53		Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Expense of trip to Philadelphia for funeral of Quartermaster General Town, July 11-17, 1938; Railroad and Pullman fares, Pittsburgh to Philadelphia \$11.85; Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, \$8.75; hotel room, taxis, meals, etc., \$32.10		52. 70	3. 00		



Statement of disbursements for term ending Aug. 10, 1937, by Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general—Continued

Date	No.	To whom paid and for what purpose	Supplies	Travel	Salaries	Expenses	General fund	Southern memorial fund
1937 July 19	54	Raeyling & Carlino, florists: Flowers for funeral of Quartermaster General Samuel P. Town-----	-----	-----	-----	\$10. 00	-----	-----
	55	George Sands, adjutant general: Salary for July-----	-----	-----	\$33. 33	.	-----	-----
	56	Office expenses: Supplies, \$7.25; telegrams and telephones, \$5.78; postage and express, \$10.50; extra typing, \$10-----	-----	-----	-----	33. 55	-----	-----
Aug. 4	57	Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for July----- Samuel S. Fowler, quartermaster general: Paid to Mazie V. Town for salary due Samuel P. Town, July 1 to 10, \$16.66; paid Anna E. Wise, \$33.34-----	-----	-----	150. 00	-----	-----	-----
	58	Postage----- Katharine R. A. Flood, secretary: Salary for balance of term-----	-----	-----	50. 00	5. 00	-----	-----
	59	George Sands, adjutant general: Salary for balance of term-----	-----	-----	300. 00	-----	-----	-----
	60	Office expenses: Postage, commissions, railroad certificates, \$18; telegrams, \$5.77; supplies, \$7.65-----	-----	-----	66. 67	-----	-----	-----
	61	Samuel S. Fowler, quartermaster general: Salary for balance of term to be paid Anna E. Wise-----	-----	-----	100. 00	31. 42	-----	-----
		Western Association of Railway Executives: 15,000 identification certificates-----	-----	-----	-----	87. 10	-----	-----
		Total-----	\$102. 75	\$1, 834. 58	2, 800. 00	1, 167. 99	\$50	\$1, 000

SUMMARY

Supplies-----	\$102. 75	Southern memorial fund-----	\$1, 000. 00
Travel-----	1, 834. 58		
Salaries-----	2, 800. 00	Total-----	6, 905. 32
Expenses-----	1, 167. 99		

NOTE.—Did not include dividend \$50 which was transferred to the Woman's Relief Corps.

Supplies on hand, purchased and remaining on hand for year ending Aug. 10, 1937

Supplies	On hand August 1936	Purchased as per contract	To be ac- counted for	Issued	On hand August 1937
Rules and regulations	1, 210	-----	1, 210	1	1, 209
Rituals	19	-----	19	-----	19
Officers' cards	565	-----	565	-----	565
Service books	157	-----	157	-----	157
Odes	850	-----	850	-----	850
Applications	743	-----	743	-----	743
Leaves of absence	721	-----	721	-----	721
Transfers	1, 301	-----	1, 301	-----	1, 301
Discharges	663	-----	663	-----	663
Post charters	150	-----	150	-----	150
Descriptive books	39	-----	39	-----	39
Blue books	8	-----	8	-----	8
Badges	281	100	381	101	280
Rank straps	505	25	530	15	515
Buttons	911	-----	911	27	884
Ribbons	<sup>1</sup> 31¼	-----	<sup>1</sup> 31¼	<sup>1</sup> 1½	<sup>1</sup> 29¾
Electrotypes	8	-----	8	-----	8
Comrade at large cer- tificates	515	-----	515	-----	515
Cost	\$119. 23	\$61. 25	\$180. 48	\$68. 75	\$111. 73

<sup>1</sup> Pieces.

There have been printed and distributed to the several departments the following "free blanks":

Form A and B (report of adjutant and quartermaster)	2, 442
Form I (requisitions for supplies)	102
Report of post chaplain	1, 203
Report of department chaplain	65
Report of post patriotic instructor	1, 203
Report of department patriotic instructor	65
Amendment to rules and regulations	1



## REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF PERMANENT FUND

Account of A. T. Anderson, Treasurer of the Permanent Fund,  
Grand Army of the Republic, for period July 11, 1936, to Aug. 14,  
1937

### SECURITIES ON DEPOSIT WITH UNION TRUST CO. OF PITTSBURGH

1937

Aug. 14. \$10,000 par value city of New York 4½ percent  
corporate stock bonds. Due serially----- \$10,000.00

### RECEIPTS

1936

July 11. Cash balance with Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh-- 1,504.07  
Nov. 2. To interest on New York bonds----- \$292.50

1937

May 4. To interest on New York bonds----- 292.50  
May 10. To proceeds sale \$3,000 par value city of New  
York bonds----- 3,480.00  
July 1. To interest city of New York bonds----- 3.38  

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4,068.38

Total Receipts----- 5,572.45

### DISBURSEMENTS

1936

Dec. 10. Check drawn, bond of treasurer----- \$12.50

1937

May 26. Check drawn, transfer from principal----- 4,000.00  
June 10. Cost of notary certificate----- .50  
Aug. 14. Check drawn to quartermaster general----- 700.00  
By 5 percent compensation of Union Trust Co. for  
collection of interest----- 29.43  

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Total disbursements----- 4,742.43

1937

Aug. 14. Cash balance on deposit with Union Trust Co.  
of Pittsburgh----- 830.02

The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, depositary for the trustees of the permanent fund of the Grand Army of the Republic, hereby certifies that the within annual statement to Aug. 14, 1937, is correct and that the balance shown consists of \$10,000 par value in securities and \$830.02 in cash, of which \$592.98 is uninvested principal and \$237.04 accrued interest.

THE UNION TRUST CO. OF PITTSBURGH,  
By ALAN S. CHRISTNER,  
*Assistant Trust Officer.*



JAMES W. WILLETT  
JUDGE ADVCCATE GENERAL





ROBERT M. ROWND  
INSPECTOR GENERAL

## REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

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TAMA, IOWA, *August 2, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter wherein you ask for my report as judge advocate general. No questions have been submitted to me as judge advocate general by the commander in chief during the entire year of his administration and I have refrained from giving an official opinion in the many instances wherein matters were submitted directly to me. I have, except in one instance, advised parties applying to me as judge advocate general to present their questions to Commander in Chief C. H. William Ruhe, that they might reach me through the proper channels.

The fact is that the universal tendency throughout the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic directs them to present their matters directly to the judge advocate general. I do not care to argue this matter on paper nor to present it at any future time to you or to headquarters, but believe that I will prepare a brief report to be made at the encampment, on call, whereby public notification will be given that in every instance requests for an official opinion must be presented to the commander in chief.

I will not amplify further, but hope that we will have a good patriotic business meeting of the national encampment next month and I may be present.

Very cordially yours in F., C., and L.,

JAMES W. WILLETT,  
*Judge Advocate General.*



## REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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RIPLEY, N. Y., *July 27, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: In obedience to request I have the honor to present my report as inspector general for the year 1936-37. This is difficult since the annual inspection of posts has been discontinued for some years and therefore the department inspectors have no report to make to the inspector general as formerly. The Grand Army posts that I have visited give evidence of unabated loyalty and strict observance of the rules and regulations of the order.

I esteem it an appropriate opportunity to express my appreciation to my beloved commander in chief, C. H. William Ruhe, for his appointment of me as a member of his official staff.

With salutations of good will, together with sentiments of respect, I am

Sincerely in F., C., and L.,

ROBERT M. ROWND,  
*Inspector General.*



J. W. CARROLL  
NATIONAL PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR





A. C. ESTABROOK  
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL

## REPORT OF NATIONAL PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR

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FARGO, N. DAK., *July 27, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMMANDER: I have your request for my report, but have had no work assigned me, due, no doubt, to the fact that the patriotic work has been largely taken over by our allied organizations. Prior to my illness I had received the names and addresses of several department patriotic instructors, but have had no report from any department.

In the Department of North Dakota I found ample opportunity to exemplify the necessity of patriotic instruction. A large portion of our population here are foreigners, from Russia and the various central European nations who do not know the meaning of the word "patriotism." Mrs. Carroll, who is a past department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and I were drawn into county schools of instruction to teach citizenship to those who desired the right to vote, in which we both exemplified the American Creed and that there was no room in the United States for any "isms" but the Americanism and only one flag, that of the United States. I was elected to deliver the Memorial Day address at our county seat, but unfortunately had to go to the hospital for treatment.

I am indebted to the commander in chief for the privilege of serving on his staff and only regret that I could not have rendered more service.

Sincerely yours in F., C., and L.,

J. W. CARROLL,  
*National Patriotic Instructor.*



## REPORT OF ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., *July 24, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: I want to express to Commander in Chief C. H. William Ruhe my sincere appreciation of the appointment of assistant adjutant general, the duties of which have not been onerous, as I have not been called on to do anything of importance in the interest of the national organization during the past year, although I have stood ready at all times to respond to any call.

With pleasant anticipation of meeting you at the national encampment in September, I remain,

Yours in F., C., and L.,

A. C. ESTABROOK,  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*



HENRY HELD  
CHIEF OF STAFF





CHARLES E. NASON  
SENIOR AIDE DE CAMP

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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WEST ALLIS, WIS., *August 10, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: You have asked for my report, which is difficult to prepare, inasmuch as most of the work of the chief of staff is done during the week of the national encampment. However, I have been in correspondence during the year with the aides-de-camp on your staff and have been in consultation with the encampment committee in Madison concerning the arrangements for the encampment parade.

It was a shock to learn last December of the passing of Comrade George H. Pounder, whom Commander in Chief Ruhe had appointed his chief of staff, but I felt honored when he chose me to carry on in Comrade Pounder's place. I have endeavored at all times to fulfill the duties of the office and to represent the Grand Army of the Republic with proper dignity.

Sincerely in F., C., and L.,

HENRY HELD,  
*Chief of Staff.*



## REPORT OF SENIOR AIDE-DE-CAMP

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GRAY, MAINE, *July 20, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: I have the honor to submit my report as senior aide-de-camp.

When Commander in Chief Ruhe assumed his post I was honored by his appointment of me as a member of his staff. I have not been called upon to represent him at any time during the year, but I have been active in my State department and also spent several days at the encampment of the Department of Connecticut in May.

I trust that I can be of service to him during the national encampment and I hold myself in readiness for service when needed.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

C. E. NASON,  
*Senior Aide-de-Camp.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

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ELBRIDGE, N. Y., *August 5, 1937.*

GEORGE SANDS,

*Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic.*

MY DEAR COMRADE: As chairman of the legislative committee I report that in my opinion the national encampment should consider asking for an increase from \$40 to \$50 per month for widows and also a change in date of marriage to a less length of time, although both of these revisions in the pension laws are right and just, but because of legislative conditions in Washington may prove difficult of passage.

Proof of marriage has often been difficult for the widow to secure because 50 years ago records of marriage in many States were not kept and it becomes almost impossible to prove some marriages, to the satisfaction of the Veterans' Bureau. A proof of having lived 20 or more years with a comrade as his recognized wife should be accepted.

Under present conditions it would seem that a general pension law to apply to the interests of the veterans of all wars and their dependents would be preferable and Congress should appoint a joint committee to frame such a law for their consideration.

Our commander in chief visited the President with Gen. Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Administration and they discussed conditions, with results of some progress.

Sincerely in F., C., and L.,

ALFRED E. STACEY, *Chairman.*

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NATIONAL COUNCIL  
OF ADMINISTRATION

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**MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION  
HELD MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1937, IN ROOM 719,  
HOTEL LORRAINE, MADISON, WIS.**

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The executive committee of the national council of administration convened at 1:30 p. m., Monday, September 6, 1937, in room 719, Hotel Loraine, Madison, Wis., Commander in Chief C. H. William Ruhe, presiding.

Upon roll call the following members of the executive committee were found to be present:

Commander in Chief C. H. William Ruhe.

Quartermaster General Samuel S. Fowler.

Comrade Russell C. Martin, of California.

Comrade Oley Nelson, of Iowa.

Comrade M. H. Davidson, of Kentucky.

Comrade W. W. Nixon, of Kansas.

The commander in chief made an informal report of transactions during the year, especially with respect to plans and arrangements for the Madison encampment, after which Comrade Martin offered the following motion:

The commander in chief having informally reported the negotiations leading up to the arrangements for the present encampment, I move that the executive committee heartily approve and ratify the actions of the commander in chief therein.

The motion was duly seconded and carried, and after further informal discussion the committee, at 2:55 p. m., adjourned.



**MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
ADMINISTRATION HELD ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6,  
1937, IN THE SENATORIAL ROOM OF THE HOTEL  
LORAIN, MADISON, WIS.**

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The National Council of Administration convened at 3 p. m., Monday, September 6, 1937, in the senatorial room of the Hotel Loraine, Madison, Wis., Commander in Chief C. H. William Ruhe presiding.

The roll call, with additions of late arrivals, disclosed the following comrades in attendance:

Commander in Chief C. H. William Ruhe.

Junior Vice Commander in Chief Thomas Ambrose.

Quartermaster General Samuel S. Fowler.

Judge Advocate General James W. Willett.

Inspector General Robert M. Rownd.

Comrade J. M. Bryant, of Arkansas.

Comrade Russell C. Martin, of California and Nevada.

Comrade James E. Jewel, of Colorado and Wyoming.

Comrade William H. Hodge, of Illinois.

Comrade Oley Nelson, of Iowa.

Comrade W. W. Nixon, of Kansas.

Comrade M. H. Davidson, of Kentucky.

Comrade John W. Fogler, of Maine.

Comrade George T. Leech, of Maryland.

Comrade John E. Bronson, of Massachusetts.

Comrade George I. Reiche, of Montana.

Comrade C. H. Kinney, of Nebraska.

Comrade W. H. Bilbee, of New Jersey.

Comrade Calvin L. Vincent, of New York.

Comrade Sol Zarbaugh, of Ohio.

Comrade G. I. Gordon, of Oklahoma.

Comrade John Shearer, of Texas.

Comrade Ira Stormes, of Utah.

Comrade John H. Amadon, of Vermont.

Comrade Thomas Carder, of West Virginia.

Comrade W. H. Chesbrough, of Wisconsin.

Commander in Chief RUHE. There is a quorum present. What is the customary manner in which business is brought before you, or do you wish to hear from the executive board first?

Comrade MARTIN. The first report would be the report of the auditing committee.

Commander in chief RUHE. We will hear from the auditing committee.

Comrade MARTIN (reading).

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO AUDIT BOOKS OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Your auditing committee have audited the books of Past Quartermaster General Samuel P. Town and of the present Quartermaster General Samuel S. Fowler for the year August 10, 1936, to August 10, 1937, and find them properly kept and accounts in balance.

RUSSELL C. MARTIN.  
OLEY NELSON.

Commander in chief RUHE. Comrades, you have heard the report of the auditing committee. What is your wish in the matter?

Comrade ROWND. I move that the report submitted by the auditing committee be accepted and placed on file. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in chief RUHE. Are there any remarks? All in favor will give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary? It is so ordered.

The executive committee have had under discussion quite a number of things, of which you will be made acquainted in due time, and they took some little action there, and the report of the proceedings will be read to you.

(The shorthand reporter then read from his notes the motion appearing in the proceedings of the executive committee, made by Comrade Martin, and the action of the committee thereon.)

Commander in chief RUHE. That is simply brought here for your information, and any questions you may have relative thereto the commander in chief will endeavor to answer them to your satisfaction. So if there is any question upon the part of any member of this council of administration, why we want you to know just exactly what transpired. Don't hesitate, comrades. Anything you wish to know relative thereto. The whole subject matter, you know, leading up to our present encampment was gone over.

Quite a number of you know of the difficulties we have encountered, and they have not been from any single source, but we had them from all sources, within and without. But we finally got all the turbulence adjusted, and from all present indications it has been a very happy conclusion. I think we will all feel very much gratified as the encampment progresses, and I know you will be more than satisfied after its conclusion.

Is there any other business? Has any member of the council of administration anything that they wish the council to know, or anything that they wish brought before the encampment? Now is the time to express yourself, and we are ready at all times to grant everyone the privilege of discussing questions of that kind, especially if they are germane to the business affairs of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Comrades, don't hesitate if you have anything to say, or any questions to ask, do it.

Comrade JEWEL. Commander, it has been the usual custom to have the quartermaster general's report ready for distribution at the time of the meeting of the council of administration. It would seem to me at this time, since it has not been distributed to the council here, meeting perhaps now for the first and last time of this council, that we have a report of the financial condition of the Grand Army of the Republic at this time as appears from the books of the quartermaster general.

Commander in chief RUHE. The question is very reasonable. Is the secretary here? Will you kindly read the report?



(Miss Flood then read the account current from the printed report of the quartermaster general.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. That is the detailed report, of which you will all receive copies when the distributions are made. That will be included in the original motion as to the report of the auditing committee.

Comrade JEWEL. I move that we receive the report and that it be placed on file.

Commander in Chief RUHE. It is in the original report of the auditing committee. However, I will put the motion, which has been recorded. Moved and seconded that the report just read by the secretary of the Grand Army of the Republic be received and filed. Are there any remarks? All in favor give their consent by saying "Aye." Contrary. It is so ordered.

Now what other questions have we before us, comrades?

Comrade SHEARER. What is the Southern Memorial Fund? I want to know what it is.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The Southern Memorial Fund is one that originated quite a long time ago. We receive contributions, especially from the Woman's Relief Corps, and they use it for Memorial Day expenses in the South where they have no other source of revenue except those derived through the Grand Army of the Republic, in order to take care of the decoration of Union soldiers' graves.

Comrade SHEARER. I am from the State of Texas, and we never received a nickel—not one nickel. We have bought our own flags. There was one year that Flo Jamison Miller donated flags to decorate the graves. We have over 250 Union soldiers buried in the city of Houston, and we have never received a cent.

Another thing I want to ask, How many men does it require to hold our department together?

Commander in Chief RUHE. One man, according to the late recommendations that will be made.

Comrade SHEARER. I have been the whole cheese for 5 years.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Then that bears out just what I say. It takes one man.

Comrade SHEARER. Then I will be the whole thing as long as I live. I will be the Grand Army and I will hold the Department of Texas together. We have eight members, but they are all invalids but myself. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. You deserve all the credit for that.

Comrade LEECH. I wish to state that I am a member of the Department of Maryland and they have passed resolutions disbanding. I wasn't there. I was not notified in regard to the matter, didn't know anything about it until I received a sum, stating that it was my share of the money that was due. My name was already vouched for by the national encampment last year as a member of the council of administration, and after consulting with your secretary I came here today as a member of that council and am glad to find out that my name is still on the roll. I want to know where I stand. I want to know if I can hold that department together by myself, or at least as another man, and he happens to be a colored man, the only colored man left out of 1,700 that is standing by me and holding the Department of Maryland together. There was nine members considered as in the Department of Maryland when it was disbanded.

Miss FLOOD. The Department of Maryland is not disbanded.

Comrade LEECH. They notified the papers so.

Miss FLOOD. That post is, but so far the department has held its charter.

Comrade LEECH. Then it has authority to appoint to the council of administration?

Miss FLOOD. That is a subject that has got to be looked into with the judge advocate general to find out whether a department can hold a charter without a post. The post is disbanded, but the department has not, and the judge advocate general will have to look into the law on that question unless the encampment rules on it.

Comrade LEECH. I wish to say that post was disbanded with nine members present.

Commander in Chief RUHE. In order to get this question before you in a lucid manner so that you will thoroughly understand it, the present law, of course, would have permitted a disbandment of a post or even the surrender of the charters and disbandment of the department, but in all questions of that kind that were submitted to the commander in chief during the past year they were advised that the national encampment at Washington, D. C., had referred the revision of the entire laws to a committee to be appointed by the incoming administration, and I have advised everybody in relation thereto who made inquiry about disbandment and told them that I, as chairman of that committee and the commander in chief, would recommend in that law that as long as there was one comrade who wanted to hold a charter the post could not be disbanded, and if there was only one post with one man, and he wanted to keep up the department as well, that will be the department.

Now, while it is not the law, it will depend upon this national encampment to approve that part of the revision that we have made, and I certainly will advocate that, if there is only one man left, and you have the best proof in the world by the comrade sitting right here that he has been the one man that has conducted that whole department and everything else for the past 8 years. You don't want any better proof of the utility of a law of that kind. When you submit proofs on this question to the national encampment, I don't think they will oppose a movement of that kind.

What prompted me to suggest in this revision this arrangement was—and you will readily see the utility of it—in every State where we have a department, or any combination of States where we have a department, every organization that has grown out of the veterans of other wars have got both hands and both feet out to grab the appropriations made by the legislature for Memorial Day. As long as there is a post in existence, whether it be 1 man or 50—that would be immaterial, because the law generally says it would be for the posts of the Grand Army; and then in some cases it says “to that organization which has been assisting the Grand Army up to that time.” As long as one man holds that post he is the Grand Army and the appropriation goes to him. That is what prompted it on my part, to make that suggestion. “As long as there is a post in existence” will be in the resolution.

Comrade LEECH. There is no post in existence according to the matter as it stands now. If they dissolved themselves unlawfully, I



want to know now, what will become of the man that is willing to stand by the Grand Army of the Republic that does not belong to any post, there being no post in existence.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Well, we will answer that question in this way. The situation would be then, if the national encampment approves of this revision of the law in the manner we have, there is nothing to prevent comrades of a disbanded post who supposed that they had to disband under the question of numerical strength, and so forth, they need have no hesitancy to have that post rehabilitated and reinstated.

Comrade LEECH. How many will it take to do that?

Commander in Chief RUHE. One.

Comrade LEECH. That is all I want to know.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The law will read, "as long as one comrade desires to hold that charter it cannot be surrendered." If there were 5 in that post, or 10 in that post, and 9 of them wanted to surrender the charter and 1 said "no," the 9 men go out and the 1 man stays there, and he holds the charter.

Comrade LEECH. Suppose that one man has not been notified in regard to the meeting on the disbandment?

Commander in Chief RUHE. Well, all the more so can he get reinstatement of that post.

Comrade LEECH. He can have as much to say as if he had been there?

Commander in Chief RUHE. All the more so can he have weight in order to have that post reinstated.

Comrade LEECH. I hope that will go on the minutes.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Don't say that I say this, but I say—

Comrade LEECH. I wanted the sentiment of the body, not of one man, either he be commander in chief or who he might be. I want the sentiment of the body, so I can go home—I am very much afraid I will have to act with another comrade singly.

Commander in Chief RUHE. All this is provisional upon the vote of the national encampment approving this law.

Comrade LEECH. I only want some foundation to go by after the resolution is passed by the encampment. Thank you, very much.

Comrade DAVIDSON. I am glad this question came up. I am a little bit interested myself just in that particular question. As I understand, the comrade represents Maryland. I represent Kentucky. He has got nothing against me or nothing in favor of me. I am just about in the same position. We have just about the same number of members. Well, now, as far as post meetings are concerned, I don't think there is a post meeting in the State. But all we have got is State or National; is that right? Even if we have got only a few members, there are no post meetings anywhere over the State, unless you are in good standing with the national, is that not sufficient?

Commander in Chief RUHE. That is all right as far as that is concerned. That can be further elucidated in this way, because when it comes to the local law as far as the posts are concerned, they don't have to be in monthly meetings or regularly because you can make that law read, if the national encampment passes it as recommended, that they can meet at the call of the commander. There is no question, he is in there and he has the post. He says, "I meet." That settles it.



Comrade DAVIDSON. While I am here on my feet, Commander in Chief, I would like to ask a question of the comrade to my left. If he has never received any funds from the Southern Memorial, I want to ask him if he represents a national cemetery. Is your burying place a national cemetery?

Comrade SHEARER. We have a lot, but I was going to say that the city of San Antonio receives \$50, I think, from the United States Government, but that is sacred for San Antonio. We have never received anything, except one year Flo Jamison Miller donated us flags for the graves. Since then and before then for the last 25 years we have bought our own flags.

Comrade DAVIDSON. The question I want to bring up, Commander in Chief, is, I am representing a national cemetery. That is different. As I understand it, Flo Jamison Miller, who is treasurer of the memorial fund, I believe, she sends contributions to the South, but she sends only to the places where they have national cemeteries. If you don't represent a national cemetery——

Comrade SHEARER. Another thing I want to speak about: Four or five years ago my adjutant general, Comrade Ewing, got a little bit peeved and he wrote to the national office saying that the State of Texas had disbanded. I received a communication from the adjutant, and I told him I was not aware of it. He was an old man, about 94 years old, and, of course, we could not expect anything else. He got a little bit peeved. But we are still going on. The boys have told me, "John, carry on. We will do our part." But I have done it all myself. My adjutant has not walked in 20 years. So, you see, any communications, send them to me, and I will try and get through, with the assistance of this lady here.

Commander in Chief RUHE. In the first place, there must be examined into and verified as to whether any communication ever was sent to the headquarters of the national encampment asking whether there was any such thing as a memorial fund and whether they could get a contribution from that fund. In all this discussion you have not heard that, and the commander in chief is just as ignorant of that part of it as anyone else. If a communication during my administration had been sent to headquarters, and I infer that every other commander in chief would have acted in the same way, he would have referred this to those in charge of the memorial fund, so that they could investigate and see where, why, and how contributions could be made. That would come under the rules and regulations of those who contribute to that memorial fund. It is not under the jurisdiction of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are the custodians of it, in the quartermaster general's accounts. But we do not disburse that fund. That is done by those who are in charge of it, and any communication that we would receive relative thereto would be referred to those people who contribute that money, and I understand that is the Woman's Relief Corps.

Miss FLOOD. May I correct that statement? The Southern Memorial Fund was organized by the Grand Army along about 1890 to help take care of the national cemeteries in the South. For a few years the Grand Army contributed all the money. Then the corps began to contribute, then the Ladies of the Grand Army, and the Daughters, and the Sons, and the Auxiliary. Since 1927 the only con-



tributors have been the Woman's Relief Corps and the Daughters of Veterans. Comrade Stowits, as he felt his health failing, asked Mrs. Flo Miller to handle the fund for him. But the funds is handled by Mrs. Miller, not as a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, but as the custodian of the fund for the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is sent to the national cemeteries. San Antonio has a national cemetery, and that is why they get the money. The report is made to the commander in chief's office every year as to where these funds went.

Commander in Chief RUHE. It still reverts back to the original question. These questions that have been answered here very readily show where the money comes from, and it is still under the control of the Grand Army of the Republic, although if the question was raised as to custodianship and so forth, to take it away from them, that would be one that would require some adjudication of its language. But it still resolves itself into the fact that the people in charge of that fund, which is the Grand Army of the Republic, should know something of a request for a contribution. Now, I know of no request that has come from Texas for a contribution for that purpose and, under the circumstances, under the allotment, if it is not a national cemetery it does not come under the customary manner of distributing that fund. Now it will be probably up to the national encampment to see if they wish to modify that in the future. But it all resolves itself into the fact that before anyone can receive an allotment or allowance of any kind there must be a request sent in so it can be considered.

Now what other question?

Comrade LEECH. Another question I wish to ask is this: Who will be recognized as the authority to appoint any committees or any officers from the national encampment from the post that only numbers one member? And I better, before you answer that, I better explain why I am asking that question. There are going to be two organizations in the State of Maryland.

Commander in Chief RUHE. You mean two departments?

Comrade LEECH. Two claiming departments.

Commander in Chief RUHE. It will only be the law that will give them the right to be the department.

Comrade LEECH. Who will be recognized in that, or will there be a clause in the resolutions that is put in that will make provisions for that very thing? I just mention that simply because I see what is coming in the State of Maryland.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I will tell you plainly what that will be. When the whole matter is explained, if you wish to rehabilitate your department, if there is controversy between the two they would naturally both have to make application. Then it will be for the administration to make an examination and find out which is really entitled thereto, and then when that is determined—not simply the law, the right to them—to tell the two parties just exactly what the final findings of the thing are, and if you get together you will get that; otherwise the administration will have to act.

Comrade LEECH. That is just exactly what I wanted to hear from you, and I wanted it here, for, of course, some of the rest of them will have the same trouble we are having now.

Commander in Chief RUHE. No doubt it may arise, but I think that the council will agree that that is about the only solution to a question of that kind. We don't exclude anybody. We want to get them in.

Comrade LEECH. You don't want to puzzle the secretary of the national encampment with regard to the appointment of officers and committees or what might be necessary in regard to the matter?

Commander in Chief RUHE. We will easily dispose of that.

Comrade LEECH. There is one organization now attempting to run the Department of Maryland that does not give any notice whatever to members. We have paid up their dues and stand in full accord with the national encampment, and we don't want them running the whole thing by themselves.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I think that will be a reasonable matter of adjustment. Find out what the real facts are, and then have your finding, and before making a final decision you give them the opportunity of getting together. There will not be any two departments anywhere. You can rest assured of that.

What is there further in reference to this matter, if anything? If not, what is your further desire?

Comrade ZARBAUGH. Commander in Chief, I think it might be of interest to you members of this council to know that Comrade Taggart, past department commander of Ohio, who had been our member of this council for so many years—many of you knew him—passed on the 19th of August.

Commander in Chief RUHE. You have heard the statement, comrades. A notation will be made upon the record by the reporter. Do you wish to take any action? I believe this is generally taken care of in the memorials. We were advised of Comrade Taggart's demise. And I will say this: He has been a member of the board of trustees in charge of the permanent fund, and I only knew him through the correspondence that I had during the time I was treasurer of the fund previous to being chosen commander in chief. I never had the opportunity to meet him personally. Comrade Taggart certainly was a very desirable comrade and an excellent executive. So the action of the national encampment will likely take care of it. As far as a memorial is concerned, it will appear in the general orders of just the other day and also in the journal at the proper time.

Is there anything further to come before the council? Any informal discussion will be welcome, because that may elucidate something that might be beneficial.

In the meantime let me ask you a question. How many were at the memorial services last night? There were some there? How did you enjoy it? Some months ago the secretary of the Grand Army came into my office out of hers and read a newspaper extract stating that Congress had passed a joint resolution appropriating a sum not exceeding \$7,000, detailing the United States Marine Band to go to the gathering of the Southern Confederacy veterans, and after reading the same, she said, "Commander, if they can go there, what is the matter with them going to Madison to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic?" I said, "I think that suggestion is all right. You will get in communication with the committee at Madison and make the request that their Congressman introduce a



similar resolution and we will take care of our Congressmen from this end."

She acted upon the suggestion, and that was her real purpose in bringing in the newspaper extract. The Congressman from this section immediately introduced the joint resolution. As soon as he did, we got into communication with every Congressman of Pennsylvania and the Senators and, incidentally, had others interview their own Congressmen and the replies that we got were surprising. Everybody was in favor of it, and it was only a matter of a week or 10 days until we got final word that the President had signed the bill. [Applause.]

Comrade NIXON. The Southern folks got it first, though.

Commander in Chief RUHE. They were in first.

Comrade JEWEL. I would like to make an inquiry here. I attended that memorial service last night. While my hearing is very poor, I could hear absolutely nothing that was said on the platform, and I inquired of a good many others and they said they could not hear anything. Now usually wherever we have held our encampments they have furnished a loudspeaker on the platform so that the voice could be carried all over. I am wondering why it cannot be furnished in the Masonic Temple where we are going to have the semiofficial meeting.

Miss FLOOD. It will be on tonight. It is in our original contract. It was turned off last night because of the Marine Band. When that is on they have to keep a man there and they did not have one. Tonight it will be on.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The volume is too great when the band plays. It is all right when the individual speaks. We have the same troubles at every hall. I have gone through the experience during the last 2 years. We had to renew our loudspeaker in the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall in Pittsburgh. They made quite a number of experiments, and the University of Pittsburgh was very much interested because they held a great many meetings. I believe there are personnel which have matters of that kind in charge.

Is there anything further you wish to talk about?

Comrade GORDON. I don't know that it would be any place even to mention it here at all, but nearly a year ago I received a communication from the State of Pennsylvania from some committee stating that they were going to have a Gettysburg reunion, and that they were proposing to pay the expenses, the traveling expense and the boarding expense, of the veterans of the Civil War and their caretakers, and asking whether I would go. They also asked how long a period I was in favor of, mentioning something like 2 weeks' time. They also asked about having a sort of rehearsal of that final charge there, Pickett's charge, and asked my opinion of that, and so forth.

Now I don't know whether it is any place to bring that matter up at all here or not, but several comrades received the same, just similar invitations. We have answered them, and the answer as given by some of us is something to this effect, that we will be glad to go but we think that the time is too long, and so far as I know nearly every one that I have heard from said that he didn't favor any rehearsal or attempt to show us that Pickett's charge.

And then there was another suggestion, that we hoped that there would be no placing of the Stars and Bars where any loyal citizen would have to pass under them or appear to be marching behind them, and some such answers as that. I heard it—my hearing is poor and I may have misunderstood, but I have heard that the confederates had actually turned down the proposition to have the whole affair, and I know nothing about it. I have seen nothing in the papers. I have heard nothing over the radio concerning that now for a long while. I just wondered what the reaction of the comrades with reference to the matter is. I don't suppose that there will be any action taken or asked to be taken by the encampment this year, but I suppose that every veteran and everyone interested in the veterans would really be interested in it. It seemed at first as if it was a very fine proposition. I know that my heart responded "Yes, I would like to go." But I don't want to do anything that would seem to cast discredit upon Old Glory.

Comrade SHEARER. I live in the South. I have lived there 42 years. When I first went down there it was nothing but confederate flags, and you never see a confederate flag now. Those people down there are just as loyal as we are. I received a communication—the same one that we are up against—of the State of Pennsylvania, and that all our expenses are to be paid, and where it is necessary to have an escort that will be paid for too. Now I will tell you boys, I quit fighting after the battle of Bentonville when Joe Johnston surrendered. I want to tell you it was nothing but a family row, and the only way to get a fair judgment is to place yourself on the other fellow's side and look at it from that side. Now, boys, let's quit fighting.

Comrade GORDON. Do you know whether that is still on?

Comrade LEECH. I want to say that I am also from Dixie.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Comrades, kindly stop this talk behind the chair and we will give you all a chance.

Comrade LEECH. I want to say that I am also from Dixie. I was born in Tennessee, and my mother was a slave owner, so I am pretty well imbued with that kind of material. But I want to tell you this, that there never was the least iota of a drop of rebel blood in my body. It is all right as far as the men are concerned that were in the battle front in the South. I haven't met but one disloyal one since the Civil War. But I tell you I can't say that of the women.

We have got over 1,000 women in Maryland that are Daughters of the Confederacy. I want to say that 95 percent of those women are the daughters or granddaughters of men that fought from the Southern States—not from the State of Maryland. There is a big mistake in regard to the interests of the soldiers that went out from Maryland. The record will show in Washington on the books that Maryland sent out over 60,000 men in the Union Army.

Commander in chief RUHE. Yes; they were very loyal.

Comrade LEECH. And there wasn't a State in the South but South Carolina that didn't send us a regiment of Union soldiers. That is correct. Very fortunately I came across a man who is a minister in the church that was a member of a regiment in North Carolina that was a Union regiment. He sent me a button. I said, "Where did you get that from?" He said, "I got that where I am a mem-



ber." He put his hand up and said, "I have got a right to wear that and I am proud of it." And bless your life, it was a Union badge, a Grand Army button. He was as loyal as you could find them.

But you know among the women of Maryland that belong to the Confederate Daughters you will find very little loyalty among them. They have several times paraded on Flag Day—mind you, on Flag Day—and they have flirted that rag they call the flag before our faces. And the first time they started out I was commander of the Department of Maryland, and we had all together about 200 active women, and children, too, in that line. As soon as I heard there was a Confederate body going to march with us I went to the president and said, "Where is your flag?" She pointed to a pole that had something wrapped around it. I went to it and pulled it out and it was a rebel flag. I said, "You are going to march?" She said, "Yes; we are and we are going to carry that." I said, "You carry that and we won't march." I says, "That is not a flag. It has got 16 stars in it. As long as I have lived in Maryland it has never been out of the Union."

I am a Marylander. I am a loyal Marylander, and I am here to say that there never was a time in the State of Maryland that any part of that body voted to go out of the Union. They were loyal from the commencement. Three times they voted as opposed to secession and in favor of the Union. They gave Union votes in 1861 when they elected Lincoln. They gave their vote for Bell and Everett. It has been a Union State ever since until after the war. Then there was a lot of carpet baggers that came from the South that attempted to resurrect the flag with 16 stars in it, and we have contended from the very commencement of the Grand Army that they had no right to a flag with more than 11 stars in it.

And they have no business to float it at all. It was Commander in Chief Arensberg that told them this when he spoke to them, that the only place for a rebel flag was at the bottom of a trunk where it might be kept with some kind of a preservative in order to establish that it was kept for the people of Maryland and for the children of the people of Maryland to see that there was a few rebels in the State of Maryland.

I want to say that I am opposed to going in a line with any body of men that has a rebel flag with 16 stars or in fact with 11 stars in it.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Any further remarks on this question? It is a good place to discuss it.

Comrade KINNEY. Now, I don't know anything about Maryland and all that, but I got a communication from the South after they had their meeting in Texas, and he said they carried the rebel flag in their organization, and I know from others they had it there, and if they carry a rebel flag they are not in the Union. Lee, when he surrendered to them, asked for allegiance for those that were there, but for those that were outside I don't think he did. At least they went home and they are not of the Union now. But they vote.

As far as the women are concerned, I know that because I have been down South half a dozen or more times since the war. They are more antagonistic than the men.

But I want to say this here, that if they do vote to go to Gettysburg I won't march anywhere near a rebel flag or march alongside

of a southern soldier. I have no antagonism to a southern soldier, it is just the principle that they fought for.

Comrade ZARBAUGH. Now I am spending time in southern Florida. I have been down there for 8 years. I have gone all over the State. I have been very much interested in meeting the school boards in cities, and every school in the State of Florida has an American flag and they salute the flag and teach the children to do the same. Georgia just a few days ago passed a bill, if you noticed in the papers, that every school and the teacher in that school has got to see a flag there and salute it by the school, and if they don't do that they cannot draw their pay. I'll tell you, the South has a fine class of people. I like them. And so far as the reunion at Gettysburg is concerned, when I got a long questionnaire to fill out I didn't see that we as a Grand Army had very much to do with it. It is a reunion, gotten up by the people paying the expenses, the people of Pennsylvania. If we don't want to go we don't have to go. If we want to go and no effort to go there, and march under the Stars and Stripes, why that is our business. I am going to go if I am living.

Comrade SHEARER. I attended the reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg, I think it was in '13, and I never saw a confederate flag there.

Commander in Chief RUHE. No.

Comrade SHEARER. It is all foolishness, this is, just as this comrade says. He is correct. The people of the South are just as loyal to the Stars and Stripes as we are. You take the Spanish-American—I am an honorary member of the association, and they are nearly all southern boys, and they are all loyal.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Anything further?

Comrade BILBEE. I was down at the one-hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, and as commander of an organization I met Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He made the remark, "We have buried the hatchet." I had my Grand Army badge on, and in my organization over three-fourths were Grand Army men. He says, "We have buried the hatchet." He said, "Let them leave it to us boys that did the fighting. We will settle it." You know the history of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He got away from Sheridan and would not surrender. He started fighting and said, "You have got to get me fighting." But those were his words in 1881 at Yorktown at the one-hundredth anniversary. When a man like that surrenders and makes a remark like that, can we not recognize it as a fact? I have met several southerners since, and it was very, very interesting there at Gettysburg. Not a word was crossed in any way.

Comrade STORMES. I am from Utah. I am not a Mormon. Two years ago on Memorial Day the women wanted to fly a rebel flag. I said, "Nothing doing." I said, "If they stick it up I am going to tear it down." I went to the head ones of the Legion and told them "if that flag is flown there is going to be a row." It was not flown. It didn't fly and it ain't going to fly, not in Utah, not while I am there. I am No. 1. I am the whole cheese. I am going to stay right with them.

Comrade LEECH. I want to say that I endorse every word that has been said in regard to the men that was in the front on the rebel side. I have never met but one of those in the last 70 years that had



any animosity, and while they are applauding General Lee and saying good things about him I think that he deserves every good word that can be said about him. General Lee has been true to his surrender.

He has not opened his mouth in antagonism to the Union soldier since from the time of his surrender until he was discharged. You can't find in the papers a word said in regard to General Lee's actions. I said to a Confederate the other day—he told me about erecting a shrine to General Lee and General Jackson in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. Said I, "Erect all the shrines you please, but I will tell you this. The better the man is that is represented by that shrine, the better the men are that were able to do more than they were in regard to this country's welfare. It only applauds the Union soldier for them to erect shrines in favor of the Confederates, because the Union soldier was the man that mastered him.

It is the women, and I don't know of a single instance where the Confederate Daughters have paraded in Baltimore City or in any city of Maryland and they have not carried that flag with 16 stars in it. And at Annapolis the Governor, who was the grandson of a Confederate soldier, invited the Grand Army down there and we went down there, and they had the Confederate flag there, and we told the Governor—I told him myself—I went to him and said, "You will have to excuse us from this parade. We cannot go into it." "Why can't you go into it?" I said, "Because we won't march under that flag, or behind it, or before it, or in any other way to have us recognize it." He said, "I will attend to that. He had the flag taken down. They marched without the flag. And what did they do? They got ahead of us and stood with that flag and tried to put it over our heads till some of the comrades tore it out of their hands. That is the kind of women we have got in Maryland. I don't know anything about Utah or Texas or any other place. We have got the bitterest group of rebel women; I am sorry to say that there is two or three daughters of Union people that are among that group. They are the tony group, the upper tendom there in Baltimore, and there is a continual line of attack in the Baltimore papers—the Sun, anyhow. You can hardly pick it up there is not an attack on the Union forces. Why, only 2 years ago it had the surrender of Lee was not on account of him being defeated, he was worn out and had to give up. That meant we didn't do any fighting to capture him; he just lay there and turned over like a dog and told us to take him. That is what it meant.

I want to say, comrades, all that has been said about the men is true, but all that I have said about the women, I can prove it to you any time you come to Baltimore.

Comrade DAVIDSON. This question of speaking about the Blue and the Gray, I expect I have had pretty near as much experience among the Gray as among the Blue in Kentucky. I have lived there since the war, and, of course, in Louisville we have more or less Confederate sentiment. But they are like the balance of the Blue, they are dying off, too. Of course, there is women folks there, but I want to say by far our city is loyal, true blue to the Union as to the majority. I am glad that everything has progressed in that direction. Fine.

The question that I wish to bring up was this. As I understand it there was put up a question to your commander as to whether or

not the Grand Army was going to attend the celebration at Gettysburg. I was in Gettysburg during that week of the celebration in July 1913. I spent a week there. I don't remember of seeing a rebel flag, and I know very well I did not march under any. There was none there to march under. I heard many of the Confederates talk, and as they expressed themselves, "our little old flag," "we recognize it as that rag." One of them even went so far as to say, "It is nothing more than a dish rag. Why do we care for that little old rag? We are under the Stars and Stripes today and we are going to stay there, just the same as you fellows will. We are going to support it just the same." And I guess you all recognize that they did in the Spanish-American and the World Wars.

The question I would like to ask, Mr. Commander in Chief, of course, we all received communications from Mr. Roy, the secretary of that celebration at Gettysburg in 1938. I believe that comes off next year. Of course, it is quite different than it was in 1913, politically different, entirely different, under two different Governors. But my understanding is the present Governor wants to carry out the invitation that was extended to all by Governor Tener, extended to both the Union and Confederate in 1913. Of course, the invitation was accepted then, but things are a little different on both sides. I suppose 90-odd percent of those there at that time are now dead. I doubt if there will be as much as 5 percent of Union or Gray. I don't know. We are not speaking of the outsiders, but I am speaking of the Blue and the Gray. I doubt if there will be over 5 percent of either Blue or Gray that will be present. That is my prediction.

I want to say that I took great interest listening to every Governor. Every Governor of every State in the Union, North and South, was either there in person or had his representative. I heard many of them. I want to tell you that I was the recipient of a volume published of all the proceedings there, and the binding of half of that book is blue and the other half is gray—a meeting of the Blue and the Gray. It is full of maps also, and when they are spread out they would cover almost one-third of this floor, the view of Gettysburg. It was wonderful. There has never been anything compared with it in the world. That was carried off there by the Union and Gray as a reception to wipe away all animosities. Let's get back as one people. It was the sentiment all through of the Gray.

The question is, Are we going to Gettysburg? That is what I would like to know. I am speaking of the body. Individually I am going—I will say that—if nothing prevents.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Any other remarks by any of the comrades?

Comrade GORDON. I believe I am the one that brought this up, or am rather responsible in some way for all of this discussion we have been hearing here. So far as any personal feeling is concerned, the war ended when I was discharged, and, personally, some of my best friends are men who served under the Stars and Bars. One man with whom I sat and engaged in conversation at a gathering where the World War veterans had some convention I found after while had been in the battle of Red River where our lieutenant colonel was killed, and he saw him fall from the horse. That man and I as



Christian brothers had no animosity toward one another, and after I learned of his death I felt as if I had lost a personal friend.

I believe that because of all this thing that we call sentiment the southern women and the southern men saw the Stars and Bars when it represented their aspirations. I think they have a right to cherish it. I allow them that right. I don't believe that the average southern man or woman is disloyal today. I have no reason to think from any conversation that I ever had that southern women really feel toward the North as we would like for them to feel. They may have personal friends, but still there is some feeling of resentment.

I had a neighbor who was a high official in the State of Oklahoma who was a general in the Rebel Army. He and I were quite good friends. His wife and I could not talk these matters. We were friends, but we were that way with reference to anything concerning the Civil War. She had no use for the Fourth of July. Why? Vicksburg surrendered that day. [Laughter.] She had no use for one of our best men in Oklahoma because he actually was willing to meet with the Union soldiers and accepted an invitation to come and speak to us in our meeting of Grant Post, No. 1, of which I am the commander. But I was not responsible for it at that time. That was before I was commander. And they considered him an honorary member of the post. But she had no use for that man. He was sort of a traitor to the Confederacy. There is the difference between the husband and the wife. She is a good, grand woman. The husband has passed to Glory since then. She and I were good friends but we cannot agree on any of these matters concerning the Civil War. We are at swords' points, although we do not actually get into conflict.

Now, I have this to say, that I do not understand for a moment that the Grand Army is invited as an organization to go there to Pennsylvania. My understanding is that it is an individual matter and that we are invited as individuals to come. I don't know that it would be any place for us to pass any resolutions. It was not with any such thought that I brought up this matter this afternoon.

But with reference to the rebel flag, I don't see why they should not be allowed to use it in decorations. I see no reason why they should not be allowed to. But I would rather, personally—I would a great deal rather that always the flag that we marched under should be above it. And I am reminded of what Mr. Lincoln said the night that Richmond surrendered when they came to him and serenaded him and asked for a speech. Mr. Lincoln was very careful in those days not to speak without a manuscript because of the misuse of what he might have said. He excused himself from making a speech, and then he said: "We have captured Richmond—Dixie. We have captured Dixie, and I will ask the band to play 'Dixie.'"

And so Dixie is ours and the rebel flag is ours, and it belongs to us. It is our capture, and I am willing to march beside a man that was in the Confederacy and march under the Stars and Stripes. And I am willing, if he wants to wear the rebel flag, to let him have the rebel flag. I think he has a right to still have a sentimental feeling toward it, and I will not object to that. If he would offer it as a souvenir I would accept it and keep it as a souvenir to remember him by and to remember the past by. I think it would

be a very interesting thing. But I don't think we should be asked to march behind the rebel flag. If it should be placed so that we could not march without marching under it, I think I will not refuse to go under it, but I would a great deal rather not. So I think that, as has been said here before, the war is over, and let's act as Christians.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Leave that word out, please. We don't want that. This is not a matter in which you could discuss any denomination or anything else.

Comrade GORDON. Am I not allowed to use the word "Christian"?

Commander in Chief RUHE. No, sir.

Comrade GORDON. I am sorry, brethren. I didn't know that before.

Commander in Chief RUHE. We have all denominations here, you know.

Comrade GORDON. Why, certainly. But, brethren, if I had ever known that I could not use the name of my Master in the Grand Army I think I would have never belonged to it. I never would have belonged, but the Man who preached peace on earth——

Commander in Chief RUHE. Then you don't want to observe the Constitution?

Comrade GORDON. I am not saying, you know——

Commander in Chief RUHE. You don't want to observe the Constitution of the United States the way you are talking now.

Comrade GORDON. Beg pardon. I didn't get that, brother.

Commander in Chief RUHE. The way you are talking, you are not observing the Constitution of the United States.

Comrade GORDON. I am not wanting to hurt the feelings of anyone.

Commander in Chief RUHE. You are not hurting my feelings.

Comrade GORDON. I don't know what this has to do with it, but I don't want to go against any rule of the organization. I suppose if I have been I ought to apologize for it.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Oh, no. No apology. It is just simply a matter——

Comrade JEWEL. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the United States of America is a Christian Nation.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Who has declared that?

Comrade JEWEL. The Supreme Court of the United States.

Commander in Chief RUHE. What in?

Comrade JEWEL. Several years ago in an opinion handed down. A unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court used those exact words.

Commander in Chief RUHE. I will have to see that, because the Constitution of the United States says something different.

Comrade JEWEL. When they undertook to leave "In God We Trust" off of our money they would not stand for it.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Nobody objects to a god. We all have a god of some kind. Nobody objects to that. The only thing they object to is a denomination, and that is contrary to the Constitution. Go ahead, comrade.

Comrade GORDON. I am through with my speech, I believe. I am sorry if we have stirred up any feelings. I think one of the finest things would be for the Confederate soldiers, the ex-Confederate and the ex-Union, to get together sometime in some place. I would be happy to be one of them.



Commander in Chief RUHE. Any other comrade?

Comrade AMBROSE. May I ask for information? Has this body of the Grand Army of the Republic received officially an invitation to participate in the Gettysburg reunion?

Commander in Chief RUHE. Yes. There was a representative at the encampment in Grand Rapids, and he spoke upon it there at some length. There was a very big controversy over it and it was finally passed on. It was stated that the individual members could go if they wanted to, and those that didn't want to would stay away. But the question of the flag was not raised until the latter end of it, and I took part in the discussion. But the matter was referred then to the next encampment. They did not act upon it, but they referred it to this coming encampment.

Now is there any other comrade wishing to speak?

Comrade KINNEY. I just want to say that the Southern Confederacy—Alabama at least—are teaching in their schools that the Southern Confederacy was right in their going from the Union. I have got a nephew that is down there on that Tennessee River stuff, and he sent up to his sister a school book. If any of you want to read it you can send to me and I will send it to you. In that book they are teaching the children of Alabama that the North was in the wrong in the war, and started out and they are teaching them that it is right to hold onto the Southern Confederacy. You know Jeff Davis was an Alabama man. He lived in Alabama when he was a Senator of the United States.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Any other comrade? If all of the comrades are through, the commander in chief will have a few words to say, but I want to give you all the opportunity first.

Comrades, you have all had the opportunity to express your opinion, and I have listened carefully and only interrupted once, and I will correct that if I find after I get that court decision that I am wrong.

But before going into that question, please observe this. Thomas Jefferson wrote into the Constitution of the United States that every individual in the United States may worship God according to his own conviction and conscience. Now we all have gods, it don't make any difference. Those who may be called heathen, or you can call them agnostics and atheists. They claim they don't have a god, but every one of them does. I have been in communication with the leading men of all of those things, and they all have a god. But when anyone gets up and says "We are a Nation of this denomination or any other," he takes away the right of the man that does not belong to that denomination.

Comrade JEWEL. They never talked about denomination.

Commander in Chief RUHE. "Christian" is a denomination.

Comrade JEWEL. Oh, no.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Just the same as Baptist. I beg your pardon, it is, because their Christian idea was copied from Baptist documents. Now we will not discuss religion.

We are discussing now the question of the Gettysburg reunion. I was at the 1913 reunion practically the whole time. I was in close touch with the representatives of the Regular Army and a personal friend of Governor Tener. So I had a good opportunity of learning something about it.

The way I came to come in close touch with the officials, or, rather, the officers and representatives of the Regular Army, I went over the whole camp with one of the men who had to make a report on a certain survey, and he was not very well conversant with drawings and didn't understand them, but he wanted to make a report. I happened along at the head of our company street and he was looking at his drawing and he requested information. I was acquainted with him and I said, "What are you looking for?" And he said, "Here, I have this here," and I looked at it. I said, "I will go with you and help you make a report," and I went over the entire camp with him, so I got pretty familiar with everything.

The southerners had their rebel flags there, but they were advised they could not unfurl them. They were furled and nobody got to see them. They were advised to that effect.

Now then comes this reunion. It was discussed quite exhaustively at Grand Rapids, and I made there a strong argument against the rebel flag being displayed at any reunion. It was referred to the encampment at Washington, and the encampment at Washington referred it to this one. In the meantime I got in touch and pretty well acquainted with the secretary of that commission, Roy.

The questionnaire that he sent out—there was also one sent to me—I made no reply to because the matter was in abeyance. The Grand Army had taken no definite action in the matter and had referred it, and I wanted to see what the Grand Army would do, and as a member and one taking a prominent part in its affairs I thought that whatever a decided majority of the Grand Army of the Republic might decide from the evidence collected in reference to that reunion would be something that I would acquiesce in, and I believe every other good Grand Army man will do the same thing.

Now then come these various reports that we get. The one that we are most interested in I believe is authentic. At one of the meetings of the southern representatives of the Confederacy the matter was discussed, and it reads that they insisted on the rebel flag being placed at Gettysburg on the same basis, at par with the United States flag. Otherwise they would not accept. And that their request had been granted. And they gloated over their success in having achieved that. Now that was the newspaper report.

I saw Mr. Roy a few weeks ago. He drove up from Gettysburg, came into my office in reference to this encampment here, and I told him: "You will have to appear at the encampment at Madison, and you will have to explain to the satisfaction of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic as to whether this reunion you speak of is to be a reunion of rebels and Union men under their respective flags, or whether it is to be a reunion of United States citizens." Said I, "There is only one flag in this country at the present time, and I want everybody to distinctly understand—you and everybody else," and everybody in this room—"that when the surrender took place at Appomattox every rebel soldier was subject to the oath of allegiance that was again taken to support the Constitution and the flag of the United States."

Now the question that I put either to a southern Confederate who wants to remain Confederate, or to the southern women, is this: Were you honest in swearing allegiance to the Constitution and the



flag of the United States? Or, if your antecedents are dead, do you mean to say that there were dishonest and perjured themselves and they want to rest under this perjury in their grave? Or do you, who are walking around here, are you going to walk around here as perjured men, or are you going to be a citizen of the United States? And that is the question that is going to be brought at issue right in this encampment.

I will not march under a rebel flag, I will not march in a column where a rebel flag is displayed, and I will not take part in any reunion where the different exhibits and everything else is decorated with any flag outside of the Stars and Stripes of the Nation. [Applause.]

The rebel flag represented no principle except that of destruction. They were not injured in any principle. I formed an opinion from the history that I read at the time when I went to school in reference to secession. Just as the agitation is now in the South by the women, the unfortunate agitation of the preachers and the women in New England precipitated that war. The preachers agitated it just as much as the women. They were in favor of a war on account of what they called slavery.

Well now, a great many of us who were in the South, even at the time when the surrender took place, were detailed to go to the different plantations and see that the Negroes would work. They were free and they thought all they had to do was to be free and they didn't need to work. The crops were being burned up and there was nobody to harvest them, and they appealed to the United States forces to detail troops there. They were perfectly willing to give them their fair share of the crop. It was to be divided on a basis of percentage, just the same as everything else where there was slavery. And the result was that the crops were saved and the Negroes got enough out of it in order to live. Otherwise they would have either starved or stolen what was needed, and they were adepts at doing that. I went through all that experience at the time.

Now then I told Mr. Roy that he would have to appear at this encampment and explain away these statements, and I feel this way, that unless we have the assurance that we will not be exposed to the necessity of marching under a rebel flag or to take part in a reunion of any kind there where these exhibits will display colors of that kind, or where in general it is to be known and promulgated that it is simply a gathering of Confederates and Union, unless you can bring that about in such a way as to reconcile it with the fact that it is a gathering of those who were once opposed to each who are now United States citizens, and they gather as one. I gave him my reasons.

When the surrender of Appomattox took place, and a few days before, I was on the south side of the railroad at Wilson's Depot. That was as far as we got. We had to keep the line of communications open. Two days before the surrender they brought back about 5,000 prisoners, and we stood along the roadside and watched the convoy, the Union soldiers bringing those prisoners back. The word somehow got out that they were hungry. Our boys went right to their tents—it was only a few yards distant up along the slope. They came down with their haversacks and they commenced pitching crack-

ers to the rebels. And how eagerly they grabbed them. When one would fall to the street how quickly it was eaten or stuck in the haversack. So that was the feeling between the soldiers of the North and the South—not after the surrender but before, when they were our enemies.

When they compulsorily had to lay down their arms they were hungry and we gave them bread. That is a good illustration of what the feeling is between the Civil War soldiers today and what it was then toward the confederates. If you can equal anything like that, then you may have cause for complaint. But you never had a cause for seceding from the Union or making war against it. Your flag represented the destruction of that Union, and the United States flag represented something that you attacked.

Now don't for a moment get this impression, that that war was against States. No State in the Union had a right to wage war. The only name that it could be given was it was a rebellion against the United States Government. When Fort Sumter was fired upon those men from different States who were in the Army fired on a flag that contained 34 stars, and South Carolina and Georgia and Florida and Alabama and Mississippi and Louisiana were on that flag and were fired upon just the same as any other star. They did not fight the Northern States; they fought their own State just as well, and the best reason in the world is found in this.

In 1860, after Abraham Lincoln was chosen through a plurality of the vote, on account of the division of the different parties, when that took place South Carolina led the procession in seceding; and by the time of Lincoln's inauguration I think it was stated here seven States had seceded. James Buchanan, who was President at that time, and while you may criticize him in certain things, I want to say this: James Buchanan was the finest scholar on the question of political economy that the United States ever had. That is the reason he could do something for the people in the industrial world. But James Buchanan paid no attention to a secession ordinance.

I might state just the question so easily raised. It takes two parties to make a contract; the first party and the second party, or, as they term it, the party of the first part and the party of the second part. The contract read: "The United States, as party of the first part, and the State of South Carolina, as party of the second part; and whereas the party of the second part has made a petition in order to be admitted to the United States as party of the first part"; how could the party of the second part alone break that contract? James Buchanan knew just as well as any other good lawyer that it takes two parties to make a contract, and no one of those two parties can dissolve that contract. It takes two. For that reason the United States did not need to pay any attention to a secession ordinance, because they could not secede unless they were granted that privilege by the United States. That was the agreement between them.

I remember very distinctly going to school at the academy the discussion we boys had amongst ourselves in reference to it. Some of these men were great agitators. "Just wait until Lincoln gets his seat, he will make things go," and all this and that. Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th day of March, and he did just



exactly what James Buchanan did. He did nothing. The States seceded, and they went on. But Old Abe had his eyes open. He was waiting for an overt act that would permit him to do something. It came on April 14 when they fired on the United States flag at Fort Sumter, containing 34 stars. He said: "They did not attack the Northern States. They attacked the United States, and now is the time to act."

He called for volunteers and they responded. He called again, and again, and again, and we have heard the evidence here from the comrades today that even some of the seceded States furnished Union regiments—the best proof in the world for those who are not familiar with the legal appearance of contracts that it was a war against the United States and not a war against the Northern States. And it was not a war between States, because no State had the right to declare war. In their agreement and contract and under the Constitution only the United States could declare war.

So we are at the present point at this situation. When the question finally comes up for action in this encampment it will be just simply this. Will we, the northern and southern soldiers, or the Union and Confederate soldiers, as we will call them here, will we in any gathering in which we jointly take part, permit the colors of an institution that represented nothing in God's world except destruction of the United States, will we let that predominate on a par with the Stars and Stripes, the colors of the flag of the United States of America for which we fought? That will be the question that will come up before this encampment when the representative of the commission appears.

I told him he would have to be here and explain this thing. The legislation would be—we cannot compel a Civil War veteran who does not belong to the Grand Army of the Republic to remain away. We can ask him to. But we can say to the Grand Army man: If you want to be true to your country, if you want to be true to your organization made up only of those who took part in that great conflict, you will stay away from a reunion which will permit the exhibition of something that tried to destroy the United States.

Comrade SHEARER. Let's make this thing optional. Let's have it optional; go or stay as you see fit. Where was the first ordinance of secession passed, do you know? In Hartford, Conn. Let's quit calling the kettle black.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Is there anything else that you want to bring before this council? Is there any recommendation you wish to make?

Comrade NIXON. I move we adjourn. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief RUHE. It has been regularly moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor of that give their consent by saying "aye." Contrary. It is so ordered. (4:37 p. m.)

**MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL  
OF ADMINISTRATION HELD IN THE BALLROOM OF THE  
HOTEL LORRAINE, MADISON, WIS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1937**

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The new council of administration met pursuant to the call of the commander in chief in the ballroom of the Hotel Loraine, Madison, Wis., Thursday, September 9, 1937. The meeting was called to order at 6:25 p. m., immediately following the adjournment of the encampment, and upon roll call the following members were found to be in attendance:

Commander in Chief Overton H. Mennet, Los Angeles, Calif.

Senior Vice Commander in Chief Henry Held, West Allis, Wis.

Junior Vice Commander in Chief Robert M. Rownd, Ripley, N. Y.

Chaplain in Chief Martin V. Stone, Jamestown, N. Y.

Adjutant General Russell C. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.

Judge Advocate General James W. Willett, Tama, Iowa.

Comrade James E. Jewel, of Colorado and Wyoming.

Comrade Edward T. Abbott, of Connecticut.

Comrade Thomas Ambrose, of Illinois.

Comrade Oley Nelson, of Iowa.

Comrade W. W. Nixon, of Kansas.

Comrade M. H. Davidson, of Kentucky.

Comrade Charles E. Nason, of Maine.

Comrade A. C. Estabrook, of Michigan.

Comrade G. I. Gordon, of Oklahoma.

Commander in Chief MENNET. What do we want to do?

Comrade JEWEL. The first thing is to prepare a budget for the coming year. I have the Journal of 1935 and find we had considerable discussion during that meeting. We lowered the salaries of quite a number of the officers. And the first business is to fix the amount of the expense allowed the commander in chief. Last year it was fixed at \$1,500. I move you that we fix that the same as last year. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief MENNET. It is moved and seconded that the allowance for the commander in chief for the ensuing year shall be fixed at \$1,500. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of that will signify it by saying "aye." Contrary, "no." The ayes have it.

Comrade JEWEL. Last year we fixed the salary of the adjutant general at \$400 for the particular reason that the secretary to the commander in chief has the last year or two performed nearly all the work. We have got to cut our garment according to the cloth we have got. I move the salary be fixed at \$400 the same as last year. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief MENNET. Are there any remarks? All in favor of the salary of the adjutant general being fixed at \$400 for



the ensuing year will signify the same by saying "aye." Contrary, "No." The ayes have it. So ordered.

Comrade JEWEL. Some 3 or 4 years ago we combined the office of quartermaster general and custodian of records. For years before that we always had the offices separate, but there is now so little to be done that a few years ago we combined the two offices—quartermaster general and custodian of the records. And last year we fixed the salary at \$600 for the two offices. Now the fact that we are short of money and the work of the quartermaster general is not near what it used to be, I would suggest that we consider lowering that salary for the coming year.

Adjutant General MARTIN. I don't know. Seems to me \$50 a month is pretty cheap. That is \$600 a year.

Comrade NELSON. How much would you lower it?

Adjutant General MARTIN. We gave Comrade Town \$600 a year.

Commander in Chief MENNET. The question before you, comrades, is the fixing of the salary of the quartermaster general and the custodian of records for the ensuing year. Any remarks on it now? Any suggestions?

Chaplain in Chief STONE. Is it probable that the office will be retained where it is; that there will not be any moving of the contents of the office, or establishment of an office or anything of that kind?

Adjutant General MARTIN. I would offer a motion that it remain \$600 a year. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief MENNET. Any remarks in regard to this? Are you ready for the question? The motion has been made that the salary of the quartermaster general and the custodian of our records remain at \$600 for the ensuing year. Are you ready for the question? All in favor signify it by saying "aye." Contrary, "no." So ordered.

Comrade JEWEL. The next item is fixing the salary of the secretary to the commander in chief.

Adjutant General MARTIN. I would move that the amount of \$1,800 a year be continued. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief MENNET. You have heard the motion, properly seconded, that the salary of the secretary to the commander in chief be \$1,800 a year. Are you ready for this question? All in favor signify it by saying "aye." Contrary, "no." So ordered.

Comrade JEWEL. Other years there has been appropriated a certain amount of money for extraordinary traveling expenses. I never thought very well of that, because we give to the commander in chief \$1,500 for his traveling expenses. Of course there are some other traveling expenses that have got to be met—that is, going from place to place by various officers. Last year we appropriated \$800, and we did that because the encampment was going to be held at Washington and there would have to be made some extraordinary trips and expenses. Now that our encampment is to be held at Des Moines, at the central location, there will not need to be so much spent. I move that the extraordinary traveling expenses of all concerned be fixed at not to exceed \$500. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief MENNET. You have heard the motion, that the extra travel be fixed at a sum not to exceed \$500.

Comrade GORDON. Does that mean simply for the commander in chief?

Commander in Chief MENNET. That is extra traveling expense in case it is needed.

Adjutant General MARTIN. For the executive committee.

Commander in Chief MENNET. Any further remarks?

Chaplain in Chief STONE. Does that include in case the commander in chief because of illness or other cause should desire to send some of his staff to meet some engagements; is that included in that?

Comrade JEWEL. Our permanent fund is being cut down every year. I think, if we are careful with our expenditures, we have sufficient funds on hand, with that which we can reasonably expect from the other organizations, to carry us through for 3 years more. I think at the end of 3 years more we will be ready to hang up the harp.

Commander in Chief MENNET. I hope not. That is not a part of this discussion. Are you ready for this question? You have a motion before you that the sum of not to exceed \$500 be set aside for extraordinary traveling expenses and incidental traveling expenses. Are you ready for this question? All in favor of it signify it by saying "aye." Contrary, "no." So ordered.

Comrade JEWELL. It might be well for the council to remember that heretofore we have passed a resolution that under no circumstances should more than \$4,000 be drawn from the permanent fund. But now that is a part of our rules. Our rules provide that no more than \$4,000 shall be drawn in any one year from the permanent fund. So there is no use passing that again. For the compiling and editing of the journal for this past year, what are you going to do about that? Last year we appropriated \$100.

Adjutant General MARTIN. I move that we appropriate \$100 again for the compiling of the journal. (Motion seconded.)

Comrade JEWEL. Shall we designate who?

Adjutant General MARTIN. I will say that the Secretary, Miss Flood, should receive that.

Commander in Chief MENNET. You have heard the motion, that the amount of \$100 be paid to our secretary, Miss Flood, for the editing and compiling of the journal. Are you ready for this question? All in favor signify it by saying "aye." Contrary, "no." (Carried.)

Adjutant General MARTIN. I move that we appropriate \$200 to pay the shorthand reporter. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief MENNET. There is a motion before the house, and properly seconded, that our reporter be paid the sum of \$200 for his services in this seventy-first encampment. Are there any remarks? Any discussion? All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Contrary, "no." So ordered.

Comrade JEWEL. I make a motion that the commander in chief select three members of the council of administration to serve on the executive committee with the other members of the committee provided for by the rules and regulations. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief MENNET. You have heard the motion, properly seconded, that the commander in chief select three members to be added to the executive committee in addition to those that hold by virtue of their office.



Comrade AMBROSE. That is in accordance with the new regulations. Miss FLOOD (secretary). That will make seven on the executive committee.

Commander in Chief MENNET. Is there any discussion? [Question called for.] All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye." Contrary, "no." It is so ordered.

Comrade GORDON. What provision has been made for the printing of the new rules and regulations?

Commander in Chief MENNET. It has been already passed here. Must there be a new appropriation?

Miss FLOOD. These changes will all appear in the general orders. We still have about 1,400 copies of the 1922 rules and regulations on hand. We would like to sell them and get some money in the treasury. If any of you who wants one buys one of those and puts these changes from the general orders in there they have got an up-to-date book. It will run into money to have 50 pages of the fine type of the rules and regulations printed. About 3 years ago the Department of Ohio wrote in and wanted to know if we would not print some new copies, and I wrote back and said it was a very expensive procedure and asked how many they would buy if we would do it, and they never answered.

Comrade AMBROSE. May I ask what is your suggestion; that they be mimeographed?

Miss FLOOD. They will be printed in general orders as the action of this encampment.

Comrade AMBROSE. Then you can buy a copy of the old and make your alterations yourself.

Adjutant General MARTIN. I don't believe we have got money enough to print them.

Miss FLOOD. I would be willing to try to get it done by Congress.

Comrade AMBROSE. If you try to get it I am sure you will succeed.

Miss FLOOD. It will be the last one they will ever be asked to print for us. It will be a part of the journal, but whether we could incorporate them at the back of the journal I don't know, but I am willing to try and find out.

Adjutant General MARTIN. Don't you think it would be a good idea to let this matter pass over to the executive committee with power to act?

Commander in Chief MENNET. I will entertain a motion to that effect.

Adjutant General MARTIN. I make that motion. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief MENNET. There is a motion before the house, properly seconded, that we refer this matter of the printing of these new rules to the executive committee with power to act. Is there any discussion? [Question called for.] All in favor of this motion signify it by saying "aye." Contrary, "no." (Carried.)

Comrade GORDON. Would it be in place to make a suggestion right here with reference to the manner of making these changes? It has been suggested that these changes can be made in the back of the book that we have now. That cannot be done, because there are whole chapters or sections that are so different that they cannot be changed. It would be practically an additional book, and the ques-

tion I wish to raise is whether the general orders that will be sent out to us will be in such size that it could be folded so as to accompany the other all the time, because we never could by writing in make changes of that kind.

Commander in Chief MENNET. It will be printed and you can paste it in your book.

Comrade AMBROSE. I think that may be safely left in the hands of the executive committee.

Commander in Chief MENNET. Comrade, that is left to the executive committee to dispose of. That is all right. That will be all right.

Comrade JEWEL. I think that is all, unless Miss Flood has something.

Miss FLOOD. I don't think of anything, but I think you might like to know something about the attendance. Colonel Bennett, secretary of the Department of Connecticut Grand Army, got a rough count yesterday afternoon of 235 delegates. Then this morning he had 225. But I counted 232 as I sat up there this morning. And this afternoon 140 was the most we got on any ballot. But I think 235 voting delegates in the national encampment out of a 3,000 membership is wonderful.

Comrade JEWEL. I was over to the registry this forenoon, close to 10 o'clock, and there was 213 registered.

Commander in Chief MENNET. Now is there anyone else who has any business to come before the council?

Chaplain in Chief STONE. There is a question of privilege. It has been my custom for some little time to respond to the chaplain in chief when I received from him, as I did until quite recently, requests for reports corresponding with our chaplain's report in the department. Now you have placed me in that relation that I would like to know whether that is to be continued or whether it is expected that the chaplain will send out blanks to the departments for these reports, and how will the blanks be obtained.

Commander in Chief MENNET. I think, Chaplain, we can leave that to a consideration of the executive board. That will come before the executive board.

Miss FLOOD. The rules and regulations have not been changed in that particular, and I believe it has been customary in most departments for the assistant adjutant general in ordering his blanks to get them. In the last year or two, Doctor, I think that is what has been done, to get the blanks and give them to his department chaplain, and he returns them to you. In that way a lot of postage is saved.

Chaplain in Chief STONE. I am not blazing any new trails, but I would like to know what trail I am to follow.

Miss FLOOD. I will check on that.

Commander in Chief MENNET. Is there any other business to come before this committee?

Comrade JEWEL. I move that we now adjourn to meet on the call of the commander in chief. (Motion seconded.)

Commander in Chief MENNET. There is a motion before you, properly seconded, that we meet subject to the call of the commander in chief. Is there any discussion?



Comrade GORDON. May I ask about such meetings as that where the commander in chief would recall us, would that be in his city or in some central city?

Miss FLOOD. The next national encampment.

Commander in Chief MENNET. That will have to be left to the future.

Comrade GORDON. Who bears the traveling expenses of that, the members themselves?

Miss FLOOD. Yes. The council only meets at the national encampment. They pay their own bills. Subject to call means at the next national encampment.

Commander in Chief MENNET. Is there any discussion of this motion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor of it signify it by saying "Aye." Contrary? We stand adjourned. (6:55 p. m.)

MEMORIAL SERVICES  
UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS  
CAMP FIRE AND PARADE

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**JOINT MEMORIAL SERVICES IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE  
AUDITORIUM, MADISON, WIS., SUNDAY EVENING, SEP-  
TEMBER 5, 1937, 7:30 P. M.**

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Hon. George B. Nelson, Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding.

Music, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader.

Chairman NELSON. Distinguished visitors, officers, and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and the Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War; ladies and gentlemen, I deem it a signal honor and a great privilege to preside at these exercises, although only as a substitute for Gen. Ralph M. Immell, who, I am sure, deeply regrets his inability to be present tonight. We are gathered here pursuant to a beautiful and time-honored custom of the Grand Army of the Republic, that we may again render to the boys of '61 to '65, both living and dead, fit tributes of praise; that we may again publicly proclaim and acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude that we owe them—a debt we can never, never hope to repay.

We who love America and glory in her achievements reverently bow to those who saved the Union and preserved to our posterity the United States. All honor, all praise, all gratitude to you and to your fallen and departed comrades.

We shall express our sentiments tonight with stirring music, tender songs, and gentle words. May your deeds and sacrifices ever be recalled by grateful Americans, and so recalling, may they be inspired to carry on, preserve and develop what you and your comrades at such terrible cost and sacrifice preserved for us and the world.

We will now have the pleasure of music—more music by the United States Marine Band.

Music, United States Marine Band.

Chairman NELSON. The blessings of Almighty God upon this meeting will now be invoked by Rev. Edwin O. Kennedy, of Christ Presbyterian Church, Madison.

Rev. EDWIN O. KENNEDY. Let us unite in prayer. Almighty God, God of the living and of the dead, before whom the centuries come and go, we lift up our hearts to Thee who art the final and only Truth, for generations come and go, but Thou abideth unchanged and eternal—the God of justice and of love.

We acknowledge that we are Thy children, coming before Thee in humility and in faith, remembering those who for a great cause gave up their lives. We pray grateful thanks in whose homes they grew and learned to love their country, those who were their friends and watched them as they made their way to battlefields, those who waited for their return when they did not come; and we honor them



and their devotion to their country, the high sense of duty which sent them forth to fight, the willingness to put country above self, the desire to see the Nation kept whole and unified.

In this sacred moment we would remember that country and pray for it. We would pray for ourselves that we might from this hour take a new devotion and pledge for the cause of peace. For as we remember their sacrifice we know that that should not be necessary in a world where people keep intelligence and good will before them. We ask that Thou wilt teach us to hate war with a righteous hatred, that Thou wilt teach us to hate the lies upon which it is built, the propaganda which sustains it, the deceits which are necessary for its continuance, the hate which it engenders toward other men.

We ask that Thou wilt dedicate us here once more to the cause of Thy peace in the world, for Thou art the God of peace. Help us to see that war is contrary to Thy will, and by being obedient to Thee, above all men and above all nations, to work for the cause of peace as Thy cause. We pray for our Nation as a peace-loving people and for the world in which it is set, that we may ever together work for those things which abide for the causes which build rather than those which destroy, for the causes which bind men together rather than the forces which separate them.

We pray in the name of Him who is the Prince of Peace and who warned us that all they who take the sword shall perish by the sword. Amen.

Chairman NELSON. The next number is singing by the Madison Male Quartet, Alexius Baas, director.

"We Shall Meet But We Shall Miss Him," Madison Male Quartet.

Chairman NELSON. The floral tributes will now be placed, first by C. H. William Ruhe, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Ida Heacock Baker, national president, Woman's Relief Corps. Mrs. Frances M. Kuhns, national president, Ladies of the G. A. R. Mrs. Adelle Coman Murphy, national president, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. William Allan Dyer, commander in chief, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Mrs. Ida L. Lewis, national president, Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

(As the names of the representatives of the various organizations were called by the chairman, those responding placed broken floral strings upon a harp upon the platform.)

We will now listen to additional selections by the Madison Male Quartet.

"Still Rest Thy Heart," Madison Male Quartet.

Chairman NELSON. It is with real pleasure that I now have the honor of introducing one of our distinguished citizens of Wisconsin, director of the vocational education board, an outstanding author on the life of Abraham Lincoln, and in all ways a fine, splendid citizen. Dr. George P. Hambrecht, of Madison, will now deliver the memorial address.

HON. GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT. On this memorial Sunday evening, it gives me pleasure to greet the officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic gathered here tonight in national convention

to pay homage to your honored dead, remote and recent, all of whom risked and many of whom sacrificed their lives on the field of battle in defense of our country in a crisis unparalleled in American history from 1861 to 1865—2,653,062 men and boys enlisted during those critical years; 178,795 of those enlisted soldiers were colored. Of all those who enlisted, approximately one-third lost their lives in action or as a direct result of wounds received.

It also gives me pleasure to greet on this occasion the officers and members of the Woman's Relief Corps; Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War; Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War; and the Auxiliary of Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War—all organized on a permanent basis to perpetuate for all time the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers who responded to the call of President Abraham Lincoln during the dark days of our Republic from 1861 to 1865.

May I say to the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic that our Nation, past, present, and future, owes to you a debt of gratitude which will never be repaid. By your response to the colors in the turbulent days of the Civil War, you maintained the integrity of the Union, based upon the United States Constitution adopted September 17, 1787, and later ratified by the Thirteen Colonies which had successfully secured our independence. Under the written Constitution just referred to, the United States of America became a Nation in fact with delegated and limited sovereignty. Inherent and residuary sovereignty was retained by the people in the several States. This was deemed an experiment which its critics maintained could never survive a crisis.

To you of the Grand Army of the Republic I would say that by your faithful defense of the principle that the United States of America is a Nation in fact and not in theory alone and that it could be maintained under the stress and strain and diverse opinions of great political, social, and economic crises, you have rendered a service under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln that will perpetuate our form of Government for all time.

You have the distinction of belonging to the Army which had, at the successful end of 4 long years of struggle and of untold suffering, concluded at Appomattox a unique treaty of peace which demanded no reprisals, no reparations, and imposed no indemnities. The treaty of peace between the contending armies at Appomattox was pronounced by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in four words, "Let us have peace."

It was your honored privilege to participate in and to help solve the greatest problem in human history—the right of everyone "to eat in freedom the bread his toil had earned." In this crisis you met and solved the great moral issue which grew from the landing of a cargo of Negro slaves in Jamestown back in 1619. This moral issue of slavery was ever present as a political, social, and economic problem from the day our country was founded until after the conclusion of the Civil War. Debates on the slavery question consumed fully one-third of the time of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and almost disrupted that body. As a compromise, the institution of slavery, loathed by many, was tolerated to exist in the States in which it had already become an institution. Many of those who lived in the South as well as in the North believed slavery would in time gradually disappear by vountary action of the States in which it existed.



Notwithstanding this, the institution of slavery flourished and as new territories were opened in the West, the owners of slaves insisted upon the right to migrate into the new territories with their slaves. For a time the matter was compromised by admitting into the Union a free State in the North with a slave State in the South, thus keeping a balance of power of Representatives in Congress. By way of example, early States were admitted as follows: Vermont and Kentucky, one free and the other slave; Ohio and Tennessee, Indiana and Louisiana, Illinois and Mississippi—free and slave, were admitted in pairs.

In 1819 the slavery question reached a crisis and threatened to disrupt the Union. Alabama and Missouri, as slave territories, were seeking admission to the Union, with Maine, a free territory. This would make two additional slave States to one additional free State and would disturb the Congressional balance of power referred to.

In 1820, the Missouri Compromise was agreed to admitting to Statehood, Alabama and Missouri, as slave States, and Maine, as a free State, under the express conditions and understanding that any Territory later admitted to Statehood north of the southern boundary of Missouri ( $36^{\circ}30'$ ), known as the Mason-Dixon Line, should always be free.

When Kansas and Nebraska, both north of the Mason and Dixon Line, sought territorial government in 1854, the question of slavery again became a dominant issue. Slave owners from Missouri, and southward, insisted on the right of taking their slaves into Kansas and a new slavery doctrine was enunciated by Senator Douglas of Illinois. He maintained that new Territory should be given a right to decide for itself whether slavery should exist within its borders. This doctrine was known at that time as squatter sovereignty rights. This declaration of Senator Douglas brought Abraham Lincoln again into public life. He insisted that the Missouri Compromise was a solemn agreement and should not be violated.

As the great moral issue of slavery became a burning political question four distinct groups developed.

First, those who believed slavery to be right and beneficial for the colored race. Many of the slave owners in the South maintained this viewpoint.

Second, those who believed that slavery was wrong and that the institution should be smashed regardless of its effect upon the Union. Many of the Abolitionist Party in the fifties took this stand, some taking the position that the Union would have to be disrupted in order to rid ourselves of slavery. Among this group were William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Rev. Andrew T. Foss, and Anson Burlingame.

William Lloyd Garrison said:

This Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death, and agreement with hell! \* \* \* I am for its overthrow \* \* \* Up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free and glorious republic of our own; and when the hour shall come, the hour will have arrived that shall witness the overthrow of slavery. \* \* \* A thousand times accursed be this Union.

Wendell Phillips:

The Constitution is a mistake! Tear it to pieces and make a better. Don't say the machine is out of order; it is in order; it does what its framers in-

tended—protect slavery. Our claim is disunion, breaking up of the States! I have shown you that our work cannot be done under our institutions.

Frederick Douglass:

From this time forth, I consecrate the labor of my life to the dissolution of the Union, and I care not whether the bolt that rends it shall come from heaven or from hell!

Rev. Andrew T. Foss, of New York, said:

There never has been an hour when this infamous Union should have been made, and now the hour has to be prayed for when it shall be dashed to pieces forever! I hate the Union.

Anson Burlingame, later our minister to China:

We need disunion. We need a new Constitution, a new Bible and a new God.

Charles Sumner in 1854:

Unity of the States is a crime! May the tongue wither that prays for the preservation of that festering shame, the Union.

Henry Ward Beecher called our Constitution a "Sheepskin Government." Horace Greeley said in the *Tribune*, editorially, "Let the erring sisters go."

Third, those who believed slavery a property question and who took an indifferent attitude as to the institution itself. They treated the slavery question as a local matter and would grant to the people of the local territory the right to determine its existence. Senator Douglas, of Illinois, took this viewpoint when he stated that he did not care whether slavery was voted up or voted down. In this connection Senator Douglas further stated:

I care more for the great principle of self-government, the right of the people to rule, than I do for all the Negroes in Christendom.

Fourth, those who believed that slavery was a wrong which might be tolerated where it had existed for centuries and hoping for its ultimate extinction by legal methods but not to be extended. Mr. Lincoln took this view, and in his reply to Senator Douglas at Alton, Ill., he stated that the position taken by Judge Douglas was logical if he did not consider slavery as a wrong. To quote Mr. Lincoln:

No man can logically say he doesn't care whether a wrong is voted up or voted down. He may say he doesn't care whether an indifferent thing is voted up or down; but he must logically have a choice between a right thing and a wrong thing. He contends that whatever community wants slaves has a right to have them. So they have if it is not a wrong. But if it is a wrong, he cannot say that people have a right to do wrong. He says that, upon the score of equality, slaves should be allowed to go into a new territory like other property. This is strictly logical if there is no difference between it and other property. If it and other property are equal his argument is entirely logical. But if you insist that one is wrong and the other right, there is no use to institute a comparison between right and wrong. That is the real issue. That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, and the other the "divine right of kings." It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, "You work and toil and earn bread, and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle.



The slavery question from that time on became the dominant political issue of the Nation. It was so irrepressible that the Democratic National Convention, which met in Charleston, S. C., on April 23, 1860, was completely disrupted over this issue. No presidential nominations were made at this time. Great confusion and intense bitter intraparty spirit resulted. Delegates from the Southern States seceded in a body from the convention. Threats of secession from the Union were frequent and the convention adjourned, each set of delegates to meet separately at a later date.

In the meantime a harmony section of the Democratic Party called a convention at Baltimore on May 9, and called themselves "Union Democrats." John Bell, of Tennessee, was placed in nomination for the Presidency, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. This was called the "Kangaroo ticket," because the tail was stronger than the head.

On June 18 the delegates of the regular Democratic Party met at Baltimore, Md., and placed in nomination for the Presidency Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and for Vice President Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.

On June 28 the bolting Democrats from the Southern States met at Baltimore, Md., and placed in nomination for the Presidency John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and for Vice President Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

On May 16 the regular Republican Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., and on May 18 placed in nomination for President Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and for Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.

In this connection it might be interesting to tabulate the popular vote received by each candidate for the Presidency. It follows:

Union Democrat, John Bell-----	590, 631
Regular Democrat, Stephen A. Douglas-----	1, 305, 976
Southern Democrat, J. C. Breckinridge-----	847, 953
Republican, Abraham Lincoln-----	1, 857, 600

Notwithstanding the closeness of figures, Abraham Lincoln received the overwhelming number of electoral votes, and on November 6, 1860, was chosen President of the United States. Three days after the election, South Carolina withdrew her Senators from Washington and from that time on to the date of the inauguration, a procession of Southern States seceded from the Union, and, on February 4, 1861, organized a provisional government of the Confederate States of America at Montgomery, Ala. On February 9, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, were selected as President and Vice President, respectively.

The national split had come. Abraham Lincoln hoped against hope that he might be able to assure the people of the Southern States that he would not in any manner violate the Constitution with reference to their constitutional rights of property in slaves. On the other hand, he also let it be understood that he would exert every effort within his power to prevent the extension of slavery into free territory. He hoped that the Union could be preserved through conciliatory conferences.

No President ever faced a crisis of such magnitude as Abraham Lincoln faced. As he left Springfield for Washington, on February

11, 1861, no one realized this more than Lincoln himself. When he stood on the rear platform of the train on the eve of departure he said:

My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

With the country torn by political dissensions, Abraham Lincoln took his constitutional oath of office on March 4, 1861.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and perform the duties of President to the best of my ability.

The first task of this man of peace, believing in constitutional government, was to attempt by conciliatory means to win back the leaders of the secessionists and to restore the Union as it was. President Lincoln was a firm believer in constitutional government. He believed that laws, and not men, should govern. He also believed in majority rule subject to constitutional restraints and limitations. Let me quote from his first inaugural:

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other, \* \* \*. A majority held in restraint by constitutional check and limitation, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible. So that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

President Lincoln also stated in his first inaugural that he would maintain national authority as and when necessary. When the Southern representatives demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederacy, President Lincoln, in keeping with his inaugural promise, refused to comply.

In the meanwhile, Major Anderson of Fort Sumter had notified President Lincoln that unless provisions were sent by the middle of April, he would be forced to abandon the fort. Early in April a boat was dispatched to carry provisions to the soldiers garrisoned in Fort Sumter and as soon as this news was released, General Beauregard of the Confederate Army, made a formal demand from Major Anderson for the surrender of the fort. Major Anderson refused to surrender, but offered no hostile resistance to the Beauregard army then occupying Charleston.

Early in the morning of April 12 Beauregard opened fire on Fort Sumter. To defend the fort, Major Anderson resisted the assault. Firing on both sides continued during April 12 and 13. The interior of the fort was set on fire by the bursting shells of the Confederates. Provisions were low and ammunition exhausted in the fort after 2 days of siege. On April 14, because resistance could no longer be



maintained, Major Anderson surrendered the fort and was given free passage back to Union soil. On April 15 President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers and commanded the Confederates to return to the Union in peace within 20 days. Simultaneous with this order an extra session of Congress was called.

On April 15, 1861, the great uprising of the people of the loyal States began. Legislatures voted men and money; banks offered loans to the Government; great public meetings were held, and proclamations, military orders, etc., became the order of the day. In the principal cities mobs visited newspaper offices and firms suspected of disloyalty and compelled them to raise the Stars and Stripes. Union badges were worn by everyone. The Legislature of New York voted 30,000 men and \$3,000,000 for putting down the rebellion.

For 4 days Washington lay defenseless, with rumors of invasion. Mrs. Lincoln was urged to leave with her small children. She stoutly refused, stating she would stand by her husband, the President, so long as his life was in danger. President Lincoln endured sleepless nights, and in his anguish after his call for troops he exclaimed, "My God, will they never come!"

In a few days later, however, the troops began to pour into Washington. Five hundred volunteers and 300 regulars were the first to enter from Pennsylvania, followed a couple of days later by the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, after being resisted while passing through Baltimore, and then the crack Seventh Regiment of New York; after which there was a continual stream of regiments from Eastern States, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Vermont; from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, and other Middle Western States; from California, Oregon, and Washington, and western territory—all responding to the call of their country, singing a prayerful song, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, a Hundred Thousand Strong."

That it was the task of this man who loved democratic constitutional methods to become the Commander in Chief of a great army is a strange anomaly. He performed the task so well that Gen. Colin Ballard, late of the World War and now of the British Staff College (which corresponds to our West Point), and author of a recent book, *The Military Genius of Abraham Lincoln*, stated to me in a personal letter that more was to be learned in military strategy from the Civil War of America than from any other war in all history. General Ballard credited President Lincoln as being a military strategist of the first rank. He stated that Lincoln was the forerunner of what is now recognized as the military higher command.

Time and a better perspective have proven President Lincoln's ability, but in the midst of the crisis many of those next to him could not see it.

President Lincoln's difficulties were not confined to the secessionists of the South and the extremists of the North. Discontent and disaffection extended to some of his generals and even to his own Cabinet. Helen Nicolay, daughter of John G. Nicolay, one of Lincoln's secretaries, tells of a memorandum in his father's notes reflecting some of these sentiments.

At a Cabinet meeting, let me quote:

#### POLITICAL

Fremont ready to rebel.

Chase despairing.

Cameron utterly ignorant and regardless of the course of things, and the probable result; selfish and openly discourteous to the President; obnoxious to the country; incapable either of organizing details or conceiving and executing general plans.

#### FINANCIAL

Credit gone at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Springfield; immense claims left for Congress to audit.

Overdraft today, October 2, 1861, \$12,000,000; Chase says new loan will be exhausted in 11 days.

#### MILITARY

Kentucky successfully invaded.

Missouri virtually seized.

October here, and instead of having a force ready to descend the Mississippi, the probability is that the Army of the West will be compelled to defend St. Louis.

Testimony of Chase, Bates, the Blairs, Meigs, Cower, Curley, Browning, and Thomas, that everything in the West, military and financial, is in hopeless confusion.

In view of odds like these it was Lincoln's duty to keep the spirits of the country. To foster the morale of the people, without which victories in the field would have been impossible as for the soldiers to breathe without oxygen. The strength and natural buoyancy of the men who could look such situations in the face and smile and tell stories is difficult to comprehend.

The Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862, was a last desperate attempt by President Lincoln to end the war with full recognition of the integrity of the Union. The seceding States were ordered to return to the Union as they left it, not later than January 1, 1863, or suffer the loss of their slaves. The conditions were not accepted by the South, and there was nothing left to do but go on.

Mr. Lincoln had put his hand to the plow, and now he declared that never again should human slavery be tolerated in the seceded States if he could prevent it. In this President Lincoln had the backing and support of the soldiers in the field, and human slavery received a mortal wound from which it never recovered.

Into the dark days which followed came the encouragement for the President of the victory at Gettysburg. But victory was never to him a matter for rejoicing over a fallen foe. Rather it was an occasion for restating in the most beautiful language America has ever listened to, the fundamental principle on which he stood his ground:

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

There were still dark days ahead. Lincoln's second term began with the war still in progress. Criticized as he was in the North and resisted in the South, Lincoln had feared that he might not be reelected. He refused, however, to compromise the issue, believing



that the fate of democratic government on this continent depended upon the right of a majority in a nation subject to constitutional restraints and limitations to govern, and that without internal disintegration.

The people in their homes and the soldiers in the field reflected the loyal sentiment of the North by reelecting Mr. Lincoln.

Thus once again President Lincoln was permitted to bring to the service of the Nation the kindly and tolerant spirit which he expressed in his second inaugural in these words which are so greatly loved by the soldiers who fought under his leadership:

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

This time he was not far from the end—both of the great struggle and of his own labors. And the end was a victory for his long patience; a vindication of his faith, as expressed by him at Cooper Union, New York City, in 1860:

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.

With the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, Lincoln rejoiced with the soldiers in the field and with the civilians at home that peace was once more assured to a united people. His intentions were to apply to the problems of reconstruction, the pledge above quoted from his second inaugural address.

Fate had decreed otherwise. In the moment of greatest satisfaction and victory, your Commander in Chief was the victim of an assassin's bullet on the evening of April 14, 1865. At the death-bed scene on the morning of April 15, 1865, when President Lincoln breathed his last, it was Stanton, his Secretary of War, who paid this well-earned tribute to his chief:

He now belongs to the ages—here lies the most perfect ruler of men the world has ever known.

#### L'ENVOI

Lincoln lives. The monument at Springfield does not hold him from the world. Such a character never dies. It has so interwoven itself into history and so influenced human action that it endures for all time.

When the pomp of insincerity has finished its parade and the sham of political intrigue has been exposed; when the sacrifice of integrity to a temporary glory has reaped its just harvest of ignominy; when the conscienceless leader shall behold the broken sword of his disgrace; when ambitious greed shall awake to find only husks of possible greatness at its table, then shall Lincoln still live.

When civic courage shall some day have its place with the heroes of the age, Lincoln's name shall lead all the rest. When human example shall be sought for the youth struggling in poverty, through which he shall be inspired to loose the bands of environment or circumstance to rise to the potential possibility of his life, Lincoln shall help to strike the fetters from him and bid him with confidence meet the future. Wherever men shall strive to find the path to the hearts of the people, Lincoln shall guide them.

If faith in representative government shall totter under the strain of conflicting forces impelled by passion and prejudice, Lincoln shall set it upon its feet again by pointing to the bitterest civil contest ever waged in history met by him with constant appeal to fundamental principles, with an understanding of temper and environment which enabled him to proceed without malice to hold together a union of States so dearly bought, and in which the greatest good for all was the preservation of the common heritage. And so long as time shall turn its hours into history this man shall be a part of the evolution of self-government into unquestioned perpetuity.

Why go on? That life which shall be led throughout by conscious honesty of purpose, which shall have the courage to follow this lead, however blind may be the road ahead, is an ever-continuing force in human action. The bullet of the assassin, the coffin, and the grave cannot end it. The voice now silent yet speaks with a million tongues. The pen, fallen from the grasp of nerveless fingers, is caught by countless eager hands to write on and on forever the message of fidelity to principle. Wherever the air of freedom shall be breathed, he breathes. Wherever unmanacled liberty shall walk, he walks. Wherever human eyes shall search for truth, they shall take his lens and find it.

Lincoln lives. As said the great Stanton when the life light faded and the pulse ceased to beat:

He now belongs to the ages.

The Rosary and Drink to Me, United States Marine Band.

A COMRADE. I would like to make a request at this time if it is in order, and that is when this great audience is dismissed let the people in the balcony and the people on these higher seats remain seated until the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and all these people here below pass out. If not, there may be 50 people crippled here.

Chairman NELSON. Your suggestion is the equivalent of a motion made, seconded, and carried unanimously.

The first tribute to deceased members of the Grand Army of the Republic will be by Rev. M. V. Stone, acting chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Acting Chaplain in Chief MARTIN V. STONE. Mr. Chairman, distinguished friends, and all who may hear my voice: Will you allow this suggestion, that we are here to pay tribute to those who have given service for our people, that our land, with all its riches, may be ever a heritage. Accept the gifts of this land and the services which have gone before in such service as will better express a tribute than our speech or our tears or any sympathy that may find expression otherwise.

One brief sentence about those who have gone. Each year increases the ratio of those who were our comrades in those crucial years when the life of the Nation was at stake. There is much said about those who were at the front in the service, very little about those who suffered more, who remained at home. Have you thought of the finest heritage this land has had in its glorious womanhood? How many of them were deprived the privilege of ever trying after that terrific struggle to join with someone in making a home. Have you ever thought of the sacrifice that has gone out in silence when they



pass from our midst who never made a home in the sense in which they desired to make it and help to build a civilization of which they would have consecrated finer lives and the pleasure of independence and spirit of leadership that has gone from our country?

And if we are to pay tribute at all that has value, that may appeal to those who are coming in the years before us to build a broader, a surer, and abiding civilization it must be in what we ourselves shall gain in character, what we ourselves shall possess of a spirit of service, what we ourselves shall give when quality and devotion and love have combined in actuating us to build an ideal, such lives that every day shall be a day of victory, and in the end there shall be triumph not gained on slaughter fields but gained in the vanishing of that which may menace in any form our love of country and fellowship. [Applause.]

Chairman NELSON. I next introduce Bessie M. Cummings, acting national chaplain of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Mrs. BESSIE M. CUMMINGS, of Vermont. Mr. Chairman, as acting chaplain of the National Woman's Relief Corps, the auxiliary to the only Grand Army of the Republic, these immortal men who are the grandest patriotic organization in existence, it is my sacred privilege to give the tribute of fraternal love and devotion from the hearts of over 100,000 loyal, patriotic women, who would memorialize the memory of these noble men who have walked through the valley of the shadow of death and have not been afraid, fearing no evil, for theirs was a righteous cause, the cause of freedom and democracy.

The Lord God, our strength and our Redeemer, was ever with them, and through their supreme sacrifices we have a flag which has never known defeat and a Nation united and free.

Sleep sweetly through the ages,  
O dear and gallant dust.  
For the hands that guard your victories  
Stand sacred to their trust.

They cannot die; they will live forever in the hearts of every patriotic and God-fearing American. To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die. Great deeds are imperishable; great names are immortal; great lives can never die.

As the stars light God's heaven millions of miles away, so will the influence of these great lives of the Grand Army of the Republic and the inspiration of their heroic deeds light and make the whole world a better place in which to live. Tonight we bow our heads in reverence, in love, and rededication, thankful for the wonderful privilege that is ours as their auxiliary, and we pledge anew that—

Their fame shall live, their glory never cease; even when comes to all earth's troubled nations God's perfect gift of universal peace.

The comrades are marching with weary step and slow  
On toward the shadowy valley where mystic waters flow,  
With drumbeat and heartbeat slower still, on with martial tread,  
And with tender hearts we watch them by their Great Commander led.

But they tarry not or falter, this army of soldiers true,  
As they still hear the marching order—Forward the Boys in Blue,  
As with thinning ranks still loyal, they on to the shadows go,  
Following their leader with the faith of years ago.

But oh! our hearts are aching as the columns onward move  
Yet we know they are marching 'neath the banner of God's love;  
And our eyes grow dim with tears as they pass beyond our sight,  
Not down into the shadows but up into the light.

For see beyond the valley where the fields of Heaven stretch wide,  
There are the comrades gathering and forming side by side.  
List to the sounds of welcome as they pass in grand review,  
All honor and praise be given to the boys who wore the blue.

I offer this divine benediction to the living Grand Army:

May the Lord bless thee and keep thee; may the Lord make His face to shine  
upon thee and be gracious unto thee; may the Lord lift up His countenance upon  
thee and give thee peace.

And to the silent Grand Army I give this prayer, O Heavenly  
Father:

For those dear comrades to whom the call has come,  
We pray Thy tender welcome home;  
The toil, the suffering, all past,  
Safely returned to Thee at last.

Chairman NELSON. I will introduce Mamie Giroux, national chaplain, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Mrs. GIROUX. In this memorial hour with grateful hearts we offer thanks to God for so great a gift as the example of those to whose memory we offer tribute and reverence, as one by one these comrades answer to the call of the Master and close their eyes in dreamless sleep.

May the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic be ever ready to place on each carpeted mound that marks a soldier's resting place, a wreath of immortelles in memory of their blood kin. Humbly and reverently we pay tribute to our dear comrades who so willingly sacrificed their lives that we might live in peace. These heroes died for liberty. [Applause.]

Chairman NELSON. The next tribute will be delivered by Ida Mae Gadberry, national chaplain, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Mrs. GADBERRY. We are assembled to pay loving tribute to our fathers, the Union veterans of the Civil War, who in 1861 responded to President Lincoln's call and marched forth into that great Civil War for the preservation of their home and country in this hour of need. We, their daughters, are banded together into an organization, namely, the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Our object is to perpetuate the memory of our fathers; our aim is to aid the Union veterans of the Civil War; and our mission is to spread widely the teachings of patriotism.

We are happy to greet our comrades that are with us this evening, but our hearts are saddened by the loss of our beloved comrades. It is just and fitting that we pause in our daily task to pay homage to our Nation's hero dead, our fathers, the Union veterans of the Civil War of 1861 to '65,

who here gave their lives that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

[Applause.]



Chairman NELSON. It is my privilege to introduce Rev. William V. Dickinson, chaplain in chief, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Rev. WILLIAM V. DICKINSON. Commander and members of the G. A. R., and the allied orders, we are in true scriptural fashion this night encompassed around about with a great cloud of witnesses, and we rejoice this evening to know that in that cloud there is every single soul of every boy that gave his life in the Civil War. Among those souls there happens to be a great grandfather of mine, a grandfather, and other members of the family, and as I look out at you likewise there are members of your family.

A friend of mine one time said this. His father had passed away out on the California coast and he was away out on the eastern coast living there. He said, "You know, Bill, there is something about my father now—he has gone to Heaven, but he is nearer to me than he has ever been before." And that is true with the Grand Army of the Republic as each one of them passes on into that Eternal Home to their eternal reward. They come closer to us.

One beautiful illustration usually is used by a minister, and I pass it on to you. Leonardo da Vinci gave to us one great and beautiful painting in "The Last Supper." He was busy painting that picture, "The Last Supper." There was the Lord standing there, and he called in one of his best artists and he said to him, "What do you think of the picture there of the Lord?" And he said, "Ah, that is a beautiful picture, but I believe that goblet in the hand of the Lord is the most beautiful thing I have ever seen." Leonardo da Vinci in a fit of temper picked up his brush and splashed paint all over that thing and he said, "I would have you see nothing but the face of my Lord."

The Sons of Union Veterans pledge themselves that they would have the generations that follow after us to see nothing but the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and those thousands of fathers who never attended the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union veterans who gave their lives on the field of battle. It is to all of them and those who passed this year that we pay an honest and high tribute and pledge our lives that we will perpetuate their memory down through all posterity. We shall feel their presence always watching along with us.

One simple thought. Let us always remember after all that while we live here in our little world, that while there seems to be a great dread of the hanging curtain that falls between us and out there in the unknown, let us think of our comrades as just simply living there within that other room. They are about the Father's business while you and I live here. They are about the Father's business and likewise living with us too. And so we pay tribute to them who are not dead, who are living behind the hanging curtain, and those who are walking and talking with us and are the very inspiration of our lives. To you who are still living, we pay you the honor and the glory, and may God give you many years more, and may they be rich and full of His greatest blessing. [Applause.]

Chairman NELSON. Finally permit me to introduce Mary E. Simonds, national chaplain, auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Mrs. SIMONDS. Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is my privilege tonight to pay tribute to the Grand Army of the Republic, both to those dead and the living. And I consider it a great privilege and a heritage. We pray that God will shower His richest blessings on the Boys in Blue that are here with us and those that have passed on. Thank you.

"The Lost Chord," United States Marine Band.

Chairman NELSON. The benediction will now be pronounced by Rev. M. V. Stone.

Acting Chaplain in Chief MARTIN V. STONE. Now may grace, mercy, and peace enter now and abide ever more in our every heart. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Amen.

(Taps.) (10:15 p. m.)



RECEPTION AND SEMIOFFICIAL MEETING OF THE  
SEVENTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, HELD IN THE  
MASONIC TEMPLE AUDITORIUM, MADISON, WIS., MON-  
DAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1937

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Judge Alvin C. Reis, presiding.

Music, United States Marine Band.

Chairman REIS. Ladies and gentlemen, it is very evident that I am not the chairman who is scheduled to be your presiding officer. Adjutant General Immell is out of the city. However, as sometimes happened in battle, privates or corporals or sergeants, when the ranks were depleted, commanded companies, company commanders were thrown in to command battalions, and even majors, upon occasion, had to command brigades. Therefore, I throw myself into this to-night on a few minutes' notice this afternoon in pursuance of a military duty.

The invocation will be by the Reverend William Mahoney, of Madison.

Rev. WILLIAM H. MAHONEY, rector, St. Raphael's Catholic Church. Before pronouncing the invocation, since it is inconvenient for you to rise, I would ask you all to remain in your places and in deep silence to the memory of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic who have died since last they have convened in convention. Let us pay tribute to their memory.

Eternal rest grant unto them, O God, and may they rest in peace. In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Almighty and merciful God who has deigned to spare the lives of these veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic to our day, continue to protect and bless them, and may their last days be spent in peace and tranquility until You shall have called them to their eternal home. May we seek no further consideration than Thy constant protection, that our Nation before God may live and prosper. Almighty God, enlighten our minds, direct our wills to shun evil and do good.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evil. Amen.

Chairman REIS. The following is from the diary of a World War soldier written 19 years ago:

October 5, 1918, 22 o'clock. (Meaning 10 o'clock at night.)

Fourteen searchlights are centered over our heads tonight. The planes are coming from the north. They have just dropped 10 bombs on Recicourt.

A city is burning in the northeast. It is the enemy retreating—backing before that khaki-clad horde which will come through the morning mist. Our dead are still in the Bois Emont, and I think tonight of those boys lying out there in the rain, with faces turned to the sky.

23 O'CLOCK

The artillery are beginning—in the East. The big guns are firing again tonight. The sky is lighted with their flashes. It is the 305's. The division in front of us is attacking. They are calling for more doctors, more stretchers.

The fight in the Argonne is terrific.

Doc and I were away for 24 hours and when we came back there were two new cemeteries at the crossroads.

LATER

“What cross may come ere beckons morning light,  
Death or years to bear or blinded night,  
We dare to die. Dawn's shadows softly blend.  
God tints the red-ning sky.  
It is the end.”

I suppose, my friends, if we could talk tonight to any of the invisible choir that left the ranks of the Union Army in 1861 and 1865 they would not speak to us, of course, of airplanes or huge 305 guns, or guns that would throw a shell weighing pounds 50 miles into the forest. Yet, despite those things which we consider the terrific features of the last war, I think it is due to those men in blue to place these two great wars in their accurate perspective, and briefly—most briefly—I want to indicate to you three very simple facts:

First, take Wisconsin, which is typical of other States. In the World War, with a population of 3,000,000, we were forced to send into the Army only 118,000 men—1 out of 26 of our population. Contrast with that the circumstances that in the Civil War, with 800,000 population only, we sent 91,000 soldiers, or 1 out of every 9 men, women, and children.

That is no reflection upon Wisconsin in the World War because in the World War we oversubscribed our quota by far. But I say it is typical of the whole United States, showing that the Civil War exhibited three times the intensity in sacrifice of homes broken up, men leaving their children, their wives, their loved ones, as was the case in the great World War.

The second fact to which I call your attention is that, despite the rows on rows of crosses representing our dead in France today, the pictures of which we see frequently in the newspapers—and far be it from me to minimize their sacrifice one bit—but, despite that fact, the cold statistical fact is in killed in action and dying from wounds the Union Army alone suffered more than twice the losses of the entire Army of the United States in France. There is nothing in the World War which can compare in intensity with the charge at Cold Harbor, where the Union Army lost 10,000 men in 20 minutes.

The third fact to which I want to call your attention—and to me it is the greatest tribute to the patriotism of any American soldier—is this: There was a certain gallantry and perhaps a certain glamor even in death in action, but here is something representing a greater heroism, as I see it, and it is a tribute to all Union soldiers, those who died in those 4 years of war and those who have lived and died



since. I quote a historical fact stated by Charles H. Henry, then Private Henry in 1862, at the age of 16, when he said:

Forty thousand Union soldiers perished in southern prisons from July 1, 1863, to the close of the war in 1865. At Salisbury, N. C., 10,700 Union prisoners are buried in five trenches and not a single name is known. Every man who died, whether from hunger, exposure, or disease, might have saved his life by taking an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but not so; 40,000 rather than dishonor the uniform and the Flag went to nameless graves.

Every man who died might have been released from prison and saved his life by taking an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. But not so, 40,000 rather than do that to their country which they loved, died, and were buried in nameless graves.

To my mind, friends, there has never been greater patriotism. No man hath greater love than that. Never have Americans shown greater loyalty than that. And on behalf of the soldiers of the last war I want to say to you that we who wore the olive drab are proud, we are happy, we are honored to have with us tonight our valiant comrades in blue, and it must be some satisfaction to you to know that you who fought to preserve a nation as one union, you in the Blue against the defeated Gray, have now lived to see your sons of '98 and your grandsons and sons of '18 under one color. [Applause.]

Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Sigfrid Prager.

Chairman REIS. That was Mrs. Sigfrid Prager, of Madison. We thank you. This is a pretty nice band we have here tonight. [Applause.] Captain, how about it?

Capt. TAYLOR BRANSON, United States Marine Band. We will play a request from the commander in chief, Jubel Overture.

(The number was then played by the band.)

Chairman REIS. Captain Branson, and gentlemen, I thank you.

The Governor of Wisconsin, Hon. Philip F. La Follette, who was to have greeted you here tonight, is at a conference of governors, I am told, in Nebraska. He asked me to personally express his inability to be present. However, I have a little surprise for you, and I think a little secret. He asked Madison's Representative in Congress to appear for him tonight, and the secret is this, as I am reliably informed. Just as an army travels on its stomach, so a band must travel on an appropriation, and an appropriation means a bill through Congress.

I am told that a special bill was put through Congress, and the bill was urged by Madison's Representative in Congress, and naturally when I say Congress I mean the House of Representatives, and by the other man in Congress from Wisconsin who lives in Madison, the senior Senator from Wisconsin, in the so-called upper House.

I have the pleasure to present to you tonight instead of and on behalf of Governor La Follette, the Honorable Congressman Harry Sauthoff. We all call him just Harry here in Madison.

HON. HARRY SAUTHOFF, Madison, Wis. Commander in Chief Ruhe, members of the G. A. R., members of the Allied orders, Capt. Taylor Branson and your band, and ladies, and gentlemen:

In the name of the State of Wisconsin and on behalf of Governor La Follette, I extend to each and every one of you a most cordial and hearty welcome, honored veterans, and we trust that your stay among us may be most fortunate and most happy. And may I say in passing that from the evidences of your reception by some of the ladies that I witnessed over at the Lorraine Hotel I do not think

your visit is much of a hardship. [Laughter.] I am glad indeed to see that the ladies are so fond of you and that you respond so enthusiastically. [Laughter.]

It is a wonderful thing to stay young. I am reminded of the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes:

Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys?  
If there has, take him out, without making a noise.  
Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite!  
Old Time is a liar. We're twenty tonight!  
We're twenty. We're twenty. Who says we are more?  
He's tipsy—young jackanapes!—show him the door!

That is the spirit, stay young. And when you have wearied of our hospitality and you have once more returned to your homes, I trust that you will think of us and of our city and of our State with fondest recollections. [Applause.]

Chairman REIS. Speaking of Governors, it may interest you to know that the State of Wisconsin made seven Union soldiers Governors. [Applause.] The fact is that for 36 years after the close of the Civil War—for 36 years, with the exception of a very short period, every Wisconsin Governor was a former Union soldier. [Applause.]

I don't know if they made mayors of Madison out of Union soldiers. I would not be surprised. I am not sure whether the present mayor was an ex-Union soldier. Seems to me he told me once that he was just a year too young, or something like that. But be that as it may, he is quite a fighting man. It is a pleasure to me to introduce to you tonight Mayor James R. Law, of the city of Madison. [Applause.]

Mayor LAW. Mr. Chairman, Commander in Chief Ruhe, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and their friends: On this memorable occasion when the Grand Army of the Republic is assembled here for its seventy-first encampment it is indeed a pleasure for me to speak a word of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Madison. You have assembled here at our invitation, and we are exceedingly happy that you came.

Madison feels honored by having had the opportunity to be host to this grand organization for at least once during all these years, and it seems fitting that you should come here because in Madison there assembled the soldiers who left for the front at Camp Randall, and now after these many years you have again come back to us to tell over with your friends and relatives the stories of that war.

Now while Madison is not a large city it is truly a metropolitan city, and we have many conventions and many assemblages of this sort. But let me assure you that never have we had one that comes with more feeling and more satisfaction to our hearts than your organization. [Applause.]

We hope you will have a happy time while you are here, and if there is anything that we can do to make your stay more enjoyable and more entertaining, all that you have to do is to command. And as the previous speaker has said, when you return to your homes we hope that you will have a feeling of friendship in your hearts as we have for you. [Applause.]

Chairman REIS. Last year at approximately this time it was my privilege to appear on this same platform during the annual encampment of the Wisconsin department of the Grand Army of the Repub-



lic. As that time I said that we hoped very much—that is all we could do—we hoped that the national encampment would be here in 1937. We did not realize that that hope and dream would finally come true. I know that if everyone of our Wisconsin “boys in blue” could take the platform tonight each would speak to you his friendship and his devotion, his gratitude tonight. But in their name I am going to call on the department commander of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, W. P. Bryant.

Comrade W. P. BRYANT, department commander of Wisconsin. Comrades and friends, in behalf of the Grand Army of the State of Wisconsin, I bid you a cordial welcome to this seventy-first anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic, and I hope you will all have a good time in this beautiful city. Thank you.

Chairman REIS. Captain, if you have not hailed the chief, you are now going to hail the chief.

“Hail to the Chief,” United States Marine Band.

Chairman REIS. I think I am right in saying, Commander Ruhe, although I am not an authority in these matters, that the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Decatur, Ill., on April 6, 1866; that immediately thereafter, namely, on July 12, 1866, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Missouri, held a department convention at Springfield; and that on October 31 of the same year a call was issued for a national convention which was held at Indianapolis on November 20, 1866, attended by Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, and Kentucky. Thus in our own great Middle West was born the Grand Army of the Republic.

At the second national encampment which met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, January 15, 1868, the revered Gen. John A. Logan was elected commander in chief. General Logan, in a simple sentence, stated the purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic:

We have but three objects obligatory upon us as members of this order, namely, to promote the love and practice of fraternity, liberal distributions of charity, and unequivocal loyalty.

It is my great pleasure, honor, and privilege now to call upon Commander in Chief C. H. William Ruhe, of the National Grand Army of the Republic, to respond to this welcome.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Honorable representative of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Wisconsin and Honorable Mayor of the city of Madison, the capital of the State of Wisconsin, I have listened intently to your kind words of welcome, and I assure you we appreciate them entirely beyond my poor expression to name what we feel upon an occasion of this kind. It required an effort to arrange for the encampment at Madison, but from the very beginning, when the national encampment assembled at Washington, D. C., and decided unanimously that the seventy-first national encampment should be held at Madison, Wis., and delegated to the incoming administration the authority and order to see that the necessary arrangements for all the requirements of such an encampment be met with and contracted for with the authorized committee of the city of Madison, and as the commander in chief chosen at that time, it became my duty to enter into negotiations with your representative committee for the necessary arrangement so that the encampment might visit here and

carry out the mandate of the encampment at Washington, D. C. And after a brief time negotiations were opened with the Madison Foundation, and I paid a visit here sometime during the month of February last in order to open these negotiations personally, and at that visit had the company of a number of the national presidents of the organizations associated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

There are many knotty questions to be smoothed out before such arrangements can be completed, and it is easily discernible that such would be the case, because the personnel of the official head of the organization differs from year to year, and the personnel of the various localities where you intend to hold the encampment is different every year, because you go to another city, and the physical locality is of a different nature, and the requirements are generally the same. So that it is always a task for the committee at the location to try and arrange all the physical qualifications necessary to meet the general requirements of every encampment, and we certainly had a task in Madison in the subsequent weeks and days that followed.

But I will say here now what I said upon my return to Pittsburgh to the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic: I never met a more cordial representative body of the citizens of a city than I met in Madison. [Applause.]

This was in response to some of the criticisms that were entered about coming to this city. But we carried on our negotiations and we came to a final conclusion and I signed the contract between us, and we have come. And I want to say as far as we have gone we have only met with the most cordial welcome, with the kindest reception, with the most open-hearted and open-handed welcome that any organization could wish for. And I sincerely hope that the remaining days of our encampment, the same as the preliminary ones, in which only those with duties to perform can take part, that they may be uniformly pleasant and successful.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was the result of what your chairman has just stated, of the gathering in Decatur, Ill., and the formation was in accordance, Illinois being the birthplace, received the name of Department No. 1. Wisconsin being on the border line of that State and taking equal interest, received the designation of Department No. 2. And Pennsylvania, the great industrial State of the United States, which took such a prominent part in the Civil War in the furnishing of arms of large caliber, arms for the Infantry, munitions of all kinds, equipment, and so forth, for the Army, was also on hand and received the designation of Department No. 3. And that is where we hail from and where we have had the headquarters during the past year.

It is needless to say that at the various gatherings here we want all the citizens of Madison and all the visitors that come here to take part for their pleasure, for their enjoyment, and for their enlightenment as to what the Grand Army of the Republic stand for. It is a mooted question today, and it is our duty to disseminate the best knowledge that we can of the real purposes and intent of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. The first lesson it teaches is patriotism, and that carries with it the word loyalty. That is what we need. That is what is shown to be the want at the present day. And let me add, that is what we are going to have. [Applause.]



This is a land of Americans, irrespective of where they may hail from. We care not how you cherish, if a foreigner, certain traditions in your family land, certain requirements in your education, and certain qualifications that you think are necessary to good manhood and womanhood, because we think they improve your quality. But when it comes to the exercise of whatever it may be, your profession, your trade, or the qualification of citizenship after you acquire it, let us remind you that you are not of this country or that country, but you are of the United States, and you owe allegiance and affiliation only to the United States. [Applause.]

It is very pleasing to give these admonitions to our people. They will bear great fruit and they will enhance the value of everyone who lives in this country of ours.

Our United States Marine Band has certainly given us some magnificent entertainment. It has been an exceeding pleasure to me to have listened to them, to have conversed with them, and I expect to get in closer contact with them still. The origin of them coming to Madison, however, rests with the Secretary of the Grand Army of the Republic, appointed by me in Washington, D. C., and who has held that position, not altogether successively, but during the period of the last 27 or 28 years.

A few months ago she came into my office at the headquarters with a newspaper in her hand and read to me an extract that Congress had passed a joint resolution appropriating \$7,000 and ordering a detail of the United States Marine Band to visit a gathering or convention of the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy. And after reading that she said, "Commander, if the Marine Band can be detailed to go and play for the Confederates, why can't they be detailed to play for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic?" And I replied, "They surely can," and I said, "Kindly write out a communication to the committee at Madison and give them a statement of facts and tell them to advise their Congressmen to enter a joint resolution, and when we learn that it has been entered we will do all we can to notify the Congressmen and Senators of this resolution and request their assistance in its passage." I was informed by the secretary of your commission that they quite agreed, just as I said, if the band can be detailed to those who try to destroy the Union they should be detailed to those who preserved the Union. [Applause.]

That little tribute I pay on this occasion to the secretary that I appointed at the time I was elected, Miss Katharine Flood. [Applause.]

And in closing I again wish to thank the officials for the kind welcome they have given. I wish to thank this audience for their enthusiastic response, and I assure you that my comrades and myself, when we go back to our homes, will certainly have a kind word for all the official representatives and for the good people of Madison. [Applause.]

Chairman REIS. That was a marvelous speech, as Father Mahoney said. Thank you, Mr. Commander, for your wonderful tribute to Madison. We value it. We will not forget it. Thank you for your vigorous remarks. They are wonderful, in my judgment. Thank you for your words to the band. The only criticism that I have of the joint resolution passed by Congress is that it did not provide that the

band should come here and live. However, we have a little local talent. They are at least handsome men. I believe they are at the outer door. Mr. Alexius Baas, director, and the Madison male quartette.

Selections, Madison Glee Club.

Chairman REIS. It looks like I missed that quartette. Alex, if you will forgive me and try it again, you will make up for my error.

"Land of Mine," Madison Glee Club.

Chairman REIS. Thank you, boys. Captain, you had them outnumbered.

There are now to be five greetings by the heads of the organizations associated with the Grand Army of the Republic. It would be dangerous for me to carry my imperfect knowledge of history too far, especially if it means argument with a charming lady. But my inquiry shows that the Woman's Relief Corps had its origin when the Bosworth Relief Corps was formed at Portland, Maine, in 1869, followed by a State organized Woman's Relief Corps at Fitchburg, Mass., in April 1879, and that the present Woman's Relief Corps nationally was created at Denver, Colo., on July 25, 1883, its objects, among others, being stated in one very complete sentence: "To specifically aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead; and to cherish and emulate the deeds of our Army nurses, and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to their country in her hour of peril." I call now upon Mrs. Ida Heacock Baker, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Mrs. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, Commander in Chief Ruhe, comrades, distinguished guests, and friends, this is a proud and happy moment for me to represent the oldest patriotic organization, auxiliary to the grandest patriotic organization, embodiment of loyal womanhood, who have given unselfish service to the Grand Army of the Republic for 55 years. [Applause.] As president of the National Woman's Relief Corps, I am pleased to respond to your very cordial greetings and thank you most heartily for the wonderful hospitality of this beautiful city of Madison and patriotic State of Wisconsin. [Applause.]

May I, in a word, express for myself personally and for my organization, our sincere appreciation to your Boy Scouts of America, who are evidently so happy to act as escorts to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Boy Scouts, you are honored escorts to our national heroes themselves, and the memory in years to come will be much prized. We thank you.

Since the Woman's Relief Corps paved the way for woman, making her realize she had a part in the great scheme of patriotic education and advancement, she is now an unexcelled factor along all avenues of endeavor. We are grateful for being the pioneer organization in so important an achievement for the women of our country, this country that was preserved by the men to whom we do honor this week.

We renew our pledge of allegiance to the cause and principles for which they stand. We had builded well our foundation, with the Grand Army of the Republic as our inspiration. As the future depends on past activities, the record of our past is proof that we have assumed the responsibility resting on us with the privilege of being



the auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic as a sacred trust. We will guard well our heritage and keep ever before the youth of our land just what the Union forces of the Civil War did for this great Republic. And the Stars and Stripes, emblem of liberty and consecrated, we salute you and through you the men who kept your colors bright and your stars intact.

Commander in Chief Ruhe, it is my privilege in behalf of the National Woman's Relief Corps, and an expression of our loyalty and fealty to the Grand Army of the Republic, in addition to the money we give for the southern memorial fund to present to you this check for \$1,000 [applause] from your auxiliary, the National Woman's Relief Corps.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Madam President, in behalf of my comrades in the Grand Army of the Republic, and added thereto my most sincere thanks, I accept this gift of loyalty, which confirms what you promised to do in your attachment to the Grand Army of the Republic, and I shall report it to the encampment and they will no doubt give you the same acknowledgment with the same freedom, with the same kind of thought as now I express to you. [Applause.]

Chairman REIS. Thank you, Mrs. Baker. That was beautiful. I am not going to risk much more history, because so far my record seems to be good. But again reading shows, as I read history, that in 1881 at Trenton, N. J., there was organized the Loyal Ladies' League, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic; that its purpose was—

To assist the Grand Army of the Republic in its high and holy mission. To practice the precept of true fraternity of feeling towards all sisters of our order; \* \* \* to perpetuate and keep forever sacred "Memorial Day."

That on November 18, 1886, the Loyal Ladies' League from various States met at Chicago with an Illinois organization known as Ladies of the G. A. R., and thus established the now National Order, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I now call upon Mrs. Frances M. Kuhns, national president of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. KUHNS. Commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, honorable mayor, citizens of Madison, members of the allied organizations, and others, this to me is the happiest event of my life. To those of you who do not know, I want you to know that the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the national president of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic this year come from the same city and the same State, Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

We are proud of Commander in Chief Ruhe, and I think you will all agree with me that we have every right to be. In the Capital City of Washington, D. C., the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic elected Commander in Chief Ruhe and I as leaders of these marvelous organizations, and I could not help but think that while this Marine Band played in Washington, D. C., the Capital City, when our national commander in chief was elected, he little knew that they would come to Madison, where he would finish his administration. So I know just how happy Comrade Ruhe is tonight.

I could not bring the Department of Pennsylvania with me to do honor to you tonight, Commander Ruhe, but I have a delegation in

my convention tomorrow of 40 of the sisters, every one of whom know, respect, and honor our commander in chief. And so I have brought, Commander, a little gift of the delegation of Pennsylvania, and I present this to you with their love and best wishes and the hope that you may have a very happy encampment, and after your year is over as commander in chief you may want to rest a while, and in that box I have provided, with the help of the Department of Pennsylvania, something that will add to your comfort and enjoyment. Accept it, Commander Ruhe, as our gift.

And the ladies of the national body of the Grand Army of the Republic are also proud of you, and I knew nothing more fitting to present to you than the flag of our country. It has been an honor for me to travel from coast to coast and visit many departments with my commander from my own State, something that may never happen again in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic, and I am happy and proud to stand on this platform, Mr. Commander in Chief, and I want you to take this home with you, and every time you look at it I want you to think of our year together. I have nothing but the kindest memories of our association this year together.

I might say in closing:

Behold the flag of the United States of America. It is the flag of our country. It is your flag. It is my flag. It is our flag. It is the flag of the Union. It is the Red, White, and Blue. It has the name of Old Glory—the Star-Spangled Banner. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUHE. Mrs. President, I have listened to your kind words, and I certainly feel very grateful to you to be favored by you and your associates in the manner you have told this audience. And I feel very grateful, exceedingly grateful, that the members of that official national organization have favored me with the United States flag. It is something that every citizen should cherish, not only a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but it is doubly so to be associated and as coming from those with whom I have been associated so many years.

I remember the early days of your aspirations to become a factor in the operations of the Ladies of the G. A. R., and, if you will recall, I stated at one time, "Be patient; your time will come." Your aspirations preceded mine, and by some good fortune we landed at the highest pinnacle in the gift of the organizations at the same time. [Applause.]

In addition thereto, there is quite a coincidence. Our sister president here is superintendent of one of the great homes for the widows of the departed comrades, while I am in charge of the magnificent Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, a gift to the Civil War veterans who served in the Union Army for the suppression of the Rebellion from '61 to '65, occupying in ground a double square in the city of Pittsburgh, in one of its finest localities, and a building that in its construction cost nearly \$2,000,000; while in the home over which the sister president presides they take care of and have taken care of considerably over 100 widows at one time, the number fluctuating as their age would make them pass away into the Great Unknown.

It is surely a pleasure to tell you this, for it is a pleasure to all of us to know that efforts made for the good of the comrades or the widows of any of those associated with the great event from '61 to '65



inure to the benefit not alone of those directly concerned, but it sets a noble example for any successor organization and a noble example to the citizens in general to take care of those who through their obligation and efforts in the line of citizenship have earned it. I thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman REIS. Well, if I had a hat on tonight, I would take it off to Pennsylvania. [Applause.] It is getting a little late. I have run out of history, and I am just going to introduce the other three who may give greetings. Besides, I am down to the sons and daughters now and running into a little more danger. Mrs. Adelle Coman Murphy, national president of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Mrs. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, commander in chief, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, Congressman Sauthoff, Mayor Law, and all the allied handsome friends, I am certainly delighted to be here, and perhaps I will tell you a little bit of my own history if the chairman has not gone down as far as the Daughters. You know we are only 2 years younger than the Woman's Relief Corps, although we are Daughters. We were organized in 1885 nationally. So, of course, you could tell by my appearance that I am not so young. I had a very nice speech, or at least I thought it was one, until I came here, and I became so interested in the program I have forgotten my speech, but I am reminded of so many different things as the different speakers have spoken. I thought of this wonderful United States Marine Band and its being here. I thought of how there would be no United States if it had not been for our fathers, and there would have been no United States Marine Band. So we enjoy that because our fathers saved this Union. [Applause.]

There is so much in the word "Daughters." You men who have daughters, just think for a moment what it means to you. When I was a little girl my dad always said, with great pride, and as I look back now I am so glad to reminisce—that is another sign I am aged—I look back to the time when he used to say, "This is my daughter." It was with a great deal of pride. Then after I grew to discretion—I sometimes wonder if I ever arrived there. However, when I thought I did, I used to have great pride in introducing my father and saying, "This is my father." And it was about that time that I learned just what that little bronze button meant. It was some time, a long time after that, before I ever knew of a Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, but the moment that I did know of it, and I was very ill, seriously ill at the time, I signed my name on the application for a charter in my home town, and I am very proud to say that 20 members from Mexico, N. Y., over a thousand miles from here, of my own tent, came here to exemplify the ritual today, at a great expense, but hoping that they could help others to see how beautiful our work is and just how fond we are of the Grand Army of the Republic, our own flesh and blood. [Applause.]

That, perhaps, is a little bit personal, but as I sat here I thought it would be very nice for the audience to know that our commander in chief was a cellist for many years in one of the largest symphony orchestras in Pittsburgh. This setting here seems particularly appropriate, that he could have this lovely music. One that he is very fond of is The Rosary that you played so beautifully last night. He

was closely associated with Ethelbert Nevin, who wrote that. He also played for Schumann-Heink.

I think it was rather a sad coincidence that Schumann-Heink would die the morning that he had that lovely reception in Pittsburgh. It was a sad thing, because he was looking forward to sometime hearing her again and seeing her personally. But I know that he has fond remembrances. I know you will pardon these personal expressions, but I really think it is nice to know these things because we get a little better acquainted that way.

I think, too, that the tribute paid our past national president of the Daughters of Union Veterans, Katharine R. A. Flood, was very, very splendid, and it is certainly well earned. Katharine Flood never misses a chance to do all that she can for the Grand Army of the Republic. If it was her idea, just as that newspaper clipping was enough for our Sister Flood, we are very happy to know that you have someone so closely attached to you who is so interested in your work.

I take great pleasure now, Commander in Chief, in presenting to you this check from your Daughters. This check is for \$1,000. [Applause.] We want you to use it in just any way that the Grand Army of the Republic sees fit, and if you want any more all you will have to do is just write a letter to the national president of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War and she will see that you have it at once. [Applause.]

And now to you, I want to present this loving cup. This is a personal gift from the national department, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. We who have met you in the various trips have been very much inspired by your splendid talks. It is the hardest thing, I know, to speak on a program after Commander Ruhe has got through. And this cup says:

Presented to C. H. William Ruhe, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War during their Forty-seventh Annual Convention at Madison, Wis., September 6, 1937.

And when you take this home and as you look at it, just know that just every time you look at it that all the Daughters are so happy to have you serve this year, and I especially have been very much pleased to have served under your guidance.

And before I let him accept this I just want to say to you people of Madison, Wis., and to all Wisconsin, you have made us most welcome, and we are having the loveliest time, and I am sure when we get back from this encampment it is going to be the happiest one we have ever had.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Sister President of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, I can generally manage to meet all occasions which require the energy or the resistance or the resources that arise, but when you come the way you do this evening, I don't know of my own accord, but it looks to me as though they all have made an effort to distinction with me during my incumbency in this office for the past year. In my visits to the various ones in their department they have paid the highest tributes to my wife, to my daughter, and to my son. I don't know why, but I do know they have always tried to do the best they can for some one of us.



On this occasion I certainly have all I can do to master my feelings; but I want to thank the Daughters most cordially and sincerely for this wonderful gift to the Grand Army of the Republic, and this personal tribute to me. I shall take it home with me, and I know when it stands in my home near this beautiful flag and near my gatherings that I have made from time to time, and of my family's, and they look upon it, they certainly will take such a pride that nothing else could possibly give them, to think that you come from the entire country, almost, you meet those personally that are strangers to you. Your association with them is through the interlocking of the various societies. But, if at the end of your career, you meet with such a cordiality as I have here tonight, outside of the requirements of our own association, it is all that a man can do to control himself under the situation. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Will you take back to your wife and your daughter the best wishes and love of several of the Daughters and myself, especially?

Commander in Chief RUHE. I certainly will do so.

Chairman REIS. That was very nice, Mrs. Murphy. I will next introduce to you the commander in chief of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Mr. William Allan Dyer.

Rev. WILLIAM V. DICKINSON, chaplain in chief, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. It so happens that I am not Mr. William Allan Dyer, but the Reverend William V. Dickinson, national chaplain of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Mr. Dyer was here in the early evening, but because of another engagement connected with the Sons it was necessary for him to leave, and I am taking his place.

This is a high privilege to stand here tonight, as I did last night, and say a word of greeting to all of you, a greeting to the State of Wisconsin, which has been so very wonderful to us and allowed us to have the use of its marvelous campus and its university. I said to my commander, "I wish I could turn back the clock a few years that I might be a student again. I would just come to Wisconsin and sit on that campus. It would help me again to go back to those early student days." I believe every man that is there feels exactly the same way toward this great State.

Now the relationship of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War is quite different than the relationship of many of our other organizations. A son is never inclined to say very much to his father in praise, and there is something that exists between men that simply helps the father to know that the son loves him. The son very often never will come to the father and place a kiss on his cheek. But he will put his arm around him and say, "Dad, I can't really express it, but you know exactly how I feel." And the father, usually, if he is a good father, will shake his head and say, "Yes, I understand."

We don't show our emotions very much as men, but there is an understanding there that is like the understanding that existed between the Son of God and His Father which was in heaven. And so tonight the Sons of Union Veterans extend greetings to the Grand Army of the Republic and praise to God that we may be worthy to carry forward the preparations that they have laid down. Not only the traditions of the Grand Army alone but also those traditions which were laid down by those boys who gave their lives upon the

battlefield, like my own grandfather, who died under fire on the field of Gettysburg, belonging to the New York Volunteers; like many of your fathers, who, no doubt, gave their lives; like another grandfather, who walked for long years with a great hole in his back caused there by the wound of a bullet, which never healed through all those years, whose sight finally disappeared, and it then finally took his mind, until he, too, lived out his time of service to this great Union of ours. It is even his memory that would speak through me to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Union Veterans and the allied orders.

We do not present to the Grand Army of the Republic silver or gold or flags or any other gifts, but instead, Commander Ruhe, through my veins and through my blood there comes to you a spirit of dedication, and we pledge ourselves definitely to keep alive the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Civil War veterans. We pledge to always see that that little marker is placed upon the grave, the spot where those men are lying there through all these years, and when you come to lie there that you shall never be forgotten. And allow me to say this to you, that no one will hold that sacred spot dear to memory like your own Sons, because I have seen evidences of this in simple fact, as was expressed last Memorial Day: "Let's not bother going up to the cemetery with our parade any more. Those fellows have been dead for a long time." No; the Sons of Union Veterans stepped in and they said, "No. As it always has been, the parade on Decoration Day must go to the cemetery. They must place on those graves that little geranium, they must place on those graves that flag."

It is that spirit that I pledge for the Sons of Veterans—that we shall always mark those last resting places. We shall do far more than that. We shall keep alive the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic; we shall keep alive the memory of the great man whose memory you kept alive, that being who was like almost unto the Son of God, who was one of God's sons placed upon this earth to show supreme humility and spirituality, that being, Abraham Lincoln, we pledge ourselves to keep his memory alive. We cannot give you any more than to pledge and give to you through my hand our life's blood, which I believe is the highest token any group can give. Thank you.

Chairman REIS. Sir, my apology for not knowing Commander Dyer had left. I congratulate his successor. There is one more greeting, to be followed by a response. Mrs. Ida L. Lewis, national president, Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Mrs. LEWIS. Commander in Chief Ruhe, distinguished guests, comrades, members of the allied organizations, and friends all, it is my happy privilege to extend the greetings of the national organization of the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. I am sure you will all agree with me after all the beautiful sentiment that has been expressed heretofore there is nothing much left for poor little me to say. So with your permission I will just say "Amen" to all that has been said. Mrs. Kuhns said she is very happy that she happened to come from Pennsylvania, the same State where our commander in chief of the Grand Army is from. I am very happy to stand before you tonight as a citizen of the State of Wisconsin. I am very happy to be a citizen of that State tonight and



very proud of all the nice things that have been said about our State and particularly about the city of Madison. In fact, I would have been disappointed if it had been less—our reception to the Grand Army of the Republic.

With reference to the Marine Band, I am sure you would much rather listen to another selection from them than a speech from me. I am very happy to say that I believe possibly I had some little part in getting the Marine Band here. On the occasion of one of my visits to Madison, Colonel Jackson showed me the communication that he had received from Katharine Flood, and I immediately said, "Colonel Jackson, I will do all I can." When I got home I wrote to my 24 department presidents, all my national officers, asking them to write their Senators, as the bill had already passed in the lower House. My department presidents all responded, and I believe every Senator was canvassed for his support for this bill, and I am very happy that the Marine Band is here tonight.

Commander Ruhe, this package is not very large. I have no check to give you, but I appreciate the fine association with you during the past year. I hope that you will live many years to enjoy this little token of love and admiration from the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Sister President of the Auxiliary, I accept your gift with the same thanks and courtesy that I have received the other arrangements that have been made for both the Grand Army of the Republic and for myself, and I will only say that I think I am responsible for your organization. When the original camp of the Sons of Union Veterans was organized by the man who was responsible for that organization, I looked the situation over carefully and said to them: "You will not get along the way you are until you have an auxiliary." That has been my sentiment ever since, and I congratulate the Sons of Union Veterans that they have such an auxiliary as their auxiliary. Kindly convey to your associates and to your national association my sincere thanks and my best wishes for your success at this encampment. I thank you.

Chairman REIS. Mrs. Lewis, our request is that you continue your grace and charm in this State. Don't ever go to Pennsylvania. We will now have another number by the band.

(Music, United States Marine Band.)

Chairman REIS. I want to ask this audience to rise in recognition of this splendid music that has been given to us by this Marine Band from Washington. God bless them. I hope they will live forever.

As our closing speaker I present to you Mr. Edwin J. Foster, past commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Past Commander in Chief EDWIN J. FOSTER (from the audience). I think the evening is so late that I will not try to talk to you, but I hope to say something to you before I leave your city. I thank you.

Chairman REIS. The benediction will be offered by the Rev. Ermil B. Frye, minister, First Methodist Church, after which just one verse, Captain, of America.

Reverend Mr. FRYE. Now may the Lord bless thee and keep thee. May the Lord make his face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee. Let the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon thee and give thee peace. Amen.

America, United States Marine Band.

**CAMPFIRE HELD AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE AUDITORIUM, MADISON, WIS., WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1937, 8 P. M.**

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Adj. Gen. Ralph M. Immell, general chairman, presiding.

Music, United States Marine Band.

Chairman IMMELL. Commander in Chief, Governor La Follette, officers, ladies and gentlemen of the auxiliaries, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, we begin our campfire meeting tonight by having the Rev. Otto J. Wilke, pastor of St. Johns Lutheran Church, give the invocation.

Rev. Mr. WILKE. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, it is indeed a thing inspiring when we learn that in Thee we live and move and have our being, and we thank Thee, Lord, our Father of Lights, in whom there is no variance, neither shadow of turning, and from Thee, O Lord, proceedeth every good and perfect gift. May we always find comfort in the thought that Thou art ever willing to be nigh unto us and art willing to bless us. May we always approach Thee in humble and childlike faith and share those blessings Thou art willing to bestow upon us. We are thankful to Thee, O God, our Heavenly Father, for all Thy tender care for us and for our loved ones. We are thankful for all those things for which our forefathers suffered much grief and hardship. We are only too often inclined to accept that which is here, unconscious of the manner in which it has been earned. Bring to our hearts and minds an understanding of the blessings we have inherited from Thee and from those who have gone before us. May we have need of the true understanding of Thy gift and that we may know what it is we have. Those in the past who have given much to make possible the existence of peace and happiness for us deserve our deepest gratitude. We pray Thee, O God, to give to the leaders of our Nation proper knowledge and understanding of brotherhood, the love of neighbor, the love of God. Bless every effort to insure a continuance of these and safeguard us from the ravages of useless strife, of misunderstanding, hate, and bloodshed. We know Thou hast given us one perfect gift. Give us true understanding and appreciation of the same. We seek Thy presence in this auditorium to the memory of those who have died that this Nation may live. Hear us and bless us in the name of Him, who is the Prince of Peace, our Lord and Savior. Amen.

Chairman IMMELL. Our first number on the program will be music by the United States Marine Band, led by Capt. Taylor Branson, and I want to take this occasion to tell Captain Branson and the members of his band how deeply indebted we all are for the fine contribution you have made to this national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. [Applause.]



Capt. TAYLOR BRANSON. I am very happy at this time to play a request number for the commander in chief, the overture Tannhauser. (Number played by the band.)

Chairman IMMELL. Thank you, Captain Branson, and thank you, gentlemen.

A few short days ago I stood once again on the battlefields of France. I attended the dedicatory exercises of the American Battle Monuments Commission at Montfaucon, at Somme-Py, at St. Mihiel, on the Marne River, and at Brest. All the time I was there I felt uneasy because back here in Madison I had a responsibility and a duty to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. But I am glad to report tonight that even over in far off Belgium I found a few facts that might interest these old comrades in arms here tonight. I saw at Waereghem, Belgium, up in those war-torn fields of Flanders, a United States Senator from Georgia, a Congressman from Alabama, and a Congressman from North Carolina, stand at salute while a Belgian band played *Marching Through Georgia*. And so since we have had this visual proof that not only in our institutions but in our hearts we are one country and one people, with one flag, I shall now ask Mrs. Alvin E. Gillett, of the city of Madison, to sing the *Star-Spangled Banner* accompanied by this splendid United States Marine Band.

*Star-Spangled Banner*, Mrs. Alvin E. Gillett.

Chairman IMMELL. Since the dawn of American history we, the descendants of our forebears, have thrilled with pride as we have read the glorious pages of American history. We recall back in the days of the Revolutionary War the exploits of Marion, the Swamp Raider.

Tonight we have with us a man who is a descendant of that illustrious soldier of the Revolutionary War, a man whose forebears had played a part in the development of America ever since the first white man tore through the Cumberland Gap to begin the development of Tennessee and Kentucky, a man who served in the World War as a lieutenant in the Army, a man who tonight is the great Governor of the State of Wisconsin; and it is with great pleasure and with great pride that I present at this time Gov. Philip F. La Follette, of Wisconsin.

Governor LA FOLLETTE. Mr. Chairman, Commander, veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, members of the Auxiliary, and ladies and gentlemen, I, too, would like to second General Immell's words of appreciation of the United States Marine Band, the greatest military band in the world. [Applause.] I don't know whether our guests here tonight have been laboring under the same difficulty that has bothered me, but as I look at the faces of the members of the band, and then my eyes had gone down their arms and as I noticed the number of hatch marks that most of them carry, I thought most of them ought to be in the Grand Army.

Wisconsin is the proud host of the Grand Army at its national encampment. I am not going to carry coals to Newcastle tonight in any attempt to discuss the battles of the Civil War, nor, indeed, to recount to you veterans, who know from personal knowledge far better than any of the rest of us, the part played by the various regiments, and, if I may say so, the part played by the regiments from Wisconsin.

Tonight I am confident that nothing can be said from this platform that will carry as deep an emotion or perhaps mean as much to you as the music that you will hear from the band itself. And so may I content myself with just saying this one word, that each generation must meet the problems of its time.

It seems to be a law of nature itself that our fathers and mothers cannot meet and solve the problems of their children; and just as those of you of an older generation had to meet the trying and tragic period that tore this great Nation asunder and caused the spilling of blood between brother and brother, just as you had to meet that problem and solve it in order to preserve a united nation, a nation that is united today, just so we, too, of our time have our problems to meet. And while in one sense we can honor you who gave so much and who did so much, by looking backward and paying tribute in monument and word to your deeds, but in a much deeper sense the only real tribute that we can pay to you or to the Revolutionary forebears who brought this Nation into existence, the only real tribute is in our time to meet and solve our problems and to hand on to our children as you handed on to us a united nation, devoted to the American conception of democracy.

And the one deep lesson that I have been able to draw out of your great leader, one of the two or three greatest democrats—and I now use that word with a small letter—one of the two or three greatest American democrats that has ever walked this earth, Abraham Lincoln—the greatest thing, it seems to me, that Lincoln taught was this principle that was enunciated by the man, that the letter killeth and the spirit giveth life; and the man who perhaps more than any other single individual, who did more to preserve America as a united nation and did for us more than any other single individual to preserve, as he said, on this earth “a government of the people, and by the people and for the people;” was the individual who never lost sight of the spirit of the American Constitution rather than its pure letters.

And although a reading of the Constitution itself might have been construed, as it was construed by the Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott case*, might have been construed to mean that slavery was a permanent institution, Abraham Lincoln had that gift that comes from the gods, that gift of seeing the spirit of institutions, and he realized that the essence of American democracy was this principle that he enunciated in the Gettysburg Address; and he whose soul and life was devoted to the American institution was the one who took the terrifying responsibility of demonstrating loyalty by the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation—one of the most courageous things that has ever been done by a public official in the history of this or any nation. [Applause.]

And I hope and I pray that we of our time will have had that same devotion to the essentials of American democracy, and that we in our time will be able to make our adjustments and to hand on this great Nation with its great ideals as you who have gone before us.

Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, I know that I express the sentiments not only of Wisconsin, not only of the North



or the South or the East or the West, but I am confident that I express the sentiments of united America in saluting you, the veterans of a great Army. Thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman IMMELL. Thank you, Governor La Follette. We will now have "Tenting Tonight" by the Madison male quartet, led by Alexius Baas.

"Tenting Tonight," Madison male quartet.

Chairman IMMELL. Thank you, gentlemen of the quartet. And while we still have music in our hearts and our minds I should like to announce that the Marine Band will give a concert at the University Stadium Thursday night at 7:30. The concert is free and we have room for 45,000 people. I might assure Captain Branson that we will all be there.

Music, United States Marine Band.

Chairman IMMELL. Ladies and gentlemen, it is now my proud privilege to introduce for the first time, and I believe for the last time, to the people of Wisconsin and their distinguished guests from outside the State, a fine old American, a fine old gentleman and soldier, the national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, C. H. William Ruhe. Comrade Ruhe.

Commander in Chief RUHE. Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, comrades, and friends, this is the evening that the national encampments terms a "campfire," and on this night in days gone by we had from the lips of the soldiers who took part some of the reminiscences of the campfires during their service at the time of the Civil War. While I was there only a number of months, I had also some of that experience.

And in order to give you an illustration I am going to ask you in your minds to go with me down into the southern part of the State of Virginia, south and west of Petersburg, in a locality known as Black Water Swamp. It was a short distance from the Jerusalem Plant Road, which now is quite a renowned highway in that territory. Every 16 days the alternate regiments who formed that picket line, which was 20 miles long—our regiment would be allotted the service, and when we got through the swamp there was a solid piece of ground in our section, like an oasis in the desert, and at that point there was located the reserve where both the mounted and dismounted men congregated and from which sentries went forth.

The mounted sentries would have to go through a pool of water that ran across the main highway and go out some distance to the picket line, which was along the edge of a woods, and there is where one of the greatest danger points existed in that whole section. Every 32 paces a mounted soldier stood, and the object of the picket line was that at no point could there be a sortie of any kind or any command of the enemy to get into the rear of the Army.

There was a very uncanny warfare waged by some of the people in that section and it was designated by the name of "bush-whackers." They knew every path, every log, and every step almost getting through that swamp. They knew every tree, and their object was to get into a tree during the night that was close to the edge of the forest and at the grey of dawn would give them an opportunity to draw a bead upon the sentry sitting on his horse, and when the light was favorable enough the double barrels of a gun loaded with bullets

belched forth its sound, sent on its way the missiles, and the poor sentry would drop from his horse a dead boy. The "bush-whacker" would slide from his tree and escape through the swamp. It was one of the danger points in that neighborhood and for a period we lost two or three sentries nearly every night. I, as one of the young boys who had just joined the regiment at Petersburg, when requested by some of the older soldiers, volunteered to take their place on the picket line mounted while they stood post for me at the reserves. At the reserves, when we had met with no great mishaps, we were generally a happy set of boys. They would sing songs by the campfire, some of the older ones, but I never heard *Tenting on the Old Camp Ground* while I was in the Army. I think that was a later production. Nevertheless, it is one of the most popular, for it certainly does delineate the actual facts. When we returned from the picket line again back to our regiment the matter was simply dismissed for the time being until the next turn would come around.

Now, it is just such reminiscences as those that was the incentive to call this a campfire. But I have a different reminiscence tonight, something that will be entirely new to all of you on the platform, to all of you in the audience, and to all of these men in front of us here who have furnished such magnificent music during the time of this encampment. And, inasmuch as every speaker this evening has referred to this splendid organization, I am going to devote the balance of my address entirely to this organization and its profession, and to begin with I will ask that the leader of this wonderful organization to kindly step forward where I can look into his eye with as much sight as I have at my disposal.

Mr. Leader, you are going to be deprived of your military title for a short time, for now I am going to call you, not Captain Branson, but I am going to call you Comrade Branson. [Applause.] And every member of your splendid organization also, my comrades. [Applause.] And in addition thereto I want to tell you and the members of this organization that you bear exactly the same relation to me as the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic do to their commander in chief. [Applause.]

When a young man I was a member of one of the famous military band organizations in the western part of Pennsylvania, but principally thereafter a member of the orchestra, in which I for 30 years sat at the first stand of the cellists, and I repeatedly performed with the orchestra as soloist when required to do so, and later in opera and grand opera with the orchestra. [Applause.]

In 1892 the organization known as the National League of Musicians of the United States held a convention in New York City, in April of that year, and at the conclusion of that convention your comrade was elected the president of the National League of Musicians of the United States. A year later this was repeated in the city of Detroit, and I served the allotted 2 years of those who were found equal to the occasion and who had the favor of the professional musicians of the country. So you see I as the head of that profession and you as members; it is exactly the same relation that exists between the commander in chief and the comrades of the Civil War. You are my comrades [applause], in my eyes, not simply a band furnishing the entertainment that you do.



I want you, through the facilities that you have, to make this a page of history in your Marine Band, for it is the first time this has ever occurred that the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic has been also a comrade of another organization. And it will never happen again, for there are no presidents left among the aspirants for commander in chief, and there are no comrades left of the National League of Musicians that occupied that office.

Now, I am going to say a little something about this former part of my life. In music we have one of the three great arts—painting, sculpture, and music—and the greatest of these is music. We recognize the beauty of the paintings of the master. Through the eye of the connoisseur it represents something most beautiful. But in the course of time, it matters not how well taken care of, it fades, and some of the luster of the colors is lost to the mind's eye.

Then again you have the object of the chisel of the artist. It almost represents life, so much so that many legends have been written and plays have been produced where the statue, the figure comes to life and walks out among those who are displaying the rhythm and the language that the writer has given who has observed the master. But in time you will find the effects of the water will dim what looked like a natural skin on this object, and it will fade away just as creeping trellis. But when you take the sheet of paper on which you have the five lines, you put those little characters thereon, they are the result of a man who has thought up a subject and knows how to write up that subject in a certain language. There come men from the northland, there come men from the southland, there come men from the Eastern Hemisphere, and there come men from the Western Hemisphere. They come from all points, with their instruments. They sit down before those stands. They look at the language that is put down before them and they play that universal language just as they would their own mother tongue.

The only description that fits the fact—what I have recited—is that by Goethe, the great German philosopher, who said "Music is the only universal language, in which the musician speaks to the human heart." [Applause.]

There is no parallel in the world, and those small characters that are stamped on that sheet of paper, when those men who speak that universal language sit in front of them, they never fade. It is constant, and it is universal, and it will never be eradicated from the earth. There is no greater pleasure in this world, and in order to illustrate it more fully I will say to you, take the primitive, the most primitive form of music, and it is the percussion of the tom-tom, later developed into the drum, universally used originally for savage purposes, then introduced to their enjoyment at their fires to visitors and then later introduced as a military march.

But in all of these the savage instinct was there, even in our military march of today. You can discern that that is to some extent the basis, although it has been wonderfully modified by some of the beautiful melodies.

Then you go on, but still take the music into the dance. You have been given a fine illustration this evening, and it is for enjoyment. Then much of the savage instinct is lost. It is something that soothes the human breast and they enjoy the melody, they enjoy the rhythmic motion, because it is something to which they refer intellectually.

Then comes the development further into song. There we must digress slightly, for when the composer writes a song he does not write melody. He takes a poem, he reads that poem. That poem in its symmetrical formation teaches him that there is an expression of harmony there that he must produce if he wants to show in music what the poet has said in words. He writes those harmonies, and the effects of those harmonies invariably form the melody. So that unless you have with the melody the harmony that the poem originally produced, the melody to the musician without the harmony is meaningless, and the expression gives a tune and fits the condition admirably.

And you go on further and you have a magnificent interpretation by the orchestras, you go on and delineate the contributions of the wonderful composers of the world. When I heard the wonderful overture of "Tannhauser" this evening, it was an uplift that you very seldom can find in anything, whether it be words or anything else. It is a wonderful composition and expressed so much, that there is in it food for thought by everyone who has a love for the beautiful.

And we go on and finally we have from that other composer the muted tongue, which reaches its height in personal affiliation to the greatest height of human love in Tristan and Isolde. There never was a poem written that could express the meaning like Richard Wagner did there.

And so you go on further and you get the compositions of Sebastian Bach. They were delineated later by innumerable composers, reaching their apex with the symphonies of Beethoven. Later on modern composers, especially Russian and Greek, reached wonderful heights in delineating the possibilities of the orchestra, the expression of sentiment therein, and the acknowledgment of something superior to that which they had. Then we have further orchestral development by Beethoven in which Richard Strauss reaches the greatest height when he gives us his conception of this life and the future life in *Tod und Verklarung*.

It is for this reason that musicians have a wonderful profession. We have just lost one of our greatest prima donnas—I used to play a cello obligato to her songs—Madame Schumann-Heink. [Applause.] I appeared with her on the platform, having had no previous rehearsals with her. When I began to play I noticed she observed and she received an inspiration, just the same as I did when she sang. When it was over such an ovation had never taken place in the hall. When the recalls came she would not appear on that platform without taking me by the hand and sharing all the honors with me equally. [Applause.] And before that she made the remark in German, "How exceptionally well the compositions were."

So "my comrades" you are to be forever hereafter, whether I come to see you or whether you are gathered somewhere where I am at the time. We will be comrades together, and I want the history of the United States Marine Band to show our gathering here tonight, our mutual attachment to each other, and only once in the history of the country where the relation between the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic was exactly the same as the relation between myself and you. [Applause.]



Chairman IMMELL. Mrs. Frances M. Kuhns, national president of the Ladies of the G. A. R., will now lead us in pledging allegiance to the flag.

(Pledge of allegiance.)

Chairman IMMELL. Mr. Commander, ladies, and gentlemen, at this time there will be a patriotic address delivered by Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Justice Rosenberry and three other justices of our supreme court are members of the Order of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Justice Nelson, who presided last evening, Justice Fowler and Justice Fairchild compose the four horsemen of justice whose fathers were your comrades in arms in 1861. Justice Rosenberry.

Chief Justice ROSENBERRY. Mr. Chairman, men of the Grand Army of the Republic, members of the allied organizations, ladies, and gentlemen, first of all I wish to address a few words to the young people who are present here this evening. I would like you to realize that this has been one of the great days in the history of Madison. You have witnessed a spectacle today, the memory of which you ought to carry with you as long as you live. As I sat in the reviewing stand for this wonderful organization which led the parade around the square, and I saw these young boys come on and carry the United States flag, the thought crossed my mind that these men of the Grand Army of the Republic were only 5 or 6 years older than these boys now are when they entered the service of their country in 1861.

In the years that have passed they have seen this Nation grow, they have assisted in its development, and I want to say to this patrol troop of Boy Scouts which officiated today and in the days of the Grand Army before here, that they have in these men of the Grand Army of the Republic a wonderful example of service not only in time of war but in time of peace. [Applause.]

I think that the Grand Army of the Republic in the years that have passed since the close of the Civil War as a great organization have always made their voice heard on the side of right and justice in the affairs of this Nation, and the influence which the men of the Grand Army of the Republic have exerted through the years as individuals and as members of this organization has been one of the great factors in the upbuilding of this country. And I therefore call upon you who have witnessed these scenes that have been enacted upon the streets of Madison here today to carry with you as long as you live the memory of this most marvelous and, in my judgment, tremendous event. These things come to us but a few times in a lifetime, and I doubt if there are many here in the city of Madison who appreciate the wonderful opportunity, the great honor which the Grand Army of the Republic has done the State of Wisconsin in coming here to hold its seventy-first annual encampment. [Applause.]

I know that this has been a long and tiresome day. You have had not only the physical strain incident to all the participation in these exercises, but there comes along with it a very emotional strain, and I want, before I forget it, to relate a slight incident which occurred in the history of my own family, and I want these boys who are here to carry this with them as a testimonial of what the young men of 1861 thought and did. Three of the men in my family were in 1861 working in a logging camp in southern Michigan. War had been de-

clared. Lincoln had issued a call for volunteers; companies and regiments were being organized in the territory in which these young men were working. They had just passed their majority, and for the first time were away from home. It came Saturday and they were to come to the county-seat town, there to hear some patriotic addresses. Before they went they entered into a solemn agreement among themselves that even though they should make up their minds to enlist, that they would return to camp and consult together before they took this very important step. They all went, they heard the addresses, they returned, they had their dinner; and as they gathered after dinner there was a very solemn and serious occasion. They looked at each other. They had little to say. Finally one of them could stand it no longer and he said, "Boys, I might just as well confess now as ever. I broke my promise and I enlisted." And the other two said, "So did we." [Applause.]

That was the spirit, my young friends, in which these men of the Grand Army of the Republic went forth in 1861. There are many other stories, and I have no doubt every other soldier here has something similar to that in his own experience. It was a great time in the history of this country. Grave issues were at stake. When the call for service came these men offered their all upon the altar of their country.

From the earliest times and among all peoples those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country have been regarded as heroes and have been revered and esteemed by their fellow countrymen. This feeling of reverence and respect for those who have served their country springs from an appreciation of the fact that the sacrifices made by the soldier are not for his individual benefit but for the benefit of the country as a whole. Because everyone knows what war means to society as well as to the individual, men have sought in all times and ages for means of preventing war. When it is not prompted by the personal ambitions of a ruler men engage in war principally because they believe there are things that are more worth while than life itself. Today, and always, we shall honor and respect the men who fought in the Revolutionary War for the right of this country to be free and independent. In the life of mankind there arise crises which human nature being what it is can only be met by the arbitrament of the sword. Whether the time will ever come when the people of the world shall have so far accepted the Golden Rule as to make war impossible and unnecessary we only need to glance at the daily newspaper to realize that that time has not yet arrived.

The men of the Grand Army of the Republic answered the call of their country and went out to do battle for the Union in 1861-65. That seems to us today to be a very long time ago. To me one of the interesting and significant things of this event is that the men of the Grand Army of the Republic have lived more years since the close of the Civil War than had elapsed from the commencement of the administration of George Washington to the commencement of the administration of Abraham Lincoln. Edmund Burke once said that 20 years is a great span in the life of a man and no inconsiderable period in the life of a great nation. What, then, shall be said of the men of the Grand Army of the Republic who have lived



since the stirring days of the Civil War nearly three-quarters of a century?

The Civil War settled forever some fundamental issues. Those issues had first presented themselves in the Constitutional Convention of 1789. They had divided the people through all the succeeding years. Compromise after compromise was made in an effort to finally adjust the ideas of the two sections, but adjustment seemed to be impossible by peaceable means. As debate grew emotion arose, reason was overthrown, and the result was resort to force of arms. In the 72 years that elapsed from the beginning of Washington's administration to the commencement of that of Abraham Lincoln there was a continuing conflict between two cultures and two sets of economic ideas. As the years passed the conflict, instead of subsiding as all good citizens, both North and South, hoped it would, increased in intensity, and bitterness and thus arose the conflict which resulted in the Civil War.

In the 72 years that have elapsed since the close of the Civil War crises have arisen. The Tilden-Hayes controversy in 1876 for a moment threatened to result in civil strife. Happily that dispute was settled in the courtroom rather than upon the battlefield. In the years that have passed since the United States has undergone a very great development. From a population of 30,000,000 in 1860 we have grown to a people of 130,000,000. Since the days of the Civil War the great West has been settled and developed, our great railway lines have been constructed, mines opened, and the forests appropriated. There is not to be found in the history of the world a similar example of economic expansion so rapid and substantial as that which took place in the half century following the Civil War. However, the call to arms did not come again until 1898. Many of those here recall the surge of patriotic feeling which swept over the country when the *Maine* was sunk in Habana Harbor. "Remember the *Maine*" became the battle cry of a short but effective struggle.

It is not necessary for me to comment here upon the entrance of this country into the World War. The youth of America gave itself unreservedly to the carrying on of the gigantic operation. Our young men fought in order that the world might be made safe for democracy. Five million entered the service of their country and did their bit both at home and abroad. We have every reason to be proud of the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which prompted the organization of the American Expeditionary Forces. We fought neither for indemnities nor for lands. We fought for a principle. If as a result of the war the world was not made safe for democracy, certainly it was not the fault of the men who laid down their lives in the service of their country.

To the men of the Grand Army of the Republic, to whom the names of McClellan, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, McPherson, and a host of others were household words, these later crises seem less significant than that of 1861. Except for the sacrifices made by you and your brothers in arms who have passed to the Great Beyond, the life of this Nation would have taken an entirely different turn. We should now have not one but two countries. No one can imagine what that would have meant in the life of the people of both sections. We must not forget even upon occasions of this kind that the men who

fought on the other side were Americans with the same traditions, the same hopes, and the same devotion as that which characterized the men of the North. No strife is so bitter as that of brother against brother. We need not speculate upon what the result would have been if the country had been divided by the war. Whatever else it may have been, it would certainly have been very different than it is today. We are today a united people. We are united in spirit as well as in form. Joe Wheeler, the Confederate general who was a cavalry leader in the Spanish-American War, was a symbol of a reunited country in 1898. Men of the North and South as well as the East and West marched shoulder to shoulder in their country's service in 1917.

If the Civil War settled a dispute which had been developing over the greater part of 72 years, we must not forget today that in the 72 years that have since elapsed other crises have arisen. We may be thankful that these are not sectional. The issues which divide our people today divide them locally and not by sections. The questions which press today for settlement are as difficult and intricate as those which confronted Lincoln in 1861. We are not today, as the country was then, threatened with civil war; but there goes on now, as there has ever gone on, a great struggle for power. Let us hope that we may realize more keenly than we do that we are a united people. The same problems confront the citizens of the North and the South, the East and the West. Just as grave conflicts may arise in differences between class and class as may arise between section and section. To-day every patriotic citizen should give of his time and of his energy, his ability, and his means to the end that class controversy may end in a peaceful and just settlement of the matters which divide us. No good can come to any class by arousing class hatred, class feeling, and preaching the doctrine that one class must be subjugated by another in order that the country may prosper. The hope of the country is that your grandsons and great-grandsons may, in the hour of their country's need, respond to their country's call with the same spirit that you responded, although it may not require them to don the uniform of the United States Army. We can all render patriotic service in our everyday lives and give daily of ourselves to our country in an effort to preserve it. No more can be asked of the young men of today than that they emulate the example of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers who answered the call of Lincoln in 1861-65. I thank you.

Chairman IMMELL. Thank you, Justice Rosenberry, for your very inspiring address. Captain Branson will now lead and the audience will sing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic," audience accompanied by United States Marine Band.

Chairman IMMELL. Now, comrades of the wars, and ladies and gentlemen, we come to the end of our program. For 4 days we have gathered here to commemorate and honor these old heroes who answered the call of America's Man of Sorrows in the dark days of the Civil War. We have gathered here to honor a mighty Army of this Republic in this great struggle to save this Union of sovereign States. All too soon that Army is passing into eternity. The rhythm of its marching legion is dying away, and here with us in Madison tonight, for the last national encampment that will be held



in Wisconsin, is the last battalion, the rear guard, guarding the tradition, the honor, and the memory of their old comrades.

And I should like to say, concluding this program, to you gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic, when you throw your pack on your back for the last time and face into the western light to take that last long march into the setting sun, we want you to go with the knowledge that you leave behind the love and the esteem of every true American. We want you to go with the knowledge that you left behind a great contribution to your country, both in war and in peace. We want you to go to your comrades saying, "I have made the good fight. I have kept the faith." Comrade Ruhe, to us you throw the torch; it is ours to hold on high, and we shall not break faith with you or with them.

Reverend Wilke will now give the benediction.

Rev. Mr. WILKE. The Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace. Amen.

"Taps," United States Marine Band. (10:15 p. m.)

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### EXERCISES AT FOREST HILL CEMETERY

On Tuesday afternoon, September 7, exercises were held at Forest Hill Cemetery. The Milwaukee Sentinel (Madison Bureau) gave the following account in its issue of the next morning:

MADISON, September 7.—The Grand Army of the Republic this afternoon honored Confederate dead along with their own at services in Forest Hill Cemetery.

"There is room in this country," said National Commander C. H. William Ruhe, of Pittsburgh, "for only one flag."

That position was illustrated today as the veterans met at the cemetery where in one section—Union Rest—lie the remains of 241 Union soldiers and in another section are buried 140 Confederate soldiers, mainly from Alabama and Mississippi, who died while in prison at Camp Randall in Madison during the war.

Over the Union graves while the G. A. R. stood at attention the flag was raised slowly and lowered in tribute to the dead, and in the Confederate section Ruhe placed a wreath on a monument.

At the Confederate graves, Ruhe said:

"This is a unique occasion for me and for all concerned. It is an occasion at which the comrades of the Civil War pay tribute to the misguided soldiers whose leaders sought to have them destroy the Union. These soldiers were forced into the position by those who ruled them.

"The oath of allegiance taken by the Confederate soldiers at the close of the war relieved them of any criticism or stigma. They were again citizens with us under one flag. So in placing this wreath, it is not done with any spirit of animosity but with pure sentiment of reciprocity."

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### FAREWELL SCENE REENACTED

Past Commander in Chief Oley Nelson during Civil War days lived at Primrose, near Madison. On Tuesday afternoon, September 7, a number of the comrades and members of the allied orders met on what was formerly Camp Randall, now a part of the University of Wisconsin athletic grounds. After brief exercises, in which Joseph C. Schafer, superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, gave

a brief history of Camp Randall, Past Commander in Chief Nelson reenacted the scene of his father's departure as a soldier from the camp. The Milwaukee railroad had backed a short train consisting of ancient wooden coaches to the railway crossing three or four blocks distant from the camp. With a comrade playing the part of the father and Nelson living again the days of his youth, the United States flag at one side, and a replica of "Old Abe," the eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry on the other, the assemblage marched to the train. Then as the "father" mounted the steps, Nelson bade him good-bye in the language that he had used to his father during wartime.

Nelson's father went south with the troops, was taken sick, sent back to Keokuk, Iowa, there died in a hospital, and lies buried in the national cemetery at Keokuk. After the father's death, Nelson enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and went to the front.



## THE GRAND PARADE

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The following accounts of the parade held on Wednesday forenoon, September 8, are taken from the Madison and Milwaukee papers of that and the following day:

[From the Wisconsin State Journal]

By Fred J. Curran

A lively little band of men who went to a war three quarters of a century ago gave Father Time a kick in the trousers today, shook loose from the women who try to guide their steps, and marched with a swing in Madison.

An estimated crowd of 35,000 persons crammed the streets to see the band of men—members of the Grand Army of the Republic—pass in review once more.

One hundred and twenty-two of the old soldiers stepped into line when the parade left Central High School, and Father Time could catch up with only a few, a half a dozen, and force them to leave the march.

Some did more than just step along to the stirring music of the Marine Band, leading the parade in their scarlet and white full dress uniforms.

Some of them danced a little along the way, some of them carried their own colors, no easy task on an 11-block trek.

The crowd broke into cheers as each contingent from Maine, Illinois, and other States strode by, gave special applause for some of the veterans.

C. H. Kinney, 92, Raymond, Nebr., who has been told frequently that he looks like Sol Levitan, went along with the aid of a crutch.

To one woman who, noticing the crutch, tried to get him into a car, C. H. snorted, "Naw, I don't want to ride—I'll march."

Charles Grandy, the 95-year-old colored veteran from Norfolk, Va., shuffled along alone.

Behind the marching remnants of the Union Army came about 70 more of the veterans riding in cars, following out the orders of Commander C. H. William Ruhe, who said those who didn't march and wanted to ride would have to ride behind the marchers.

Ruhe and his staff rode in scout cars of the Army leading the march around the square, then alighted at the reviewing stand near Grace Church on West Washington Avenue. There they were greeted by Governor La Follette, justices of the State supreme court, Adj. Gen. Ralph M. Immell, Mayor Law, and officials of the Madison and Wisconsin Foundation.

As they arrived, La Follette told a radio audience, in speaking to the old soldiers, "You are and forever will remain the symbol of America's unshakable faith in a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Perhaps the greatest tribute for them is that today a united American people can offer the men affectionate devotion, and he added, "A united America Nation salutes you."

Then the parade swung along, with the veterans marching in slower cadence than ordinarily, to lead the 2½-mile march in their honor, a combination of bands, bugle corps, soldiers, guns, veterans' organizations, and women's auxiliaries that took an hour and a half to pass.

A smart-stepping platoon of Madison police formed the color guard for the G. A. R. Boy Scouts marched along with massed flags that made veterans in the stand sit up, some stand, and salute. The first squadron of the Fourteenth Cavalry, trotting along smartly, brought up the rear of the veterans' march.

The Wisconsin Department, which as host appeared at the end, had 11 in line, more than any other department; Illinois, New York, California, and Nevada had 10; Maine and Minnesota had 8 each; Ohio and Iowa 7; and other States had smaller representations.

While the Marine Band got set beside the reviewing stand, the other sections of the parade, led by the One Hundred and Fifth Cavalry Band, Watertown, moved along at a fast pace.

[From the Capital Times]

Thousands lined the streets round Capitol Square this morning, stirred by the booming of drums and martial music, to witness the parade and review of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Some 190 of the survivors of the largest volunteer army the world ever knew were to march again, and the hearts and spirits of young and old were a tingle at the prospect. The parade was to be the highlight of the seventy-first national encampment here, the event to which veterans look forward with greatest avidity.

#### VETS UP EARLY

The blue-clad fighters were up early and gathered in the lobby of the Loraine Hotel headquarters to swap battle stories and sing to extemporaneous band music as they waited for the trek around Capitol Square.

To ease the strain on the veterans, the parade was to go clockwise around the square, beginning at Wisconsin Avenue. A counterclockwise route would have forced the veterans to climb a steep hill near the end of the march. The weatherman cooperated by furnishing a cool day for marching.

Visitors are filled with some of the patriotic enthusiasm which filled Madison on those long-ago occasions when the Union soldiers entrained at Camp Randall for the South. But today there are tears of sorrow for the last remnant of that great Army.

There were no tears of joy today, no flinging of garlands, no confetti.

The parade around the square was to end with the veterans disbanding at headquarters, after passing the official reviewing stand on West Washington Avenue.

#### MARINE BAND IN LEAD

The United States Marine Band was to lead the marching veterans. Those able to, were to walk, followed by their comrades who must rely on the modern automobile for their transportation. Only members of the Grand Army and recognized fife, drum, and bugle corps were permitted to participate in the official Grand Army of the Republic review.

In honor of the warriors of the North, a second parade was to march the length of State Street from the lower university campus, where it will follow the veterans' route. Participants were to be Regular Army and National Guard detachments, units of military and patriotic organizations, bands, and fife-and-drum corps.

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[From the Milwaukee Sentinel]

By Irving Ramsdell, Sentinel Staff Correspondent

MADISON, September 8.—It is pretty early, and the crashing of the United States Marine Band implies to the 50,000 watchers on Capitol Square that the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic is about to begin. The Marines, who are here by a special act of Congress, have had time to change their uniforms. They are in red today, and they look very brave as they come up Carroll Street and turn into Pinckney. They make a very nice music.

The Madison policemen come next, eyes properly right, and then some Boy Scouts, good soldiers all of them, and then there is a pause.

"Is the parade over?" asks little Wilbur, who sits on his father's shoulder. "No," says Wilbur's mother, "the old soldiers are going to march."

#### HERE COMES ILLINOIS

"What are old soldiers, mother?" asks little Wilbur, who is 4.

"They fought in the Civil War," says his mother, "and when they meet they always march."

And here now is a blast of the fifes and an outrageous noise of drums. It is the Department of Illinois. Even Grant had time to bless Illinois. What would have happened at Pittsburgh Landing if they had not poured in the Illinois?



Seven old gentlemen of Illinois pass by with their heads as high as they were on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington in 1865.

Now come four from Pennsylvania, with colors.

"Can I be a soldier, mother?" little Wilbur asks.

"No, dear," says mother, patting him as he sits on his father's shoulder, "you are just a little boy."

#### YOU MUST WAIT WILBUR

Here comes Ohio with seven sturdy troopers.

Yes; Wilbur is just a little boy. He is only 4 and an Enfield musket weighs 11 pounds. You will have to wait 6 years Wilbur, maybe 7 years. You cannot go to war when you are 4; you must be 10, or 11. Or if you are small for your age, Wilbur, you will have to be 13 or 14. You have to be big enough to carry an Enfield musket, Wilbur.

This is New York now—nine of them, complete with colors, and all getting along under their own power.

No, Wilbur, you are not old enough to fight a war. You are a little boy, even for your age; we shall probably have to wait 10 years before we send you out to campaign.

Here comes Connecticut, two of them, and one is Capt. Ira R. Wildman. He is 87. He was 11 when the war broke out, but he was a big boy for his age, of course, and the recruiting officer knew he would do. In the record they called him a man—a fighting man.

Now, here is Massachusetts with five. New Jersey with three, and Maine with nine stalwart Republicans. None of them looks a day over 90, Wilbur. After all, you may be able to go to war when you are 16.

Little boys \* \* \* California and Nevada furnish 16—all walking—and Florida has 1, and here is Charles Grandy, 96, with the bearings of Virginia and North Carolina.

#### 2,000,000 UNDER 21

Nebraska 2 \* \* \* Michigan 5 \* \* \* Iowa 7, Missouri and Kentucky 3 apiece, Texas 7. \* \* \*

The fifes are pretty loud, Wilbur; don't be asking so many questions. But if you are a good boy we can promise you a war when you are 17.

There were more than 2,100,000 of these old soldiers, Wilbur, and there were more than 2,000,000 under 21. As a matter of fact, Wilbur, there were more than 200,000 old soldiers under 15. You have to grow, of course. Eat your breakfast food and drink your milk. These old soldiers must have done that. Else how could they have been big enough to carry Enfield muskets and fight the Johnnies?

Those three old soldiers are from Kansas, Wilbur, and those four from New Hampshire. Here are two from South Dakota and one from Utah. Those 11 boys with the noisy drums are from Minnesota, and the placard of that old gentleman who is walking alone says Montana. And here, last and courteously, is Wisconsin with 12 stout marchers.

#### COME, LET'S GO HOME

The more we look at you, Wilbur, the more we wonder: Is it really possible that you could win a Gettysburg 10 or a dozen years from now, or take a Lookout Mountain? And go marching around for 70 years thereafter?

Well, perhaps you couldn't, Wilbur. Your mother would rather that you went to high school, or took your music lessons, or played a little on the football team. You would probably complain about carrying an Enfield musket, and you would probably catch your death of cold in the swamps north of the James. And you definitely wouldn't like the shooting and cutting around Five Forks, not at your age.

No, Wilbur; you are of the new generation. There is nothing like the Grand Army of the Republic. Look at them take that grade up Mifflin Street, and up Main Street. See them swing into Washington Avenue. That's just three-quarters of a mile from the high school, and it was 7 miles from the landing to Shiloh under full equipment.

Come, Mrs. Madison, take Wilbur home. He's tired, but he has seen the Grand Army of the Republic.

**GENERAL ORDERS**  
**SERIES OF 1936-37**

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## GENERAL ORDERS, SERIES 1936-37

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GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 1 }  
SERIES 1936-37 }

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS,  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
*Washington, D. C., September 24, 1936.*

I. Having been elected commander in chief by the seventieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and installed, I hereby assume command.

II. Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic are established in Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa., where all official communications should be addressed to the adjutant general.

III. The following appointments are hereby announced:

Adjutant general, John Little, Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Quartermaster general, Samuel P. Town, 340 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

IV. Further appointments will be announced in future general orders.

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,  
*Commander in Chief.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 2 }  
SERIES OF 1936-37 }

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL HALL,  
*Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1936.*

I. At the seventieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Washington, D. C., September 20-24, 1936, the following-named comrades were elected to the offices designated below:

Commander in chief, C. H. William Ruhe, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Senior vice commander in chief, Henry F. Russell, Alliance, Ohio.

Junior vice commander in chief, Thomas Ambrose, Chicago, Ill.

Surgeon general, Edward H. Cowan, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Chaplain in chief, Rev. J. King Gibson, Dayton, Ohio.

### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Alabama, Frank McCloud, Fairhope.

Arkansas, J. M. Bryant, Little Rock.

California and Nevada, Russell C. Martin, Los Angeles.

Colorado and Wyoming, James E. Jewel, Fort Morgan, Colo.

Connecticut, Edward T. Abbott, Bridgeport.

Delaware, James T. Twigg, Wilmington.

Florida, Dr. C. H. Parker, Zephyrhills.

Idaho, Judson Spofford, Boise.

Illinois, William N. Hodge, Decatur.

Indiana, John H. Hoffman, Ligonier.

Iowa, Oley Nelson, Slater.

Kansas, W. W. Nixon, Jewel.

Kentucky, M. H. Davidson, Louisville.

Louisiana and Mississippi, John Ayers, Summit, Miss.

Maine, John W. Fogler, Skowhegan.

Maryland, George T. Leech, Baltimore.

Massachusetts, John E. Bronson, Dedham.

Michigan, Smith H. Carlton, Kalamazoo.

Minnesota, W. W. Holcomb, St. Paul.

Missouri, A. J. P. Barnes, Joplin.



Montana, ———— ————.

Nebraska, C. H. Kinney, Raymond.

New Hampshire, Frank E. Amadon, Keene.

New Jersey, Spencer Smith, Nyack, N. Y.

New York, Calvin L. Vincent, Elmira.

North Dakota, D. G. Duell, Devils Lake.

Ohio, Sol Zarbaugh, Toledo.

Oklahoma, R. L. Johnson, Tonkawa.

Oregon, Henry Hopkins, Newberg.

Pennsylvania, J. L. Chapman, Scranton.

Potomac, John M. Kline, Washington, D. C.

Rhode Island, Charles H. Bullock, East Providence.

South Dakota, W. H. Cornell, Brookings.

Tennessee, F. M. Underwood, Knoxville.

Texas, John Shearer, Houston.

Utah, Ira Stormes, Salt Lake City.

Vermont, Charles Emerson, Lancaster.

Virginia and North Carolina, Charles Grandy, Norfolk.

Washington and Alaska, T. F. Coley, Seattle, Wash.

West Virginia, Thomas Carder, Parkersburg.

Wisconsin, W. H. Chesbrough, Beloit.

II. The following appointments on the staff of the commander in chief are hereby announced :

Adjutant general, John Little, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Quartermaster general, Samuel P. Town, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge advocate general, James W. Willett, Tama, Iowa.

Inspector general, Robert M. Rownd, Ripley, N. Y.

National patriotic instructor, J. W. Carroll, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Assistant adjutant general, A. C. Estabrook, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Chief of Staff, George H. Pounder, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Senior aide-de-camp, Charles E. Nason, Gray, Maine.

III. The executive committee of the national council of administration will consist, as last year, of the commander in chief, senior vice commander in chief, adjutant general, quartermaster general and five members of the council of administration, appointed by the commander-in-chief. In accordance with this action, the following-named comrades are appointed members of the executive committee, to serve with the officers above named :

Russell C. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.

Oley Nelson, Slater, Iowa.

M. H. Davidson, Louisville, Ky.

Edward T. Abbott, Bridgeport, Conn.

W. W. Nixon, Jewel, Kans.

IV. National headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic are established in Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa., where all official communications to the commander in chief and adjutant general should be addressed.

V. Madison, Wis., was chosen as the meeting place of the seventy-first national encampment. The date will be announced in future general orders.

VI. The following committees are appointed :

#### COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Alfred E. Stacey, Elbridge, N. Y.

George W. Gillet, Philadelphia, Pa.

Spencer Smith, Nyack, N. Y.

William F. Dorsey, Washington, D. C.

Edwin H. Lincoln, Pittsfield, Mass.

#### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS, AND RITUAL

C. H. William Ruhe, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James W. Willett, Tama, Iowa.

Samuel P. Town, Philadelphia, Pa.

Russell C. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.

Edwin J. Foster, Worcester, Mass.

VII. All requisitions for supplies, with remittances therefor, must be sent to the quartermaster general, Samuel P. Town, 340 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Drafts, checks, and money orders should be made payable to him as quartermaster general. All remittances for less than \$5 must be sent in post-office money orders.

VIII. Assistant adjutants general are requested to forward promptly to these headquarters notice of the death of any permanent member of the national encampment in their respective departments, with brief sketch of their military and Grand Army service, for publication in general orders.

IX. Assistant adjutants general are requested to forward to the national headquarters immediately after the receipt of these orders, the department roster, the journal of the last department encampment, if not already sent, and all general orders issued during the year.

X. Department commanders will forward to these headquarters the names of comrades whom they wish to recommend for appointment as aides-de-camp on the staff of the commander in chief. They are requested to give the full name of each comrade recommended, post number and post-office address, so that notice of appointment may be sent promptly.

XI. Assistant adjutants general are requested to send to the chaplain in chief, Rev. J. King Gibson, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, the name and address of department chaplain, and to the national patriotic instructor, J. W. Carroll, Lisbon, N. Dak., the name and address of department patriotic instructor.

XII. Comrades are advised that requests for an opinion or an appeal from the decision of a department commander must be made to the commander in chief through department headquarters. The judge advocate general cannot render an opinion to anyone but the commander in chief and requests sent to the judge advocate out of the regular channels will be returned, as all opinions must be approved by the commander in chief.

XIII. Information has reached these headquarters that members of the auxiliary and allied orders have been acting as installing officers in posts. Such installations are not legal as no one can install but a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Department commanders and assistant adjutants general are directed to see that the rules and regulations are obeyed.

XIV. The commander in chief wishes to visit as many department encampments as possible and assistant adjutants general are asked to notify him immediately as to the location of department encampments and dates, if decided.

XV. Department commanders and assistant adjutants general are reminded of the importance of forwarding their reports for the term ending December 31, 1936, with per capita tax (2 cents a member), not later than February 1, 1937. Forms C and D for this purpose will be mailed to assistant adjutants general in December, with number of posts and members entered thereon, as last reported, and these reports must be signed by the officers of the department and not by the secretary. Checks or money orders should be made payable to Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general, but must be sent with Forms C and D to John Little, adjutant general, Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

XVI. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. A resolution that the communication of Paul L. Roy, secretary of the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Commission, with reference to a reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans in Gettysburg in 1938, be referred to the 1937 national encampment for further action.

2. A resolution protesting placing the portraits of Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson on postage stamps of any denomination, and asking that there be substituted the portraits of George H. Thomas and Phil H. Sheridan, the splendor of whose great services to the Nation are not tarnished by actions of treason.

3. A resolution condemning the action of the Banking Committee of the United States Senate in sanctioning the issuing of medals in honor of Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis to be distributed among the school children of the Carolinas.

4. A resolution providing that the petition and resolution of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic for endorsement, of the erection of a memorial shrine in the city of Washington, D. C., be submitted for consideration of the incoming administration, report thereon to be made at the 1937 encampment.

5. A resolution protesting the erection in Arlington National Cemetery of an equestrian statue of the Virginian, Robert E. Lee, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate,



and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to Representative Hamilton Fish, who introduced the objectionable bill.

6. Whereas we are about to close the Seventieth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Washington, D. C.: Be it

*Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt appreciation to the Members of Congress and the District of Columbia for the appropriation for encampment expenses; to Col. Melvin C. Hazen, president, District Commissioners; to Mr. George W. Offutt, chairman, and Richard J. McCurdy, chief clerk, national encampment committee, and all members of their committee, especially Maj. Daniel J. Donovan, District auditor, for their supervision of all arrangements for our entertainment and comfort; and to Acting Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring, for his recognition of our presence in the Nation's Capital. We commend also the Boy Scouts for their aid, the newspapers for the publicity given us, and the citizens of the city for the courtesies shown our comrades.

XVII. The commander in chief tenders his sincere thanks to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic for the honor conferred upon him at the encampment held in Washington, D. C., where he was chosen without opposition to the office of commander in chief, and sincerely hopes that relations during the present year will be of a most cordial nature and asks undivided support in all measures that may be proposed for the benefit of the Grand Army of the Republic. The commander in chief also wishes for the auxiliary and all allied organizations a most prosperous year so all may be able to enjoy the prosperity which is apparent to everyone at the present time, and when our duties are over for the present year all will be able to give an excellent account of their efforts during that time.

XVIII. The commander in chief, adjutant general, and secretary wish for all members of the Grand Army of the Republic and members of the auxiliary and allied orders much happiness and joy during the coming holidays.

By command of—

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE, *Commander in Chief*.

JOHN LITTLE, *Adjutant General*.

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#### IN MEMORIAM

##### MINNESOTA

Comrade Samuel Rogers Van Sant, past commander in chief, died October 3, 1936, aged 92 years. Comrade Van Sant died in Attica, Ind., en route from Minneapolis, to his winter home at Green Cove Springs, Fla. He was greatly missed at the national encampment in Washington, D. C., in September, ill health having prevented his attendance.

Comrade Van Sant was born May 11, 1844, in what is now Rock Island, Ill. Though only 16 when the Civil War broke out, with his father's consent, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 1, 1861, and served for 3 years. With the money his mother had saved from his Army salary, he entered business college at Hudson, N. Y., and studied for a time at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., working for his tuition. His father had been in the boat-building business in Rock Island, Ill., and Le Claire, Iowa, and the son joined him in this business as a partner. In 1883 he moved from Le Claire, Iowa, to Winona, Minn. There he was elected to the State legislature, and in 1900 was elected Governor, serving 4 years.

Comrade Van Sant joined John Ball Post in Winona, Minn., in 1888; in 1894 he became department commander of Minnesota, and at Salt Lake City in 1909 was elected commander in chief. He had served several times as chairman of the committee on legislation. For many years he had served on the board of directors of the Minnesota Soldiers Home and had been treasurer and vice president of the board. He was deeply interested in the Grand Army of the Republic and its membership and will be greatly missed not only by the Grand Army of the Republic but by the auxiliary and allied organizations.

##### PENNSYLVANIA

Comrade William N. Reynolds, department commander of Pennsylvania, died in office October 29, 1936. He enlisted March 7, 1864, as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged with the company August 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 3 }  
 SERIES OF 1936-37 }

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,  
 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL HALL,  
*Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1, 1937.*

I. As May 30 falls on Sunday this year, in accordance with the rules and regulations, the preceding day shall be observed, except in States which have by legislative enactment made the succeeding day a holiday, and in such States, Monday, May 31, shall be observed as Memorial Day.

II. Let the graves of all who enlisted in the service of our country be decorated with the flag, for the preservation of which they offered their lives. Let flowers be placed on their graves and scattered on the waters in memory of our sailors who fought so valiantly on sea, for

"There are many silent sleepers  
 In our country here and there,  
 Heeding not our restless clamor,  
 Bugles' peal, or trumpet blare.  
 Soft they slumber, past forever earthly care.

Wave the dear old flag above them ;  
 Play the sweet old bugle call,  
 And because they died in honor,  
 O'er them let the flowerets fall.  
 Soft they slumber, dreaming, stirring not at all."

III. As provided by the forty-fifth national encampment, flags shall be placed at half mast until 12 o'clock noon, at which time bells shall be tolled for 5 minutes, during which time all comrades shall remain standing with uncovered head in tribute to their departed comrades.

IV. The national encampment has directed that General Logan's Memorial Day order and President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address shall be read at all public services on Memorial Day.

#### GENERAL LOGAN'S MEMORIAL ORDER

GENERAL ORDER, }  
 No. 11 }

HEADQUARTERS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
*Washington, D. C., May 5, 1868.*

I. The 30th day of May 1868 is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their death a tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the Nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten, as a people, the cost of a free and undivided Republic.

If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain in us.

Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with choicest flowers of



springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us as sacred charges upon the Nation's gratitude—the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the commander in chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this order and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department commanders will use every effort to make this order effective.

By command of—

JOHN A. LOGAN,  
*Commander in Chief.*

N. P. CHIPMAN,  
*Adjutant General.*

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#### LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

V. Sunday, May 23, will be observed as Memorial Sunday. Comrades are asked to attend church services on that day, accompanied by members of our auxiliary and allied organizations.

VI. Comrades are urged to visit the schools wherever possible the week preceding Memorial Day, at a time arranged with the school authorities. The children appreciate these visits the more as our membership dwindles.

VII. Department chaplains are requested to send their reports to the chaplain in chief, Rev. J. King Gibson, National Veterans Home, Dayton, Ohio, immediately after Memorial Day.

VIII. The second Sunday in May for many years has been observed as Mother's Day. On Sunday, May 9, let us wear a white carnation in memory of our mothers.

"Oh, Mother! round thy hallowed name  
Such blissful memory springs,  
The heart, in all but years the same,  
With reverent worship, clings."

IX. Flag Day, June 14, should be observed by posts, assisted by their auxiliary and allied orders, and the public should be invited to participate.

"Off with your hat as the flag goes by!  
And let the heart have its say:  
You're man enough for a tear in your eye  
That you will not wipe away."

"You're man enough for a thrill that goes  
To your very finger tips—  
Ay! the lump just then in your throat that rose  
Spoke more than your parted lips.

"Lift up the boy on your shoulder high,  
And show him the faded shred:  
Those stripes would be red as the sunset sky  
If death could have dyed them red.

"Off with your hat as the flag goes by!  
Uncover the youngster's head:  
Teach him to hold it holy and high  
For the sake of the sacred dead."

By command of:

JOHN LITTLE,  
*Adjutant General.*

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,  
*Commander in Chief.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 4 }  
SERIES OF 1936-37 }

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL HALL,  
*Pittsburgh, Pa., June 10, 1937.*

I. The seventy-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Madison, Wis., September 5-10, 1937. The national headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps will be located in the Loraine Hotel.

II. Information as to railroad rates will be given in future general orders.

III. The Madison encampment committee has been organized with Gen. Ralph W. Immel as chairman and Col. Joseph W. Jackson as secretary. All requests for rooms and other information should be addressed to Col. Joseph W. Jackson, secretary, G. A. R. encampment committee, Madison, Wis.

IV. Comrade A. T. Anderson, Washington, Pa., has been appointed trustee of the permanent fund, vice C. H. William Ruhe, elected commander in chief, and will serve until the vacancy is filled by election by the next national encampment.

V. Comrade Henry Held, West Allis, Wis., has been appointed chief of staff, vice Comrade George H. Pounder, deceased.

VI. Comrade George Sands has been appointed adjutant-general, vice Comrade John Little, deceased.

VII. The commander of the Department of Oklahoma, having appointed Comrade G. I. Gordon, Oklahoma City, Okla., a member of the national council of administration, vice Comrade R. L. Johnson, deceased, the appointment is hereby confirmed.

VIII. Congressman Sol Bloom, director general, United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, has written urging the appointment of a committee to represent the Grand Army of the Republic in the celebration of the adoption of the United States Constitution. Inasmuch as the sixty-ninth national encampment issued a concise statement of its attitude on the Constitution, the commander in chief feels authorized to comply with the request of Congressman Bloom and appoints the following committee to work with the United States Commission:

Thomas H. Ambrose, Chicago, Ill., chairman.  
Edwin H. Lincoln, Pittsfield, Mass.  
John M. Kline, Washington, D. C.

IX. Letters of inquiry have been received from certain organizations asking for permission to use on their stationery and for other purposes the name "Grand Army of the Republic," or the words "Affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic," or "Allied" or "Associated with the Grand Army of the Republic," and to use the Grand Army of the Republic badge in connection therewith. Advice is given that these questions now being received were considered in a resolution sent to the national encampment, asking recognition as an allied order of the Grand Army of the Republic, but the committee on resolutions reported adversely and such report was unanimously approved by the national



encampment. You are therefore advised that by the action of the national encampment the use of the above phrases is not permissible by any group. In the finding of the national encampment it was definitely decided that the only organizations connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and allowed to so state on letterheads and elsewhere, are our auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and the Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and they can only use the phrase "Allied with the Grand Army of the Republic," each as an individual organization and not collectively, and they can not use the badge. Neither can organizations use the name "Grand Army Federation," as that name can only be applied to a federation of Grand Army members or posts and cannot apply to an organization admitting to membership those not members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

X. For the information of all department officers and the comrades throughout the order the following advice is given. At the seventieth national encampment there was introduced a resolution asking the endorsement of a bill providing for the appropriation by the Congress of a sum of money for the erection of the Ladies of the G. A. R. shrine and memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington. This was considered at length by the resolutions committee, which reported adversely to the Grand Army taking any part whatever in the matter without more information and referred it to the next national encampment. The seventieth national encampment unanimously adopted the report of the committee. As a result of this action, officers and members cannot act as sponsors for this movement unless favorable action shall be taken by the seventy-first national encampment.

XI. Letters have been received by this administration calling our attention to the fact that letters are being sent through the mails soliciting subscriptions for a so-called G. A. R. Memorial Magazine or publication. This comes as news to us and inasmuch as our records show that no permission has been given to any publication or any association of members of the Grand Army of the Republic or any of their allied organizations, to use the name, therefore such use of the name "Grand Army of the Republic," or the letters "G. A. R.", is absolutely unwarranted. The fundamental law of the Grand Army of the Republic with reference to the use of its name or the abbreviation is that not even a member of the Grand Army of the Republic may use the name or initials in a business enterprise, or otherwise, and the commander in chief is without authority to break this law and give permission to anyone to use its name, which is protected by Federal incorporation.

XII. The following comrades, having complied with the necessary requirements, are appointed aides-de-camp on the staff of the commander in chief:

## ALABAMA

Barr, Thomas,<sup>1</sup> New Orleans, La.

## CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

Hoch, William F., Post 93, Pasadena.  
Lockwood, George N., Post 6, Los Angeles.  
Mingay, Henry M., Post 170, Tujunga.

Robinson, E. G., Post 7, San Jose.  
Veatch, H. C., Post 96, Gridley.  
Wolcott, Darwin B., Post 55, Los Angeles.

## FLORIDA

Eldredge, Charles W., Post 26, St. Petersburg.  
Hunter, D. S., Post 42, Coconut Grove.

Parker, C. H., Post 38, Zephyrhills.  
Russell, William C., Post 34, St. Cloud.

## ILLINOIS

Birch, M. K., Post 318, Sullivan.  
Buy, Frederick, Post 77, Danville.  
Cantrall, John R., Post 409, Tuscola.  
Glenn, William M., Post 443, Belleville.  
John, Reason McC., Post 105, Pontiac.

Kennedy, J. M., Post 20, Aurora.  
Livingston, Wm. M., Post 67, Peoria.  
Nichols, Silas S., Post 374, Waukegan.  
Thomas, James C., Post 5, Chicago.  
Van Sant, N. G., Post 274, Sterling.

## IOWA

Hawk, Michael, Post 23, Sioux City.

Morse, M. H., Post 136, Wyoming.

## KANSAS

Fair, John P., Post 34, Mankato.

Keller, Henry, Post 115, Wilson.

<sup>1</sup> Member at large.

## LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI

Rochester, William, Post 16, Natchez, Miss.

## MAINE

Leavitt, Oliver N., Post 47, Portland.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Page, Dudley L., Post 42, Lowell.

Streeter, Gilbert D., Post 17, Orange.

Snow, Samuel, Post 82, Marblehead.

## MICHIGAN

Beaumont, John F., Post 181, Davisburg.

## MINNESOTA

Fisher, W. C., Post 8, St. Paul.

Thomson, Hamilton R., Post 119, Minneapolis.

Holcomb, W. W., Post 21, St. Paul.

McFarland, Henry, Post 119, Minneapolis.

## MISSOURI

Hollingsworth, Jonathan, Post 4, Kansas City.

## NEBRASKA

Seberg, John,<sup>1</sup> Upland.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Butterfield, Lyman E., Post 3, Manchester.

## NEW YORK

Bennet, Alfred L., Post 233, Howard Beach.

Morrison, John A., Post 161, Brooklyn.

Hays, John W., Post 5, Brookview.

Summers, Robert F., Post 327, Brooklyn.

Laque, John, Post 90, Schenectady.

## OHIO

Burley, George C., Post 15, Toledo.

Joslin, Byron W., Post 62, Sidney.

Christman, W. D., Post 345, Gloucester.

Kaley, John A., Post 65, Elyria.

Cogswell, George, Post 187, Cleveland.

Layton, Francis S., Post 117, Marion.

Funk, George W., Post 366, New Lexington.

Little, William H., Post 25, Canton.

Hieston, L. M., Post 77, Pleasantville.

McCready, M. W., Post 132, Ashland.

## OREGON

Jeffers, P. M., Post 6, Eugene.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Anderson, A. T.,<sup>1</sup> Washington.

Kirk, Z. T., Post 2, Philadelpia.

Carls, H. V., Post 68, Altoona.

McWade, Fred J., Post 2, Philadelphia.

Conrad, Winfield S.,<sup>1</sup> Huntingdon.

Rhenard, Charles,<sup>1</sup> Wilkes-Barre.

Fowler, Samuel S., Post 1, Philadelphia.

Sands, George, Post 3, Pittsburgh.

Fryberger, Chas. F., Post 90, Philipsburg.

Sheffer, F. M.,<sup>1</sup> Wellsboro.

Greenwood, Henry T., Post 2, Philadelphia.

Sheffer, G. M., Post 248, Emlenton.

Hamilton, George E., Post 169, Mercer.

Speer, John, Post 117, Pittsburgh.

Hanson, Samuel B., Post 2, Philadelphia.

Williams, Davis,<sup>1</sup> Philipsburg.

King, J. W., Post 276, Greensburg.

## POTOMAC

Dorsey, William F., Post 2, Washington, D. C.

## UTAH

Stormes, Ira, Post 7, Salt Lake City.

## WASHINGTON AND ALASKA

Bamford, George, Post 54, Orting.

Reed, Rustan O., Post 31, Seattle.

Crossen, D. L., Post 116, Tacoma.

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<sup>1</sup> Member at large.



XIII. Posts and departments, however small, contemplating surrendering charters, are requested not to do so, pending the revision of the rules and regulations by the next national encampment.

XIV. Your commander in chief acknowledges with deep appreciation the many telegrams, letters, cards, and gifts sent to Mrs. Ruhe and him on the occasion of their fifty-ninth wedding anniversary.

By command of,

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,  
*Commander in Chief.*

GEORGE SANDS,  
*Adjutant General*

#### IN MEMORIAM

Comrade John Little, adjutant general and department commander, Department of Pennsylvania, died in office, May 16, aged 92 years. He enlisted as private in Company D, Forty-third Pennsylvania Artillery, May 27, 1864, and was discharged as private in Company I, Seventh-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, September 27, 1865. He served for a time in the regiment with his father. Comrade Little joined the Grand Army of the Republic in March 1880. He was elected senior vice department commander of Pennsylvania in June 1936 and became department commander on the death of Department Commander Reynolds in November 1936. He was appointed adjutant general in September 1936. Since 1917 he had carried the national headquarters flag in the national encampment parades.

Comrade George H. Pounder, national chief of staff, died in office December 10, 1936, aged 92 years. He was elected department commander of Wisconsin in 1928, appointed senior aide-de-camp in 1930, elected junior vice commander in chief in 1934 and appointed national chief of staff in September 1936. Comrade Pounder enlisted as private in Company K, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, in 1863 and was discharged in 1865.

#### CONNECTICUT

Comrade Edward Pinkney, department commander, died in office December 14, 1936, aged 90 years. He served in Company I, Seventeenth Connecticut Infantry.

#### FLORIDA

Comrade Samuel Baughman, elected department commander of Kansas in 1926, died in September 1936. He transferred to department of Florida in 1934. He served in Company C, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

#### ILLINOIS

Comrade William J. Vertrees, junior vice department commander, died in office December 7, 1936. He enlisted January 5, 1864, in Company I, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry (Board of Trade Regiment) and was discharged November 7, 1865.

#### KANSAS

Comrade W. W. Wardell, elected department commander in 1932, died March 16, 1937. He served in Company A, One-hundredth Illinois Infantry.

#### KENTUCKY

Comrade J. D. Compton, elected department commander in 1925, died March 3, 1937.

#### MAINE

Comrade Fernando S. Philbrick, elected department commander in 1930, died October 11, 1936. He enlisted in Company G, Twenty-first Maine Infantry, September 10, 1862, and was discharged August 25, 1863.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Comrade James H. Webb, elected department commander in 1929, died February 19, 1937, aged 92 years. He enlisted in the United States Navy at Barrington, R. I., January 8, 1863, and served on the U. S. S. *Sacramento* and U. S. S. *Ohio*.

## MICHIGAN

Comrade Theodore Burden, senior vice department commander, died in office April 8, 1937. He served in Company A, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry.

Comrade M. D. Richardson, elected senior vice department commander in 1920, died May 15, 1937. He served in Company A, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

Comrade Frank D. Keeler, elected department commander in 1934, died June 4, 1937, aged 96 years. He enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, as corporal, August 1, 1861, promoted to commissary sergeant, November 3, 1862, commissioned second lieutenant April 26, 1863, and was discharged September 10, 1864.

## MINNESOTA

Comrade Michael Mullen, assistant adjutant general, died in office May 10, 1937, aged 93 years. He was elected department commander in 1935. Comrade Mullen enlisted as private in Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry September 19, 1864, and was discharged May 10, 1865.

## MONTANA

Comrade W. B. White, elected department commander in 1928, died September 21, 1936, aged 94 years.

## NEBRASKA

Comrade John O. Moore, elected department commander in 1926, died December 11, 1936, aged 92 years. He enlisted August 12, 1862, as private in Company F, One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was discharged May 18, 1863. His father also served in the Civil War.

Comrade John Lett, elected department commander in 1905, died January 12, 1937, aged 95 years. He enlisted October 5, 1861, in Company E, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and was discharged July 15, 1865.

Comrade Henry Sheldon, junior vice department commander, died in office January 23, 1937. He enlisted as private in Company L, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, September 24, 1861, and was discharged July 17, 1865.

## NEW JERSEY

Comrade Enos F. Hann, elected department commander in 1902, died December 6, 1936, aged 92 years. He enlisted as private in Company H, Twelfth New Jersey Infantry, September 4, 1862, and was discharged June 4, 1865.

## OHIO

Comrade Samuel F. Bell, elected department commander in 1932, died February 17, 1937, aged 91 years. He enlisted in 1861 as private in Company E, Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, was wounded April 16, 1864, and was discharged as corporal July 20, 1865.

Comrade Sineon Chapman, elected senior vice department commander in 1934, died September 4, 1936, aged 92 years. He enlisted as private October 1, 1861, in Company E, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, promoted to sergeant May 1, 1864, and was discharged October 31, 1864.

## OKLAHOMA

Comrade J. W. Garner, elected department commander in 1924 and again in 1934, died March 2, 1937, aged 94 years.



## OREGON

Comrade John C. Thompson, department commander, died in office January 22, 1937, aged 90 years. He served in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Comrade George W. Gillett, elected department commander in 1934 and re-elected in 1935, died April 29, 1937, aged 87 years. At the age of 13 he enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, but his parents had him discharged by court order. At the age of 15, he enlisted March 1, 1865, in Company K, Two Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry and was discharged November 18, 1865. Because of his youth he was detailed for a time as orderly, carrying messages between the War Department and the White House, later being sent south, where he was wounded.

## POTOMAC

Comrade E. D. Godfrey, assistant adjutant general, died in office January 29, 1937, aged 95 years. He enlisted as private in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Infantry, at the Battle of Chancellorsville was reported "killed in action," but was found by the confederates and made prisoner, later being paroled. He served for many years in the field service of the Pension Office in the West, was transferred to the War Department in 1891 and was retired in 1920.

Maj. Gen. John L. Clem, elected senior vice commander in chief in 1917, died May 13, aged 85 years. He was elected department commander of Georgia and South Carolina in 1896, transferred to Department of Potomac in 1925 and was elected department commander in 1927. General Clem ran away and attached himself to the Third Ohio Infantry, when it was mobilized. Because of his youth and small size he was not mustered, but finally was accepted as musician in Company C, Twenty-second Michigan Infantry and mustered in at Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1863. He was discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 1864. He was commissioned second lieutenant, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, December 18, 1871, by order of President U. S. Grant and was retired in 1916 as major general. He was in the Battles of Chickamauga, Shiloh, Perrysville, Murfreesboro, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and was wounded twice at Atlanta.

## RHODE ISLAND

Comrade Charles H. Bowden, junior vice department commander, died in office September 22, 1936, aged 91 years. He enlisted in Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, August 24, 1864, and was discharged June 12, 1865.

Comrade James A. Abbott, senior vice department commander, died in office October 9, 1936, aged 91 years. He enlisted in Company F, First Rhode Island Detached Militia, April 17, 1861, and was discharged August 2, 1861; reenlisted in Company G, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, September 6, 1861, as private; was transferred to Company C and was discharged as corporal June 9, 1865. He served for many years as Doorkeeper in the United States Senate.

Comrade Martin Smith, department commander, died in office November 22, 1936, aged 92 years. He was elected department commander in 1935 and re-elected in 1936. He was commissioned second lieutenant, Company K, Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, January 8, 1864; appointed acting quartermaster in July 1865, acting regimental quartermaster in September 1865, and was discharged October 2, 1865. He was the oldest living graduate of Brown University, having graduated in 1867.

Comrade Frederick S. Oatley, elected department commander in 1921 and again elected in 1934, died March 13, 1937, aged 89 years. He enlisted in the United States Navy January 9, 1864, and served on the U. S. S. *Mahopac*.

## UTAH

Comrade Elias Price, assistant adjutant general, died in office February 17, 1937, aged 93 years. He was elected department commander in 1929 and re-elected each year until appointed assistant adjutant general in 1935. He enlisted as private in Fourth Indiana Battery September 5, 1861, and was discharged

October 6, 1864; reenlisted as private in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Infantry and was discharged as first sergeant September 19, 1865. He was wounded in left arm and hip at Stone River January 2, 1863.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Comrade Joseph M. Smith, senior vice department commander, died in office April 28, 1937. He was elected senior vice department commander in 1933, succeeding to office of department commander in December 1933, and was elected department commander in 1934. He enlisted as private, January 4, 1864, in Company H, First West Virginia Light Artillery, and was discharged in June 1865.

## WISCONSIN

Comrade Henry Stannard, elected department commander in 1926, died October 12, 1936, aged 93 years. He enlisted as private in Company B, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry (Eagle Regiment), June 1, 1861, and was discharged October 1, 1862, on account of disability. He was the son of a veteran, his father having been captain, Company B, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry.

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 INFORMATION WANTED

Information is wanted as to the relatives of Joseph Porter, Civil War veteran, carpenter by trade, and one of eight children; born in Allegheny County; had a cousin, Lavina Coy. Anyone having information communicate with George Sands, adjutant general, G. A. R. Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., or with Willard E. Hein, supervisor of claims, State Mutual Life Assurance Co., Worcester, Mass.

Information is wanted as to relatives of Henry C. Harring or Herron, last address 159 West Thirty-first Street, New York City; enlisted in Baltimore in Company E, Twenty-second New York State Militia; first wife, Delia Pond; second wife, Sophie Dewell Elhert; had two sons, Samuel H and Frank H. Anyone having any information communicate with George Sands, adjutant general, G. A. R., Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., or James J. Flood, assistant manager, unclaimed equities bureau, the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 5. }  
 SERIES OF 1936-37 }

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,  
 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL HALL,  
*Pittsburgh, Pa., August 9, 1937.*

I. As previously announced in general orders, the Seventy-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Madison, Wis., September 5-10, 1937.

II. Complete program of meetings and entertainment may be secured from the local committee on arrival in Madison.

III. The Madison committee is making every effort to make this a splendid encampment. All requests for rooms and information should be directed to Col. Joseph W. Jackson, secretary, G. A. R. National Encampment Committee, Madison, Wis.

IV. *Railroad rates.*—A rate of one fare at 3 cents a mile has been granted for the round trip, good in coaches or Pullman cars, by the Southeastern, Southwestern, Trans-Continental, and Western Passenger Associations. The Central, Trunk Lines, and New England Passenger Associations have refused our request for the usual reduced rates in their territories, and it will be necessary for all members east of Chicago to pay the regular fare of 2 cents a mile in coaches and 3 cents a mile in Pullman cars. We understand, however, that the railroads will take parties of 25 or more, going together, for a fare and a third. Consult your local ticket agents as to rates and reservations. The distance from Chicago to Madison is 130 miles and the round-trip fare from Chicago is \$3.90, good in coaches or Pullman cars.



Those to whom the reduced rate will apply are:

- (a) Members of the Grand Army of the Republic.
- (b) Wives and dependent members of the family of a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.
- (c) Widows of deceased members of the Grand Army of the Republic.
- (d) Members and dependent members of the families of members of the following auxiliary and allied organizations holding conventions in connection with the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.
  - (1) Woman's Relief Corps.
  - (2) Ladies of the G. A. R.
  - (3) Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.
  - (4) Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.
  - (5) Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.
  - (6) All Army nurses of the Civil War.

V. *Dates of sale*.—In Southwestern, Trans-Continental and Western Passenger Associations territories: In Arkansas, Colorado (Julesburg only), Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Memphis, Tenn., Minnesota, Missouri, Natchez, Miss., Nebraska, northern Michigan and Wisconsin, September 1–10 1937.

In Colorado (except Julesburg), New Mexico (east of and including El Paso and Albuquerque), North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming, August 31–September 9.

In Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico (west of Albuquerque and El Paso), Oregon, Utah, and Washington, August 28–September 8.

Return limit October 15, 1937.

Form of ticket and validation:

From Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, standard form of ticket will provide for signature of purchaser and validation at destination; from all other points, nonsignature, nontransferable, nonvalidation form of ticket.

In Southeastern Passenger Association territory tickets will be sold September 1–10, with return limit 30 days in addition to date of sale. Rates will apply from all stations in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi; Georgia; all stations except those east of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and Southern Railway, Chattanooga to Atlanta, and north of Southern Railway, Atlanta to Toccoa, Ga. Kentucky: All stations on and west of Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Owensboro to Guthrie, Ky. North Carolina: All stations on and south of Southern Railway, Grover to Charlotte, thence Seaboard Air Line Railway through Monroe and Hamlet to Wilmington. South Carolina: All stations except those on Charleston & Western Railway. Tennessee: All stations on and west of Louisville Nashville Railway, Sadlers to Nashville, thence Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway to Chattanooga. No diverse routes will be allowed in Florida, south of Jacksonville.

VI. National headquarters will be temporarily established in colonial room, mezzanine floor, Loraine Hotel, Thursday, September 2, 1937.

VII. Special patriotic services will be held in Madison, Sunday morning, September 5, to which all comrades and members of the auxiliary and allied orders are cordially invited.

VIII. Sunday evening, September 5, the annual memorial service of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in the Masonic Auditorium.

IX. The following comrades are appointed committee on credentials:

George Sands, adjutant general, chairman.

A. C. Estabrook, assistant adjutant general, department of Michigan.

Frederick H. Bishop, assistant adjutant general, department of Massachusetts.

Frank E. Cooley, assistant adjutant general, department of New York.

Sol Zarbaugh, assistant adjutant general, department of Ohio.

This committee will meet at national headquarters, colonial room, Loraine Hotel, Monday, September 6 at 10 a. m.

X. Assistant adjutants general are requested to procure at national headquarters a copy of the encampment roll, for comparison with the credentials, prior to the meeting of the committee.

XI. The executive committee of the national council of administration will meet at national headquarters, Monday, September 6 at 1:30 p. m.

XII. The national council of administration will meet at national headquarters, Monday, September 5 at 2:30 p. m.

XIII. Comrades Russell C. Martin, California and Nevada, Oley Nelson, Iowa, and John H. Hoffman, Indiana, members of the national council of administration will audit the books of the quartermaster general and report to the national council of administration at its meeting Monday.

XIV. Aides-de-camp on the staff of the commander in chief will report to the chief of staff and senior aide-de-camp at National headquarters, Monday, September 6, at 3:30 p. m.

XV. Department commanders, or their detailed representatives, will report to the chief of staff at national headquarters, Monday, September 6 at 4 p. m. for instructions regarding the parade.

XVI. The semiofficial meeting of the national encampment will be held Monday evening, September 6 at 8 p. m. in Masonic Auditorium.

XVII. Tuesday evening, September 7 a reception will be tendered the commander in chief and staff in the Governor's parlors, Wisconsin State Capitol.

XVIII. Wednesday, September 8, the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place at 10 a. m., under the direction of Chief of Staff Henry Held. The route, which will cover less than a mile, and the formation of the parade will be announced in General Orders No. 6.

XIX. Department commanders are advised that women, children, and civilians, except bands and drum corps, are prohibited from participating in the parade and should any disobey these instructions and enter the parade along the line of march, officers will be instructed to take them out of line.

XX. All caricatures, impersonations of Lincoln or Uncle Sam, and floats of any kind will be excluded from the parade.

XXI. No flags or standards except the national, State, and post flags will be allowed in the parade and all flags must fly from the staff. Regimental flags and banners will not be allowed.

XXII. The following appointments for the parade are announced:

National color bearer-----	Thomas Carder, West Virginia
Naval color bearer-----	Lewis L. Baker, Connecticut
Headquarters color bearer-----	Charles L. Moulton, Wisconsin

XXIII. The first business session of the Seventy-first National Encampment will convene in the Crystal Ball Room, Loraine Hotel, Wednesday, September 8, at 2 p. m. The second session will convene in the Crystal Ball Room, Thursday, September 9 at 9 a. m.

XXIV. Chief of Staff Henry Held is appointed officer of the day for the national encampment.

XXV. Wednesday evening, September 8, at 8 p. m. a campfire will be held in Masonic Auditorium.

XXVI. Wednesday evening, September 8, at 9:30 p. m. the committee on resolutions will meet in national headquarters.

XXVII. Department commanders will report to the adjutant general, not later than 10 p. m., Tuesday, September 7, the department nominations for national council of administration and committee on resolutions.

XXVIII. The national headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliary and allied orders will be located in Madison, Wis., as follows:

Loraine Hotel:

Grand Army of the Republic.

Woman's Relief Corps.

Park Hotel:

Ladies of the G. A. R.

Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Memorial Union:

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

XXIX. Comrade Samuel S. Fowler, Philadelphia, Pa., has been appointed quartermaster general, vice Samuel P. Town, deceased.

XXX. Comrade James E. Jewel, Fort Morgan, Colo., has been appointed a member of the committee on rules and regulations and ritual, vice Samuel P. Town, deceased.

XXXI. The following comrades are appointed to prepare resolutions:

On the death of Adjutant General John Little:

Darwin B. Wolcott, California and Nevada.

Henry J. Seeley, Connecticut.

John Speer, Pennsylvania.

On the death of Quartermaster General Samuel P. Town:

Russell C. Martin, California and Nevada.

A. T. Anderson, Pennsylvania.

Edward Hurley, New York.



On the death of Chief of Staff George H. Pounder:

James E. Jewel, Colorado and Wyoming.

Charles E. Nason, Maine.

W. H. Chesbrough, Wisconsin.

On the death of Past Commander in Chief Samuel R. Van Sant:

Oley Nelson, Iowa.

Alfred E. Stacey, New York.

Samuel E. Mahan, Minnesota.

XXXII. The following comrades, having complied with the necessary requirements, are hereby appointed aides-de-camp on the staff of the commander in chief:

#### ARKANSAS

Blackmer, Sheppard H.,<sup>1</sup> Fayetteville.

#### CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

Ames, Elisha, Post 188, W. Los Angeles. McConnell, James, Post 19, Chico.  
Grimes, John W., Post 181, Long Beach.

#### CONNECTICUT

Singleton, William H., Post 17, New Haven.

#### INDIANA

Wilmington, O. N., Post 17, Indianapolis.

#### KANSAS

Weinrich, Phillip, Post 85, Winfield. Garvin, W. A.,<sup>1</sup> Troy.

#### MICHIGAN

La Croix, Gilbert, Post 216, Mount Clemens.

#### MINNESOTA

Haecker, T. L., Post 126, Minneapolis.

#### MISSOURI

Kowazek, William, Post 107, Silex.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nelson, Edwin S.,<sup>1</sup> Gilmanton Iron Works.

#### NEW YORK

Flint, Seth M., Post 25, Worcester. O'Connor, James, Post 394, New York.

#### WISCONSIN

Bigford, R. O., <sup>1</sup> Fond du Lac.	Kibbe, A. R., Post 103, New Richmond.
Breck, Lloyd, <sup>1</sup> Merrill.	Luick, John, Post 7, Milwaukee.
Bryant, W. P., Post 7, Milwaukee.	Moulton, C. F., Post 11, Madison.
Chesbrough, W. H., Post 54, Beloit.	Pride, Albert, Post 130, Fond du Lac.
Crave, Peter, Post 54, Beloit.	Regli, Balth, Post 52, Eau Claire.
Gosha, Charles, Post 133, Appleton.	Sheerin, Thaddeus, Post 101, Neenah.
Hooker, C. L., Post 170, Superior.	

<sup>1</sup> Member at large.

By command of—

GEORGE SANDS,  
*Adjutant General.*

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,  
*Commander in Chief.*

#### IN MEMORIAM

Comrade Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general, and also assistant adjutant general, department of Pennsylvania, died in office July 9, 1937, aged 91 years. He enlisted January 30, 1864, as private in Company L, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered out as private July 13, 1865. He served under Generals Sigel, Hunter, Crook, and Sheridan. Comrade Town joined the Grand

Army of the Republic in 1872 and had been an active member ever since he joined Post No. 2 of Philadelphia that year.

He had served as adjutant, quartermaster, and commander of his post; was appointed assistant adjutant general of the department of Pennsylvania in 1891 and 1892; again served as assistant adjutant general from 1912 to 1926, when he was elected department commander; again appointed assistant adjutant general in 1927, filling the office until his death. He was appointed assistant quartermaster general and custodian of records by Commander in Chief Pilcher in 1922, serving until his election as commander in chief in 1931. In 1932 he was appointed quartermaster general, serving most capably until his muster out.

Comrade Town was a former member of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature and of the Select Council of Philadelphia, serving over 10 years in these positions. For several years he had the distinction of being the oldest living alumnus of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia. His family had been closely connected with the city of Philadelphia from its early history, his grandfather, Rev. John Neveling, having served as a chaplain on the staff of Gen. George Washington in the Revolutionary War. Comrade Town was widely known through the Grand Army of the Republic and its affiliated organizations and his comrades have suffered an irreparable loss in his passing.

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#### CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

Comrade Henry Hilton Wood, assistant adjutant general, died in office June 13, 1937, aged 91 years. He was elected junior vice department commander in 1925 and chaplain in chief in 1930. He enlisted at the age of 16 years in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Infantry, August 11, 1862, and was discharged June 5, 1865.

#### DELAWARE

Comrade John M. Ward, senior vice department commander, died in office, July 21, 1937, aged 91 years. He enlisted August 7, 1863, as bugler, Company B, Purnell's Legion, Maryland Cavalry, was transferred to Company H, Eighth Maryland Infantry and discharged July 2, 1865.

#### KANSAS

Comrade Harding I. Merrill, assistant adjutant general, died in office, June 22, 1937. He was elected department commander in 1928 and senior vice commander in chief in 1934 and had served as assistant adjutant general since 1934. The department of Kansas and the national encampment have lost a faithful comrade. He enlisted in Company B, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

#### MICHIGAN

Comrade Orestus Blake, elected department commander in 1931 and reelected in 1932, died June 10, 1937. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, February 25, 1864, transferred to Company K, Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry, June 15, 1865, and was discharged at Raleigh, N. C., June 5, 1866.

#### MINNESOTA

Comrade Freman A. Caswell, department commander, died in office, July 13, 1937. He enlisted June 11, 1862, as private, Company E, Ninth Vermont Infantry, and was discharged June 13, 1865.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Comrade William J. Blackman, elected department commander in 1933, died July 9, 1937, aged 93 years. He enlisted in 1861 in Ninety-sixth New York Infantry.

#### NEW JERSEY

Comrade Lewis H. Cyester, assistant adjutant general, died in office June 26, 1937. He had served as junior vice department commander, elected in 1933.



## OREGON

Comrade Charles M. Eichler, elected department commander in 1931, died October 7, 1936, aged 89 years. He served in Company D, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery.

Comrade John C. Thomson, department commander, died in office January 22, 1937, aged 90 years. He enlisted as private in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, May 10, 1864, and was discharged December 15, 1864.

Comrade J. W. Jones, elected department commander in 1932, died January 27, 1937, aged 92 years. He enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, March 3, 1864, and was discharged September 16, 1865.

Comrade Z. T. Bryant, department commander, died in office April 22, 1937. He was elected senior vice department commander in 1936 and succeeded to the office of commander on the death of Department Commander Thomson. He served in Company L, Third Indiana Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 6 }  
SERIES 1936-37 }

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS,  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
*Madison, Wis., September 3, 1937.*

I. As previously announced in General Orders No. 5, the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place in Madison, Wis., Wednesday, September 8, at 10 a. m.

II. The parade will be organized by departments, each department under the command of the senior officer of the department present at the encampment. Departments will be assigned to a position in line in order of seniority of date of charter and will form in column of four files front. Each department will promptly take up the line of march as uncovered. Distance between departments will be 60 feet, between posts 20 feet, and between files 6 feet.

III. The departments will assemble in the high school, through the Dayton Street entrance, promptly at 9 a. m., and will move at 10 a. m. sharp.

IV. The formation of the parade will be reported to the commander in chief at 9:45 a. m. by Comrade Henry Held, chief of staff.

V. A preparatory signal will be given at 9:30 a. m. The signal to start will be given at 10 a. m.

VI. Department commanders will carefully oversee the formation of their respective departments and on the march will maintain a distance of 60 feet between the departments. Markers will be placed in the high-school auditorium, designating the place of formation of each department.

VII. Department commanders must not leave the column after passing the reviewing stand, but will continue with their respective departments to the point of dismissal of the column.

VIII. In passing the reviewing stand colors will not be dipped. Officers with side arms will give the officer salute with sword. Officers without side arms will salute by touching the right hand to the brim of the hat and looking toward the reviewing officer. Comrades in ranks will not salute, but will look toward the reviewing officer.

IX. Bands and drum corps will take the time of the preceding musical organization so that the marching column may maintain the same step. All bands will play the entire length of the grandstands.

X. The march will be in common time, the cadence 90 steps to the minute. Bands marching in close proximity will alternate in playing.

XI. The commander in chief will review the column at the reviewing stand on West Washington Street.

XII. It is desired that every member of the Grand Army of the Republic present in Madison will make an effort to participate in the parade, whether he is in uniform or not, but it is hoped that all will try to appear in the regulation uniform of the order.

XIII. Women, children, and civilians (except bands and drum corps) will be prohibited from participating in the parade and department commanders are directed to enforce this order in their respective departments. Should any disobey these instructions and enter the parade along the line of march officers are directed to take them out of line.

XIV. No flags or standards except the National, State, and post flags and standards will be allowed in the parade. Regimental flags and banners will not

be allowed. No flags will be allowed in the parade except those flying from the staff.

XV. All caricatures, impersonations of Lincoln or Uncle Sam or other characters and undignified exhibitions of any kind will be excluded from the parade. Floats of any sort are prohibited.

XVI. National officers and past commanders in chief will ride in autos at the head of the column. Autos and wheel chairs will not be allowed in the parade in or between departments. Autos will be furnished for comrades who are unable to march, and these autos will be found on Wisconsin Avenue at the high school.

XVII. When the column reaches the reviewing stand the commander in chief, national officers, and past commanders in chief will leave the parade and take their places on the stand.

XVIII. National officers, members of the executive committee, and past commanders in chief will report to the chief of staff, Comrade Henry Held, at the national headquarters, Loraine Hotel, at 9 a. m., for assignment to autos.

XIX. Department commanders will report to the chief of staff, Comrade Henry Held, at national headquarters, Loraine Hotel, Monday, September 6, at 4 p. m., for instructions regarding the parade.

XX. The line of march will be less than a mile over asphalt streets, as follows:

Starting on Dayton Street at the Central High School, right on Dayton Street, left on Carroll Street, left on Millin Street, right on Pinckney Street, right on Main Street, right on Carroll Street, left on West Washington Street to Henry Street, where the parade will disband.

XXI. The line of march will form as follows:

Platoon of police, with massed colors, will form on Dayton Street at Carroll Street.

Capt. C. J. Bellam, grand marshall, and aides will form on Dayton Street, right resting on left of police platoon.

United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader, will form on Wisconsin Avenue at Dayton Street.

Official escort: Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, William Allan Dyer, commander in chief, will form on Wisconsin Avenue, right resting on left of Marine Band.

Civil War musicians will form on Wisconsin Avenue, right resting on left of Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Commander in chief, national officers, members of the executive committee, and past commanders in chief in autos, in the order named, will form on Wisconsin Avenue, right resting on left of Civil War musicians.

Departments will form in the high-school auditorium as indicated by department standards and will march in order of seniority as follows:

1. Department of Illinois, John E. Andrew, commander.
3. Department of Pennsylvania, A. T. Anderson, commander.
4. Department of Ohio, Theodore Wells, commander.
5. Department of New York, Joseph Bauer, commander.
6. Department of Connecticut, Charles Douglas, commander.
7. Department of Massachusetts, John E. Bronson, commander.
8. Department of New Jersey, William H. McCoy, commander.
9. Department of Maine, Oliver N. Leavitt, commander.
10. Department of California and Nevada, John W. Grimes, commander.
11. Department of Rhode Island, Charles H. Lewis, commander.
12. Department of New Hampshire, Lyman E. Butterfield, commander.
13. Department of Vermont, Harvey S. Powers, commander.
14. Department of Potomac, John M. Kline, commander.
15. Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Cornelius Garner, commander.
16. Department of Maryland, Julius Rosenthal, commander.
17. Department of Nebraska, John Seberg, commander.
18. Department of Michigan, S. H. Carlton, commander.
19. Department of Iowa, John P. Risley, commander.
20. Department of Indiana, Dr. John H. Stone, commander.
21. Department of Colorado and Wyoming, Joshua C. Pearce, commander.
22. Department of Kansas, Henry Keller, commander.
23. Department of Delaware, Jacob Steele, commander.
24. Department of Minnesota, L. E. Carpenter, commander.
25. Department of Missouri, William Kowazek, commander.



- 26. Department of Oregon, T. A. Penland, commander.
- 27. Department of Kentucky, R. R. Graham, commander.
- 28. Department of West Virginia, William Satow, commander.
- 29. Department of South Dakota, Levi Van Voorhis, commander.
- 30. Department of Washington and Alaska, W. A. Wilcox, commander.
- 31. Department of Arkansas, W. B. Brown, commander.
- 33. Department of Utah, Ira Stormes, commander.
- 35. Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, William Rochester, commander.
- 36. Department of Florida, Charles W. Eldredge, commander.
- 37. Department of Montana, J. E. Kanouse, commander.
- 38. Department of Texas, John Shearer, commander.
- 39. Department of Idaho, James P. Taylor, commander.
- 42. Department of Alabama, Alfred N. Oliver, commander.
- 43. Department of North Dakota, J. W. Carroll, commander.
- 44. Department of Oklahoma, N. D. McGinley, commander.
- 2. Department of Wisconsin, W. P. Bryant, commander.

Disabled veterans in automobiles will form on Wisconsin Street.

Fourteenth United States Cavalry will form on Wisconsin Avenue at Johnson Street.

By command of—

C. H. WILLIAM RUHE,  
*Commander in Chief.*

GEORGE SANDS,  
*Adjutant General.*

# In Memoriam









JOHN LITTLE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL





SAMUEL P. TOWN  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL



GEORGE H. POUNDER  
CHIEF OF STAFF





SAMUEL R. VAN SANT  
PAST COMMANDER IN CHIEF

# In Memoriam

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## JOHN LITTLE

### ADJUTANT GENERAL

Comrade John Little was born in Scotland, March 17, 1845, and was brought to the United States as a small child by his parents, who settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he died May 16, 1937.

Comrade Little enlisted as private in Company D, Forty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, May 27, 1864, and was discharged as private in Company I, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, September 27, 1865. He served for a time in the regiment with his father.

Comrade Little joined the Grand Army of the Republic in March 1880. He had served as post commander and was elected senior vice department commander of Pennsylvania in June 1936 and became department commander on the death of Department Commander Reynolds in November 1936. He was appointed adjutant general in September 1936. Since 1917 he had carried the national headquarters flag in the national encampment parades. He was the last member of Post No. 157, Pittsburgh, and will be greatly missed by the comrades of his department.

DARWIN B. WOLCOTT,

JOHN SPEER,

*Committee.*



# In Memoriam

## SAMUEL P. TOWN

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

and

PAST COMMANDER IN CHIEF

He was active in civil life. He possessed a most generous and kindly nature and was always the consistent champion of right and justice. His was the true patriotism that covered a loyal citizenship, whether in days of war or peace. Truly he was devoted to the flag which he served. He lived in constant conformity with the ideals which the Stars and Stripes represented to him.

Comrade Samuel P. Town, quartermaster general, and also assistant adjutant general, department of Pennsylvania, died in office, July 9, 1937, aged 91 years. He enlisted January 30, 1864, as private in Company L, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered out as private, July 13, 1865. He served under Generals Sigel, Hunter, Crook, and Sheridan. Comrade Town joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1872, and had been an active member ever since he joined Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, that year.

He had served as adjutant, quartermaster, and commander of his post; was appointed assistant adjutant general of the department of Pennsylvania in 1891 and 1892; again served as assistant adjutant general from 1912 to 1926, when he was elected department commander; again appointed assistant adjutant general in 1927, filling the office until his death. He was appointed assistant quartermaster general and custodian of records by Commander in Chief Pilcher in 1922, serving until his election as commander in chief in 1931. In 1932 he was appointed quartermaster general, serving most capably until his muster out.

Comrade Town was a former member of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature and of the Select Council of Philadelphia, serving over 10 years in these positions. For several years he had the distinction of being the oldest living alumnus of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia. His family had been closely connected with the city of Philadelphia from its early history, his grandfather, Rev. John Neveling, having served as a chaplain on the staff of Gen. George Washington in the Revolutionary War. Comrade Town was widely known through the Grand Army of the Republic and its affiliated organizations, and his comrades have suffered an irreparable loss in his passing.

RUSSELL C. MARTIN,

A. T. ANDERSON,

*Committee.*

# In Memoriam

## GEORGE H. POUNDER

### CHIEF OF STAFF

George H. Pounder, the last surviving veteran of the Civil War at Fort Atkinson, Wis., was born in a log cabin April 16, 1844, near Milwaukee, Wis., and died at Fort Atkinson, Wis., December 10, 1936, age 92 years.

His early boyhood life was spent on his father's farm, where he obtained his education in the great book of Nature.

In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. The first 8 months of his service was in Missouri with the rebel 'bushwhackers' of that State. His regiment was then transferred to the State of Mississippi. He took part in many battles, including Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Yazoo City, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, and Adams, La.

His regiment was then transferred to Alexandria, La., and Company K was detailed for special duty at Gen. George A. Custer's headquarters yard. With Custer they marched to Austin, Tex., and was honorably discharged at Galveston, Tex., in December, 1865. He returned to his Wisconsin home after the close of the war, where he engaged in farming and in the manufacture of farm implements. He early joined the Grand Army of the Republic.

He was commander of John E. Holmes Post, No. 26, for more than 10 years; was elected senior vice department commander of Wisconsin in 1928 and department commander in 1929, chief of staff in 1930, senior aide-de-camp of the national in 1932, and assistant adjutant general in 1933. He was appointed custodian of G. A. R. Memorial Hall in the State capitol building by Gov. Alfred A. Schmedeman. He was elected junior vice commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1935.

He was three times married. His first wife preceded him in death in 1873; the second wife was Miss Ann Haight, who died in 1919; his third, Miss Gertrude Glazier Smith, who survives him. He leaves one child only, Bell Pounder Royce, of Puyallup, Wash.

He was a life-long member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he contributed liberally. Comrade Pounder was gifted as a poet. Many of his poems have appeared in magazines and religious journals. He was a loyal soldier and citizen. His memory will be honored by his comrades and friends.

JAMES E. JEWEL,  
CHARLES E. NASON,  
W. H. CHESBROUGH,  
*Committee.*



# In Memoriam

## SAMUEL ROGERS VAN SANT

### PAST COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Comrade Samuel Rogers Van Sant, past commander in chief, died October 3, 1936, aged 92 years. Comrade Van Sant died in Attica, Ind., en route from Minneapolis to his winter home at Green Cove Springs, Fla. He was greatly missed at the national encampment in Washington, D. C., in September, ill health having prevented his attendance.

Comrade Van Sant was born May 11, 1844, in what is now Rock Island, Ill. Though only 16 when the Civil War broke out, with his father's consent, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 1, 1861, and served for 3 years. With the money his mother had saved from his Army salary he entered business college at Hudson, N. Y., and studied for a time at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., working for his tuition. His father had been in the boat-building business in Rock Island, Ill., and LeClaire, Iowa, and the son joined him in this business as a partner. In 1883 he moved from LeClaire, Iowa, to Winona, Minn. There he was elected to the State legislature, and in 1900 was elected Governor, serving 4 years.

Comrade Van Sant joined John Ball Post in Winona, Minn., in 1888; in 1894 he became department commander of Minnesota, and at Salt Lake City in 1909 was elected commander in chief. He had served several times as chairman of the committee on legislation. For many years he had served on the board of directors of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home and had been treasurer and vice president of the board. He was deeply interested in the Grand Army of the Republic and its membership, and will be greatly missed not only by the Grand Army of the Republic but by the auxiliary and allied organizations.

OLEY NELSON,  
ALFRED E. STACEY,  
*Committee.*

# In Memoriam

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DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

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## COMRADE HENRY HILTON WOOD

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL—DIED IN OFFICE

JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1925

CHAPLAIN IN CHIEF, 1930

MUSTERED OUT JUNE 13, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF CONNECTICUT

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## COMRADE EDWARD PINKNEY

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT DECEMBER 14, 1936

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DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE

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## COMRADE JOHN M. WARD

SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT JULY 21, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA

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## COMRADE SAMUEL BAUGHMAN

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF KANSAS, 1926

MUSTERED OUT SEPTEMBER —, 1936



# In Memoriam

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DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS

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## COMRADE WILLIAM J. VERTREES

JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT DECEMBER 7, 1936

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DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS

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## COMRADE W. W. WARDELL

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1932

MUSTERED OUT MARCH 16, 1937

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## COMRADE HARDING I. MERRILL

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL—DIED IN OFFICE

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1928

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, 1934

MUSTERED OUT JUNE 22, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY

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## COMRADE J. D. COMPTON

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1925

MUSTERED OUT MARCH 3, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF MAINE

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## COMRADE FERNANDO S. PHILBRICK

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1930

MUSTERED OUT OCTOBER 11, 1936

# In Memoriam

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DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS

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**COMRADE JAMES H. WEBB**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1929

MUSTERED OUT FEBRUARY 19, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN

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**COMRADE THEODORE BURDEN**

SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT APRIL 8, 1937

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**COMRADE M. D. RICHARDSON**

SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1920

MUSTERED OUT MAY 15, 1937

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**COMRADE FRANK D. KEELER**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1934

MUSTERED OUT JUNE 4, 1937

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**COMRADE ORESTUS BLAKE**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1931, 1932

MUSTERED OUT JUNE 10, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA

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**COMRADE MICHAEL MULLEN**

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL—DIED IN OFFICE

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1935

MUSTERED OUT MAY 10, 1937



# In Memoriam

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DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA—Continued

## COMRADE FREMAN A. CASWELL

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT JULY 13, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF MONTANA

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## COMRADE W. B. WHITE

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1928

MUSTERED OUT SEPTEMBER 21, 1936

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DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA

## COMRADE JOHN O. MOORE

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1926

MUSTERED OUT DECEMBER 11, 1936

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## COMRADE JOHN LETT

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1905

MUSTERED OUT JANUARY 12, 1937

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## COMRADE HENRY SHELDON

JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT JANUARY 23, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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## COMRADE WILLIAM J. BLACKMAN

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1933

MUSTERED OUT JULY 9, 1937

# In Memoriam

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DEPARTMENT OF NEW JERSEY

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**COMRADE ENOS F. HANN**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1902

MUSTERED OUT DECEMBER 6, 1936

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**COMRADE LEWIS H. CYESTER**

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL—DIED IN OFFICE

JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1933

MUSTERED OUT JUNE 26, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF OHIO

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**COMRADE SAMUEL F. BELL**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1932

MUSTERED OUT FEBRUARY 17, 1937

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**COMRADE SIMEON CHAPMAN**

SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1934

MUSTERED OUT SEPTEMBER 4, 1936

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DEPARTMENT OF OKLAHOMA

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**COMRADE J. W. GARNER**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1924

MUSTERED OUT MARCH 2, 1937



# In Memoriam

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DEPARTMENT OF OREGON

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**COMRADE CHARLES M. EICHLER**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1931

MUSTERED OUT OCTOBER 7, 1936

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**COMRADE JOHN C. THOMSON**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT JANUARY 22, 1937

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**COMRADE J. W. JONES**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1932

MUSTERED OUT JANUARY 27, 1937

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**COMRADE Z. T. BRYANT**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT APRIL 22, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

---

**COMRADE WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT OCTOBER 29, 1936

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**COMRADE GEORGE W. GILLET**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1934, 1935

MUSTERED OUT APRIL 20, 1937

# In Memoriam

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DEPARTMENT OF POTOMAC

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**MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. CLEM**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1927

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA, 1896

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF 1917

MUSTERED OUT MAY 13, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF RHODE ISLAND

---

**COMRADE CHARLES H. BOWDEN**

JUNIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT SEPTEMBER 22, 1936

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**COMRADE JAMES A. ABBOTT**

SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT OCTOBER 9, 1936

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**COMRADE MARTIN SMITH**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE

MUSTERED OUT NOVEMBER 22, 1936

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**COMRADE FREDERICK S. OATLEY**

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER 1921 ; 1934

MUSTERED OUT MARCH 13, 1937



# In Memoriam

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DEPARTMENT OF UTAH

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## COMRADE ELIAS PRICE

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL—DIED IN OFFICE; DEPARTMENT  
COMMANDER 1929-34

MUSTERED OUT FEBRUARY 17, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA

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## COMRADE JOSEPH M. SMITH

SENIOR VICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—DIED IN OFFICE; DEPART-  
MENT COMMANDER, 1933 ; 1934

MUSTERED OUT APRIL 28, 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

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## COMRADE HENRY STANNARD

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, 1926

MUSTERED OUT OCTOBER 12, 1936

# COMPLETE ROSTER OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

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FOUNDED BY DR. BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON, AT DECATUR, ILL.,  
APRIL 6, 1866

BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON, Illinois  
*First commander in chief*

ROBERT MANN WOOD, Illinois  
*First adjutant general*

JOHN M. SNYDER, Illinois  
*First quartermaster general*

No official records of membership prior to 1878.

## FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOVEMBER 20, 1866

Headquarters established Springfield, Ill.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	STEPHEN A. HURLBURT, Illinois.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JAMES B. MCKEAN, New York.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	ROBERT S. FOSTER, Indiana.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	D. C. MCNEIL, Iowa.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. WILLIAM A. PILE, Missouri.
<i>Adjutant general</i> <sup>1</sup> -----	BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON, Illinois.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	AUGUST WILlich, Ohio.

## SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 15, 1868

Headquarters established Washington, D. C.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOSHUA T. OWEN, Pennsylvania.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	JOHN BELL, Iowa.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. ALONZO H. QUINT, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> <sup>1</sup> -----	NORTON P. CHIPMAN, Washington, D. C.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	T. C. CAMPBELL, Ohio.
<i>Inspector general</i> <sup>1</sup> -----	EDWARD JARDINE, New Jersey.

## THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CINCINNATI, OHIO, MAY 12, 13, 1869

Headquarters established Washington, D. C.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	S. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. ALONZO H. QUINT, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> <sup>1</sup> -----	WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Minnesota.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> <sup>1</sup> -----	TIMOTHY LUBEY, Washington, D. C.
<i>Inspector general</i> <sup>1</sup> -----	FRED A. STARRING, Washington, D. C.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	NORTON P. CHIPMAN, Washington, D. C.

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<sup>1</sup> By amendment to rules and regulations staff officers now appointed.



FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
MAY 11, 12, 1870

Headquarters established in Washington, D. C.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. GEORGE W. COLLIER, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Washington, D. C.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	TIMOTHY LUBEY, Washington, D. C.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	FRED A. STARRING, Washington, D. C.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	NORTON P. CHIPMAN, Washington, D. C.

FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS.,  
MAY 10, 11, 1871

Headquarters established New York City.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Rhode Island.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JAMES COEY, California.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	CORNELIUS G. ATTWOOD, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	WILLIAM CUTTING, New York.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CORNELIUS G. ATTWOOD, Massachusetts.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO,  
MAY 8, 9, 1872

Headquarters established New York City.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Rhode Island.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	J. WARREN KEIFFER, Ohio.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	ROSWELL MILLER, New York.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CORNELIUS G. ATTWOOD, Massachusetts.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	MILAN B. GOODRICH, New York.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, NEW HAVEN, CONN.,  
MAY 14, 15, 1873

Headquarters established Boston, Mass.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES DEVENS, Massachusetts.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN R. GOEBLE, New Jersey.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	EDWARD FERGUSON, Wisconsin.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	HANS POWELL, New York.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. AUG. WOODBURY, Rhode Island.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	CORNELIUS G. ATTWOOD, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	A. B. R. SPRAGUE, Massachusetts.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	A. WILSON NORRIS, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, HARRISBURG, PA.,  
MAY 13, 1874

Headquarters established Boston, Mass.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES DEVENS, Massachusetts.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	EDWARD JARDINE, New York.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	GUY T. GOULD, Illinois.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	HANS POWELL, New York.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. AUG. WOODBURY, Rhode Island.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	HENRY R. SIBLEY, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	A. B. R. SPRAGUE, Massachusetts.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	W. W. BROWN, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CHICAGO, ILL.,  
MAY 12, 13, 1875

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	J. S. REYNOLDS, Illinois.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES J. BUCKBEE, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	JOHN W. FOYE, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. MYRON W. REED, Wisconsin.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	W. F. ROGERS, New York.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

TENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
JUNE 30, 1876

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	J. S. REYNOLDS, Illinois.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES J. BUCKBEE, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	JAMES L. WATSON, New York.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. Jos. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspectors general</i> -----	{ W. F. ROGERS, New York. <sup>2</sup> MATTHEW HALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

ELEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,  
JUNE 26, 27, 1877

Headquarters established New York City.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN C. ROBINSON, New York.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	ELISHA H. RHODES, Rhode Island.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM EARTNSHAW, Ohio.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	JAMES L. WATSON, New York.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. Jos. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JAMES L. FARLEY, New York.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	MATTHEW HALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	WILLIAM COGSWELL, Massachusetts.

<sup>2</sup> Resigned on being elected department commander of New York.



TWELFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,  
JUNE 4, 1878

Headquarters established New York City. Membership, 31,016.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN C. ROBINSON, New York.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	PAUL VANDERVOORT, Nebraska.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HERBERT E. HILL, Massachusetts.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	JAMES L. WATSON, New York.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. Jos. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JAMES L. FARLEY, New York.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	MATTHEW HALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	WILLIAM COGSWELL, Massachusetts.

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ALBANY, N. Y.,  
JUNE 17, 18, 1879

Headquarters established National Military Home, Ohio. Membership 44,752.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Ohio.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN PALMER, New York.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HARRISON DINGMAN, Washington, D. C.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	WILLIAM B. JONES, Pennsylvania.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. Jos. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	ISAAC B. STEVENS, Ohio.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	CHARLES W. RAPHUN, Maryland.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, Ohio.

FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DAYTON, OHIO,  
JUNE 8, 9, 1880

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 60,634.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	EDGAR D. SWAIN, Illinois.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	GEORGE BOWERS, New Hampshire.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	A. C. HAMLIN, Maine.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. Jos. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	JAMES R. CARNAHAN, Indiana.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	GEORGE B. SQUIRES, New York.

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,  
JUNE 15, 16, 1881

Headquarters established Boston, Mass. Membership, 85,856.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	GEORGE S. MERRILL, Massachusetts.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES L. YOUNG, Ohio.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	C. V. R. POND, Michigan.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	CHARLES STYER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. Jos. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	WILLIAM M. OLIN, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	JAMES R. CARNAHAN, Indiana.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	GEORGE B. SQUIRES, New York.

### SIXTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BALTIMORE, MD., JUNE 21-23, 1882

Headquarters established Omaha, Nebr. Membership, 134,701.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	PAUL VANDERVOORT, Nebraska.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	W. F. W. ROSS, Maryland.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	I. S. BANGS, Maine.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	AZEL AMES, Jr., Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. I. M. FOSTER, New York.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	F. E. BROWN, Nebraska.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	JOHN W. BURST, Illinois.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES R. CARNAHAN, Indiana.

### SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DENVER, COLO., JUNE 25, 26, 1883

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 225,446.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM WARNER, Missouri.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WALTER H. HOLMES, California.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	AZEL AMES, Jr., Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. I. M. FOSTER, New York.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JOHN M. VANDERSLICE, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	CHARLES A. SANTMYER, Ohio.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	WILLIAM VANDEVER, Iowa.

### EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JUNE 23-25, 1884

Headquarters established Toledo, Ohio. Membership, 273,168.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Ohio.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN P. REA, Minnesota.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	IRA E. HICKS, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	WILLIAM D. HALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. T. M. SHANAFELT, Michigan.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	W. W. ALCORN, Ohio.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	OSCAR A. JANES, Michigan.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	D. R. AUSTIN, Ohio.

### NINETEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PORTLAND, MAINE, JUNE 24, 25, 1885

Headquarters established Washington, D. C. Membership, 294,787.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	SAMUEL S. BURDETT, Washington, D. C.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	SELDON CONNOR, Maine.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN R. LEWIS, Georgia.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	J. C. TUCKER, California.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. LEMUEL H. STEWART, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JOHN CAMERON, Washington, D. C.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	ARGUS D. VANOSDOL, Indiana.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, Ohio.



**TWENTIETH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,  
AUGUST 4-6, 1886**

Headquarters established Madison, Wis. Membership, 323,571.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	SAMUEL W. BACKUS, California.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	EDGAR ALLEN, Virginia.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	AMBROSE S. EVERETT, Colorado.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. T. C. WARNER, Tennessee.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	E. B. GRAY, Wisconsin.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	JACOB M. HUNTER, Ohio.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	HENRY E. TAINTOR, Connecticut.

**TWENTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ST. LOUIS, MO.,  
SEPTEMBER 28-30, 1887**

Headquarters established Minneapolis, Minn. Membership, 355,916.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN P. REA, Minnesota.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	NELSON COLE, Missouri.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN C. LINEHAN, New Hampshire.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	FLORENCE DONAHOE, Washington, D. C.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. EDW. ANDERSON, Connecticut.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	IRA M. HEDGES, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	WHEELOCK G. VEAZY, Vermont.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	DANIEL FISH, Minnesota.

**TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, COLUMBUS, OHIO,  
SEPTEMBER 12-14, 1888**

Headquarters established Kansas City, Mo. Membership, 372,960.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM WARNER, Missouri.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	MOSES H. NEIL, Ohio.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOSEPH HADFIELD, New York.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	R. M. DE WITT, Iowa.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. STEPHEN G. UPDYKE, Dakota.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	EUGENE F. WEIGEL, Missouri.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	GEORGE S. EVANS, Massachusetts.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JOHN B. JOHNSON, Kansas.

**TWENTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.,  
AUGUST 28-30, 1889**

Headquarters established Detroit, Mich. Membership, 397,974.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	RUSSELL A. ALGER, Michigan.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	A. G. WEISSERT, Wisconsin.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN F. LOVETT, New Jersey.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	HORACE P. PORTER, Kansas.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. W. H. CHILDERS, Kentucky.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	GEORGE H. HOPKINS, Michigan.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	LEWIS E. GRIFFITH, New York.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	D. R. AUSTIN, Ohio.

**TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS.,  
AUGUST 13, 14, 1890**

Headquarters established Rutland, Vt. Membership, 409,489.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY, Vermont.
<i>Senior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ RICHARD F. TOBIN, <sup>3</sup> Massachusetts. GEORGE H. INNIS, Massachusetts.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	GEORGE B. CREAMER, Maryland.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. MYRON W. REED, Colorado.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	BENJAMIN F. STEVENSON, Kentucky.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JOSEPH H. GOULDING, Vermont.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	JOHN W. BURST, Illinois.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	WILLIAM LOCHREN, Minnesota.

**TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DETROIT, MICH.,  
AUGUST 5-7, 1891**

Headquarters established Albany, N. Y. Membership, 407,781.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN PALMER, New York.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HENRY M. DUFFIELD, Michigan.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	THAD. S. CLARKSON, Nebraska.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	BENJAMIN V. STEVENSON, Kentucky.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. S. B. PAINE, Florida.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	FRED. PHISTERER, New York.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	JOHN F. PRATT, New Jersey.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JOSEPH H. GOULDING, Vermont.

**TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
SEPTEMBER 21, 22, 1892**

Headquarters established Milwaukee, Wis. Membership, 399,880.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	A. G. WEISSERT, Wisconsin.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	R. H. WARFIELD, California.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	PETER B. AYARS, Delaware.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	W. C. WILE, Connecticut.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. D. R. LOWELL, Kansas.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	E. B. GRAY, Wisconsin.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	GEORGE L. GOODALE, Massachusetts.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES TANNER, New York.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,  
SEPTEMBER 6, 7, 1893**

Headquarters established Lynn, Mass. Membership, 397,223.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN G. B. ADAMS, Massachusetts.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	IVAN N. WALKER, Indiana.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	J. G. BIGGER, Texas.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Maryland.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. A. V. KENDRICK, Iowa.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JAMES F. MEECH, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	ANDREW M. UNDERHILL, New York.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	LEO RASSIEUR, Missouri.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.



**TWENTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PITTSBURGH, PA.,  
SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 1894**

Headquarters established Rockford, Ill. Membership, 369,083.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	THOMAS G. LAWLOR, Illinois.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	A. P. BURCHFIELD, Pennsylvania.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES H. SHUTE, Louisiana.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	O. W. WEEKS, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. T. H. HAGGERTY, Missouri.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	C. C. JONES, Illinois.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	JOHN W. BURST, Illinois.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	C. V. R. POND, Michigan.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	MATT H. ELLIS, New York.

**TWENTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, LOUISVILLE, KY.,  
SEPTEMBER 11-13, 1895**

Headquarters established Indianapolis, Ind. Membership, 357,639.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	IVAN N. WALKER, Indiana.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	E. H. HOBSON, Kentucky.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	S. G. COSGROVE, Washington.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	J. B. WHITING, Wisconsin.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. THOMAS C. ILIFF, Utah.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	IRVIN ROBBINS, Indiana.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	A. J. BURBANK, Illinois.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	WILLIAM M. OLIN, Massachusetts.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ALFRED DARTE, Pennsylvania.

**THIRTIETH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ST. PAUL, MINN.,  
SEPTEMBER 3-4, 1896**

Headquarters established Omaha, Nebr. Membership, 340,610.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	THAD. S. CLARKSON, Nebraska.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN H. MULLEN, Minnesota.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES W. BUCKLEY, Alabama.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	A. E. JOHNSON, Washington, D. C.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. MARK B. TAYLOR, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	CHARLES E. BURMESTER, Nebraska.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	A. J. BURBANK, Illinois.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	CHARLES A. SUYDAM, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ALBERT CLARK, Massachusetts.

**THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BUFFALO, N. Y.,  
AUGUST 25-27, 1897**

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 319,456.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN P. S. GOBIN, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	ALFRED LYTH, New York.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	FRANCIS B. ALLEN, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	DAVID MCKAY, Texas.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. FRANK C. BRUNER, Illinois.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	ALONZO WILLIAMS, Rhode Island.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ELL TORRANCE, Minnesota.

### THIRTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 5, 6, 1898

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 305,603.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commanders in chief</i> -----	{ JAMES A. SEXTON, <sup>3</sup> Illinois.
	{ W. C. JOHNSON, Ohio.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	{ W. C. JOHNSON, Ohio.
	{ DANIEL ROSS, Delaware.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	DANIEL ROSS, Delaware.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	A. S. PIERCE, Nebraska.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. DANIEL LUCAS, Indiana.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	FRED W. SPINK, Illinois.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	ALONZO WILLIAMS, Rhode Island.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ELL TORRANCE, Minnesota.

### THIRTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER 6, 7, 1899

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 287,918.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	ALBERT D. SHAW, New York.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	IRVIN ROBBINS, Indiana.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	MICHAEL MINTON, Kentucky.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	WILLIAM H. BAKER, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. JACOB L. GRIMM, Maryland.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	EDWARD J. ATKINSON, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	NATHAN P. POND, New York.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ELL TORRANCE, Minnesota.

### THIRTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 29, 30, 1900

Headquarters established St. Louis, Mo. Membership, 276,612.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	LEO RASSIEUR, Missouri.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	E. C. MILLIKEN, Maine.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	FRANK SEAMAN, Tennessee.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	JOHN A. WILKINS, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. AUG. DRAHMS, California.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	FRANK M. STERRETT, Missouri.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	HENRY S. PECK, Connecticut.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES H. WOLFF, Massachusetts.

### THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 1901

Headquarters established Minneapolis, Minn. Membership, 269,507.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year :

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	ELL TORRANCE, Minnesota.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN MCELROY, Washington, D. C.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JAMES O'DONNELL, Illinois.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	WILLIAM R. THRALL, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. THOMAS N. BOYLE, Pennsylvania.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	SILAS H. TOWLER, Minnesota.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	W. A. WETHERBEE, Massachusetts.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	HENRY M. DUFFIELD, Michigan.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.



THIRTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
OCTOBER 9, 10, 1902

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 263,745.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM M. OLIN, Massachusetts.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JAMES P. AVERILL, Georgia.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	A. W. ACHESON, Texas.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. D. B. SHUEY, Kansas.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JOHN W. SCHALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	F. A. WALSH, Wisconsin.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ALFRED B. BEERS, Connecticut.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIF., AUGUST 20, 21, 1903

Headquarters established Chicago, Ill. Membership, 256,510.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN C. BLACK, Illinois.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	C. MASON KINNE, California.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HARRY C. KESSLER, Montana.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	GEORGE A. HARMAN, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. WINFIELD SCOTT, Arizona.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	CHARLES A. PARTRIDGE, Illinois.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	ERWIN B. MESSER, Iowa.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES TANNER, New York.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS.,  
AUGUST 17, 18, 1904

Headquarters established Boston, Mass. Membership, 247,340.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commanders in chief</i> -----	{ WILMON W. BLACKMAR, <sup>3</sup> Massachusetts. JOHN R. KING, Maryland.
<i>Senior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ JOHN R. KING, Maryland. GEORGE W. PATTEN, Tennessee.
<i>Junior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ GEORGE W. PATTEN, Tennessee. E. B. STILLINGS, Massachusetts.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	WARREN R. KING, Indiana.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. H. BRADFORD, Washington, D. C.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JOHN E. GILMAN, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	LEE S. ESTELLE, Nebraska.
<i>Judge advocates general</i> -----	{ AMOS M. THAYER, <sup>3</sup> Missouri. OSCAR L. MOORE, Kansas.

THIRTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DENVER, COLO.,  
SEPTEMBER 7, 8, 1905

Headquarters established Washington, D. C. Membership, 232,455.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JAMES TANNER, New York.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	GEORGE W. COOK, Colorado.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	SILAS H. TOWLER, Minnesota.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	HUGO PHILLER, Wisconsin.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. F. LEARY, Kansas.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JOHN TWEEDALE, Washington, D. C.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	FRANK BATTLES, New Hampshire.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	M. J. CUMMINGS, New York.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	CHARLES A. CLARK, Iowa.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.

**FORTIETH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,  
AUGUST 16, 17, 1906**

Headquarters established Zanesville, Ohio. Membership, 235,823.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	ROBERT B. BROWN, Ohio.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Indiana.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	E. B. FENTON, Michigan.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	W. H. JOHNSON, Nebraska.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Right Rev. JOHN IRELAND, Minnesota.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	Joseph W. O'NEALL, Ohio.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	THOMAS W. EVANS, Missouri.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	FRANK L. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	WARREN LEE GOSS, New Jersey.

**FORTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,  
SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 1907**

Headquarters established Kansas City. Membership, 229,932.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES G. BURTON, Missouri.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	LEWIS E. GRIFFITH, New York.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	W. M. SCOTT, Georgia.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	G. LANE TANEYHILL, Maryland.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Right Rev. SAMUEL FALLOWS, Illinois.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JEREMIAH T. DEW, Missouri.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	L. W. COLLINS, Minnesota.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	WARREN LEE GOSS, New Jersey.

**FORTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, TOLEDO, OHIO,  
SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 1908**

Headquarters established Jersey City, N. J. Membership, 225,157.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	HENRY M. NEVIUS, New Jersey.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	J. KENT HAMILTON, Ohio.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES C. ROYCE, California.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	G. LANE TANEYHILL, Maryland.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. JOHN F. SPENCE, Tennessee.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	FRANK O. COLE, New Jersey.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	WILLIAM H. HORNADAY, Oklahoma.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ALFRED B. BEERS, Connecticut.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	Right Rev. SAMUEL FALLOWS, Illinois.

**FORTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,  
AUGUST 12, 13, 1909**

Headquarters established Minneapolis, Minn. Membership, 220,600.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	SAMUEL R. VAN SANT, Minnesota.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM M. BOSTAPH, Utah.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	ALFRED B. BEERS, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	WILLIAM H. LEMON, Kansas.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. DANIEL RYAN, Indiana.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	GEORGE O. EDDY, Minnesota.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	WILLIAM F. CONNER, Texas.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	RUSSELL R. PEALER, Michigan.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	JOHN B. LEWIS, Massachusetts.



### FORTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., SEPTEMBER 22, 23, 1910

Headquarters established Boston, Mass. Membership, 213,901.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN E. GILMAN, Massachusetts.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM JAMES, Florida.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	JOHN L. SMITH, M. D., Washington.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. THOMAS HARWOOD, New Mexico.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	EPHRAIM B. STILLINGS, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	HENRY Z. OSBORNE, California.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	THOMAS S. HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	J. S. HOAGLAND, Nebraska.

### FORTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 24, 25, 1911

Headquarters established Chicago, Ill. Membership, 203,410.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	HARVEY M. TRIMBLE, Illinois.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	NICHOLAS W. DAY, New York.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM A. OGDEN, Kansas.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. JOHN D. HANRAHAN, Vermont.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. WYNNE JONES, Maryland.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	CHARLES R. E. KOCH, Illinois.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	JOHN H. McCLAY, Nebraska.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	WILLIAM A. KETCHAM, Indiana.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	JOHN B. LEWIS, Massachusetts.

### FORTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SEPTEMBER 9-14, 1912

Headquarters established Bridgeport, Conn. Membership, 191,346.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	ALFRED B. BEERS, Connecticut.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HENRY Z. OSBORNE, California.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	AMERICUS WHEDON, Kentucky.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. L. L. WHITTAKER, Texas.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. GEORGE E. LOVEJOY, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	HENRY J. SEEFLEY, Connecticut.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	J. PAYSON BRADLEY, Massachusetts.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	BENJAMIN F. BRYANT, Wisconsin.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	LEVI LONGFELLOW, Minnesota.

### FORTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., SEPTEMBER 18, 19, 1913

Headquarters established Detroit, Mich. Membership, 180,227.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	WASHINGTON GARDNER, Michigan.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	THOMAS H. SOWARD, Oklahoma.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	{ WILLIAM L. ROSS, <sup>4</sup> Maine. A. S. FOWLER, Arkansas.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	J. K. WEAVER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. HORACE M. CARR, Kansas.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	OSCAR A. JANES, Michigan.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	LEVI S. WARREN, Michigan.
<i>Judge Advocate general</i> -----	P. H. CONEY, Kansas.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	LEVI LONGFELLOW, Minnesota.

<sup>4</sup> Resigned.

**FORTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DETROIT, MICH.,  
SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 1914**

Headquarters established at Des Moines, Iowa. Membership, 171,335.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in Chief</i> -----	DAVID J. PALMER, Iowa.
<i>Senior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ JOSEPH B. GRISWOLD, <sup>3</sup> Michigan.
	{ W. F. CONNER, Texas.
<i>Junior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ W. F. CONNER, Texas.
	{ OSCAR A. JANES, Michigan.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	DR. LEWIS S. PILCHER, New York.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. ORVILLE J. NAVE, California.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	GEORGE A. NEWMAN, Iowa.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	CHARLES E. BEACH, Vermont.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	HARRY WHITE, Pennsylvania.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	CYRUS A. BROOKS, Colorado.

**FORTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
SEPTEMBER 30 AND OCTOBER 1, 1915**

Headquarters established at Cincinnati, Ohio. Membership, 159,853.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	ELIAS R. MONFORT, Ohio.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	GEORGE H. SLAYBAUGH, Washington, D. C.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	LE VANT DODGE, Kentucky.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	DR. REUBEN A. ADAMS, New York.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. BENJAMIN F. CLARKSON, Mary- land.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	DR. JOHN M. ADAMS, Ohio.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	PATRICK H. CONEY, Kansas.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	WILLIAM A. KETCHAM, Indiana.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	URIAH SEELY, New Jersey.

**FIFTIETH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, KANSAS CITY, MO., AUGUST 28  
TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1916**

Headquarters established at Pittsburgh, Pa. Membership, 140,074.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	W. J. PATTERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM H. WORMSTEAD, Kansas City.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	E. K. RUSS, New Orleans, La.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	WILLIAM M. HANNA, Aurora, Ill.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	REV. O. S. REED, Manzanola, Colo.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	H. H. BENGOUGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	CHARLES H. HASKINS, California.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	RALZEMOND A. PARKER, Michigan.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	URIAH SEELY, New Jersey.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.



**FIFTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS.,  
AUGUST 20-25, 1917**

Headquarters established at Indianapolis, Ind. Membership, 135,931.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	ORLANDO A. SOMERS, Kokomo, Ind.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN L. CLEM, Atlanta, Ga.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN M. VERNON, Chicago, Ill.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	JOHN M. ADAMS, Cincinnati, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. C. H. FRADY, Helena, Mont.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	ROBERT W. MCBRIDE, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, New York.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	THOMAS H. BROWN, Sioux Falls, S. D.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	SMITH STIMMEL, Fargo, N. Dak.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	WILLIAM C. CALLAND, Springfield, Mo.

**FIFTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PORTLAND, OREG.,  
AUGUST 18-24, 1918**

Headquarters established at Lincoln, Nebr. Membership, 120,916.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	CLARENDON E. ADAMS, Omaha, Nebr.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN G. CHAMBERS, Portland, Oreg.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CHAS. H. HABER, National Home, Va.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	CHESTER M. FERRIN, Burlington, Vt.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. PHILIP A. NORDELL, Boston, Mass.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	ALBERT M. TRIMBLE, Lincoln, Nebr.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	THOMAS S. HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	THOMAS H. BROWN, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	GEORGE D. KELLOGG, Newcastle, Calif.

**FIFTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, COLUMBUS, OHIO,  
SEPTEMBER 7-13, 1919**

Headquarters established at Brooklyn, N. Y., later removed to Columbus, Ohio. Membership, 110,357.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commanders in chief</i> -----	{ JAMES D. BELL, <sup>3</sup> Brooklyn, N. Y. DANIEL M. HALL, Columbus, Ohio. DANIEL M. HALL, Columbus, Ohio.
<i>Senior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	CHARLES B. WILSON, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Junior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ CHARLES B. WILSON, Los Angeles, Calif. ISIDORE ISAACS, New York, N. Y.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	STEPHEN I. BROWN, Knox, Ind.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. W. W. GIST, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
<i>Adjutants general</i> -----	{ ISIDORE ISAACS, New York, N. Y. JOSEPH W. O'NEALL, Columbus, Ohio.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	WILLIAM A. KETCHAM, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	JAMES C. TAYLOR, Newark, N. J.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	HOSEA W. ROOD, Madison, Wis.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.

### FIFTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 19-25, 1920

Headquarters established at Indianapolis, Ind. Membership, 103,258.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM A. KETCHAM, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	GEORGE A. HOSLEY, Boston, Mass.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	J. E. GANDY, Spokane, Wash.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	C. W. BURRILL, Kansas City, Mo.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM A. BOSWORTH, Wichita, Kans.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	MAHLON D. BUTLER, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	THOMAS S. HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	M. W. WOOD, Boise, Idaho.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	SMITH STIMMEL, Fargo, N. Dak.

### FIFTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 25-29, 1921

Headquarters established at Brooklyn, N. Y. Membership, 93,171.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	LEWIS S. PILCHER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	ROBERT W. MCBRIDE, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HENRY A. JOHNSON, Washington, D. C.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	DR. MARSHALL W. WOOD, Boise, Idaho.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. GEORGE B. SMITH, Minneapolis, Minn.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	WILLIAM C. PECKHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	THOMAS S. HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	RICHARD A. SARLE, San Francisco, Calif.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	LEVI LONGFELLOW, Minneapolis, Minn.

### FIFTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DES MOINES, IOWA, SEPTEMBER 24-29, 1922

Headquarters established at Des Moines, Iowa. Membership, 85,621.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JAMES W. WILLETT, Tama, Iowa.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	C. S. BRODBENT, San Antonio, Tex.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	GEORGE TRYON HARDING, M. D., Marion, Ohio.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	CRAVEN V. GARDNER, Rapid City, S. Dak.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. H. EPPLER, Gary, Ind.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JOHN P. RISLEY, Des Moines, Iowa.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ROBERT W. MCBRIDE, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	MARSHALL W. WOOD, Boise, Idaho.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	JOHN M. WILLIAMS, California, Mo.



### FIFTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, MILWAUKEE, WIS., SEPTEMBER 2-8, 1923

Headquarters established at Van Wert, Ohio. Membership, 76,126.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	GAYLORD M. SALTZGABER, Van Wert, Ohio.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	FRANK A. WALSH, Milwaukee, Wis.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	GEORGE T. LEECH, Baltimore, Md.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	C. W. BURRILL, Kansas City, Mo.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	CHARLES L. SHERGUR, Union Spring, N. Y.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	ANDREW S. BURT, Van Wert, Ohio.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ROBERT W. MCBRIDE, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	OTTO SHIMANSKY, Sandusky, Ohio.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	CHARLES O. BROWN, Oak Park, Ill.

### FIFTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST 10-15, 1924

Headquarters established at Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 65,382.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	LOUIS D. ARENSBERG, Pittsburgh, Pa.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILFRED A. WETHERBEE, Boston, Mass.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN REESE, Broken Bow, Nebr.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. JOSEPH E. HALL, Portland, Oreg.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. CHAS. W. BLODGETT, Cincinnati, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	SAMUEL P. TOWN, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ROBERT W. MCBRIDE, Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	GEORGE T. LEECH, Baltimore, Md.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	LEVI LONGFELLOW, Minneapolis, Minn.

### FIFTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 5, 1925

Headquarters established at Springfield, Ill. Membership, 55,817.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN B. INMAN, Springfield, Ill.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	OSCAR A. JANES, Detroit, Mich.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	WILLIAM O. ALLEN, Newark, N. J.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. JOHN GILBERT, Fall River, Mass.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. WILLIAM P. MCKINLEY, Lebanon, Ind.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	HENRY B. DAVIDSON, Springfield, Ill.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	ROBERT W. MCBRIDE, <sup>3</sup> Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	ISAAC COLE, Maplewood, N. J.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	LEVI LONGFELLOW, Minneapolis, Minn.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.

### SIXTIETH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DES MOINES, IOWA, SEPTEMBER 19-25, 1926

Headquarters established at Milwaukee, Wis. Membership, 47,179.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	FRANK A. WALSH, Milwaukee, Wis.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	A. G. BEATTY, Independence, Iowa.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	C. H. HASKINS, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. C. W. BURRILL, Kansas City, Mo.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. ROBERT H. HILL, Albany, N. Y.
<i>Adjutants general</i> -----	{ CHAS. H. HENRY, <sup>4</sup> Eau Claire, Wis. CHARLES KAYSER, <sup>3</sup> Milwaukee, Wis. GEORGE W. MORTON, Berlin, Wis.
<i>Assistant adjutant general</i> -----	GEORGE A. HANNAFORD, Milwaukee, Wis.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	C. D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	W. G. COCHRAN, Sullivan, Ill.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	FRANK DAGLE, Des Moines, Iowa.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	SMITH STIMMEL, Fargo, N. Dak.

### SIXTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., SEPTEMBER 11-16, 1927

Headquarters established in State Capitol, Sacramento, Calif. Membership, 38,801.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	ELBRIDGE L. HAWK, Sacramento, Calif.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CALVIN A. BRAINARD, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	SAMUEL E. MAHAN, St. Paul, Minn.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. HENRY A. JOHNSON, Washington, D. C.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. KING GIBSON, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	WM. H. NOLL, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	C. D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JOHN REESE, Broken Bow, Nebr.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	WALTER L. FUNK, Grand Rapids, Mich.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	CHARLES W. BLODGETT, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### SIXTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DENVER, COLO., SEPTEMBER 16-21, 1928

Headquarters were established in Broken Bow, Nebr. Membership, 32,614.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JOHN REESE, Broken Bow, Nebr.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JAMES E. JEWEL, Fort Morgan, Colo.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HENRY J. KEARNEY, New York, N. Y.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. S. W. HOPKINS, Lodi, Calif.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. KING GIBSON, National Military Home, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	{ THOMAS J. SMITH, <sup>4</sup> McCook, Nebr. MELVIN K. HAGADORN, Broken Bow, Nebr.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	COLA D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES W. WILLETT, Tama, Iowa.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	W. C. CALLAND, Springfield, Mo.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	CHARLES W. BLODGETT, Cincinnati, Ohio.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.

<sup>4</sup> Resigned.



SIXTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PORTLAND, MAINE,  
SEPTEMBER 8-13, 1929

Headquarters established in Worcester, Mass. Membership, 26,219.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	EDWIN J. FOSTER, Worcester, Mass.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	C. E. NASON, Gray, Maine.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	J. W. SHIELDS, Boise, Idaho.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	EDWARD H. COWAN, Crawfordsville, Ind.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. KING GIBSON, Dayton, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	WILFRED A. WETHERBEE, Newton, Mass.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	C. D. R. STOWITS, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES W. WILLETT, Tama, Iowa.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	WILLIAM H. NOLL, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	C. W. BLODGETT, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SIXTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CINCINNATI, OHIO,  
AUGUST 24-28, 1930

Headquarters established at Fort Morgan, Colo. Membership, 21,080.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	JAMES E. JEWEL, Fort Morgan, Colo.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	JACOB SECREST, Cincinnati, Ohio.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	CHARLES H. LEWIS, Pawtucket, R. I.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. EDWARD H. COWAN, Crawfords- ville, Ind.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. HENRY HILTON WOOD, Long Beach, Calif.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	{ DAVID N. HEIZER, <sup>4</sup> Colorado Springs, Colo. ABRAHAM L. EMIGH, Fort Morgan, Colo.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	{ COLA D. R. STOWITS, <sup>3</sup> Buffalo, N. Y. EDWARD HURLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	SAMUEL M. HENCH, Fort Wayne, Ind.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	WILLIAM H. NOLL, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	ROBERT W. HILL, Albany, N. Y.

SIXTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DES MOINES, IOWA,  
SEPTEMBER 13-18, 1931

Headquarters established at Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 16,578.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	SAMUEL P. TOWN, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	OLEY NELSON, Slater, Iowa.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	RUSSELL C. MARTIN, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. SAMUEL A. CAMPBELL, Mattoon, Ill.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. JESSE B. BARTLEY, Omaha, Nebr.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	WASHINGTON F. HAMBRIGHT, Lan- caster, Pa.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	EDWARD HURLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JOHN REESE, Broken Bow, Nebr.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	IRA R. WILDMAN, Danbury, Conn.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	JOHN F. PICKERILL, Seattle, Wash.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.  
<sup>4</sup> Resigned.

**SIXTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,  
SEPTEMBER 18-24, 1932**

Headquarters established at Chicago, Ill. Membership, 13,066.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commanders in chief</i> -----	{ WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, <sup>3</sup> Chicago, Ill. RUSSELL C. MARTIN, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Senior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ RUSSELL C. MARTIN, Los Angeles, Calif. CHARLES E. JONES, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
<i>Junior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ CHARLES E. JONES, Tuscaloosa, Ala. ARTHUR DAWSON, Oak Park, Ill.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. EDWARD H. COWAN, Crawfordsville, Ind.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. KING GIBSON, Dayton, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	CALVIN A. BRAINARD, Waukegan, Ill.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	SAMUEL P. TOWN, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES W. WILLETT, Tama, Iowa.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	EMMET F. TAGGART, Akron, Ohio.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	HENRY B. DAVIDSON, Springfield, Ill.

**SIXTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ST. PAUL, MINN.,  
SEPTEMBER 17-22, 1933**

Headquarters established at Los Angeles, Calif. Membership, 10,138.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	RUSSELL C. MARTIN, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Senior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ THOMAS H. PEACOCK, <sup>3</sup> Minneapolis, Minn. EDWIN H. LINCOLN, Pittsfield, Mass.
<i>Junior vice commanders in chief</i> -----	{ EDWIN H. LINCOLN, Pittsfield, Mass. JOHN E. ANDREW, Quincy, Ill.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. A. B. GARRETT, Gallipolis, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. KING GIBSON, Dayton, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	DARWIN B. WOLCOTT, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	SAMUEL P. TOWN, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES W. WILLETT, Tama, Iowa.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	T. M. KELLOGG, Portland, Oreg.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	J. S. DUMSER, Oakland, Calif.

**SIXTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,  
AUGUST 12-18, 1934**

Headquarters established at Syracuse, N. Y. Membership, 7,807.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in Chief</i> -----	ALFRED E. STACEY, Elbridge, N. Y.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HARDING I. MERRILL, Wichita, Kans.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	GEORGE H. POUNDER, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. EDWARD H. COWAN, Crawfordsville, Ind.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. KING GIBSON, Dayton, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	CALVIN A. BRAINARD, Jackson, Mich.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	SAMUEL P. TOWN, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES W. WILLETT, Tama, Iowa.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	M. H. DAVIDSON, Louisville, Ky.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	{ HENRY B. DAVIDSON, <sup>3</sup> Springfield, Ill. C. PERRY LOMAX, <sup>3</sup> Lincoln, Nebr.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.



SIXTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,  
SEPTEMBER 8-14, 1935

Headquarters established at Des Moines, Iowa. Membership, 6,244.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	OLEY NELSON, Slater, Iowa.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	A. C. ESTABROOK, Grand Rapids, Mich.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	OVERTON H. MENNET, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. A. B. GARRETT, Gallipolis, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. KING GIBSON, Dayton, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	JOHN P. RISLEY, Des Moines, Iowa.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	SAMUEL P. TOWN, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES W. WILLETT, Tama, Iowa.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	JAMES C. THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	WILLIAM F. DORSEY, Washington, D. C.

SEVENTIETH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
SEPTEMBER 20-26, 1936

Headquarters established at Pittsburgh, Pa. Membership, 4,391.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	C. H. WILLIAM RUHE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HENRY F. RUSSELL, Alliance, Ohio.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	THOMAS AMBROSE, Chicago, Ill.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. EDWARD H. COWAN, Crawfordsville, Ind.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. J. KING GIBSON, Dayton, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	{ JOHN LITTLE, <sup>3</sup> Pittsburgh, Pa. GEORGE SANDS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	{ SAMUEL P. TOWN, <sup>3</sup> Philadelphia, Pa. SAMUEL S. FOWLER, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES W. WILLETT, Tama, Iowa.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	ROBERT M. ROWND, Ripley, N. Y.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	J. W. CARROLL, Lisbon, N. Dak.

SEVENTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, MADISON, WIS.,  
SEPTEMBER 5-10, 1937

Headquarters established at Los Angeles, Calif. Membership, 3,325.  
The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

<i>Commander in chief</i> -----	OVERTON H. MENNET, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Senior vice commander in chief</i> -----	HENRY HELD, West Allis, Wis.
<i>Junior vice commander in chief</i> -----	ROBERT M. ROWND, Ripley, N. Y.
<i>Surgeon general</i> -----	Dr. EDWARD H. COWAN, Crawfordsville, Ind.
<i>Chaplain in chief</i> -----	Rev. MARTIN V. STONE, Jamestown, N. Y.
<i>Adjutant general</i> -----	RUSSELL C. MARTIN, Los Angeles, Calif.
<i>Quartermaster general</i> -----	SAMUEL S. FOWLER, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Judge advocate general</i> -----	JAMES W. WILLETT, Tama, Iowa.
<i>Inspector general</i> -----	R. H. HOFFMAN, Denver, Colo.
<i>National patriotic instructor</i> -----	RUSTAN O. REED, Seattle, Wash.

<sup>3</sup> Died in office.

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